Synopsis of a Speech De-livered at the County Fair at Elbow Lake, Mian.

will be there and the land will be there

and they will have the same contest and they will prosper together or be poor together now and forever to the end of time."

Mr. Hill then aliaded to his recent visit to the coast and to his meeting there with the farmers of Wannington and to the pleasant interview he had with them. He declared the little of the little of

put it into their own—if that is the object it is all wrong; but some of these great

Opposes Congressional Control. \
Mr. Hill referred to the steel works of

Krupp and Carnegie as examples of en-terprises which are right. The molding

trust, the leather trust and the bicycle

trust and others he referred to as among those which are not intended to be pros-

congress. What sort of a congress would we have after awhite if all the business

of the country were turned over to it? I think they would be doing business in the hall of congress, but the business they

would do would not bring business to you that you want. I think I should hold

is done those questions will take care of themselves. When I took the Great

we have 6,000 miles. The road carried then 258,000 bushels of wheat, and no

oats, no barley and no flax. This year

it will carry of wheat, oats, barley and

A Hundred Million Bushels

through Minnesota contribute to the state treasury. I think that this year we will

ments which have been made in the condition of the road, and the bearing these

improvements have on rates. He showed that the interest of the railroad and the

farmers is the same and that he as a railroad manager would not do anything that would be against the interests of the

farmers. Mr. Hill supplemented the re-marks of Prof. Shaw in advising the farmers to be better farmers and to pro-

duce more from less land. He thought that the diversity of crops and the raising

of cattle would be better than to devote

so much of the land to wheat. Coming back to the original matters, Mr. Hill

"There is not one single dollar repre

sented in the capital of the Great North-ern road that has not behind it one hun-dred cents in honest money. I do not

want my name connected with any en-terprise that is trying to get something

Got Even With Boat Combine.

Mr. Hill told how his efforts toward re

ducing rates on grain had been thwarted

ducing rates on grain had been thwarted by the consolidation of the lake boats in making a corresponding raise.

"What did we do then?" said Mr. Hill.

"We built six schooners to carry grain from Superior to Buffalo and the other boats have not declared a dividend since. We didn't want to go into the elevator

business at Buffalo, but we had to in order to keep the other elevators from over charging and working other extortions

As a result, the elevator charge of Burfalo is now ½ cent a bushel where it was 1½ cents. I can't work always. In a few

years I've got to go away. I can't take anything with me. It is better that all

should work. Some don't, but Col. W.

watterson down in Louisville has told you what sort of people they are. Now, if anything comes up to bother you or if you have troubles let me know. I like to help you bear your burdens. I am glad to have been here and I thank you for your attention."

for your attention."
At the close of his address Mr. Hill held an informal reception at the door of the hall and shook hands with hundreds of

the farmers and their wives. He chatted with them about stock and grain and on

dozens of subjects which were of common interest. He cracked jokes with them and often broke into a hearty laugh at some remark made by a farmer whose hand he held. He held another small reception in the parlor of the hotel and then he and his party left for St. Paul.

Libel originally meant a small book

Tobacco is now grown in 45 coun-

Polite originally referred to any-

thing smooth, with a shining surface.

Americans are estimated to spend

at least \$400,000,000 a year in vaca-

A few years ago nearly one-twenti-

eth of the inhabitants of Gloucester,

England, had smallpox. Out of a pop-

ulation of 42,000, 36,000 were then

vaccinated, and the disease promptly

or pamphlet.

tions.

disappeared.

ties of Wisconsin.

for nothing."

connected with any

enterprises are absolutely sound

right.

flax

The following speech was delivered by Jas. J. Hill at Elbow Lake, Minn.:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I want to assure you this afternoon that it is a matter of unusual pleasure to meet you here. I am glad to see the farmers here with their wives. It is a privilege that I enjoy to meet the people who have come into this part of the country and

it is a matter of unusual pleasure to meet you here. I am glad to see the farmers here with their wives. It is a privilege that I eyer did and I am easily satisfied with both. (Laughter.) the come into this part of the country and made it what we see it today.

"It is a few months more than thirty years since I first passed through this part of the state. At that time the outpost was a little store on the hill by the old—what we may call the old—the old—church at Evansville. After leaving Evand run the railroad, but the railroad and run the railroad, but the railroad some one else might come and run the railroad, but the railroad but the railroad will be there ansville we stopped all night at Mrs.
Burnes, and the next night we stopped
on the prairie all night and walked to
keep warm. It was on the 10th of March, keep warm. It was on the 10th of March, and I assure you it was very cold. Now, to me this is an unusual pleasure, and there is no place where I could meet the is no place where I could meet the beauty than it your county. more pleasure than in your county The change that has occurred is gratifying, and it must be gratifying to you

1

1)

In that you have been able

To Work the Change,
and it is always gratifying to me to know that I have been able in some way to aid in bringing about this change. The country looks beautiful today, and I see within and without the town not only the cause of the change, but the fruit of it as well. I see good stock. I see nice cattle, and just as good stock. I see nice cattle, and just as good stock as you will find in any part of the country. Years ago, back in 1883, we had a very dry season after the grain was planted. Until July 3 not a drop of rain in the relief to the soil. He praised that he liked to maet farmers because they are nearest to the soil. He praised the law-abiding spirit which obtains among all agricultural communities and the patriotism which has at all times the patriotism which has at all times are at many people apprehensive of the great industrial enterprises which are being carried on, and well they may be. There are so-called industrial enterprises whose only industry is in running printing presses to print shares of stock. I planted. Until July 3 not a drop of rain fell in the northern part of the state, particularly in the Red river valley, but notwithstanding the long drouth, after the rain fell they got a three-quarter and when you put them together there is crop. I felt then that the farmers should no bad in the entire mass. But if the not have all their eggs in one basket. Object is to get something for nothing, to get something that does not belong to diversity of things on their farms. If them, to get money out of another man's a man lost his wheat crop and he had pocket, the money he has worked for, and half a dozen good fat steers to sell he could get some money and bridge over for another year.

for another year.

"I decided to raise cattle on my farm at Lake Minnetonka. I had to buy my experience. I bought some fancy cattle at very extravagant prices. My fences were let down. With a little reward to the men I could find the cattle. Sometimes they would come after I had rewarded them a few times and offer to warded them a few times and offer to tell me where the cattle were, and said they would find them for so much. I presume it was the feroclous stare of the bull that tore down the fences, but I made up my mind that I could not in my lifetime succeed as I wanted, and I sent men to the country and bought up a large number of bulls for three or four years, and today I saw as handson cattle in your own county as a man would wish to see. It did me good as I saw before me proof that my endeavor

Had Not Been in Vain. Now, I can say to you that no one in the state or out of it has such a great interest in the people of the state and the people who are cultivating the land as myself. No man has a greater interest—put it all on selfish gain if you want to—in the welfare of the producers then I have, because if your labor is wasted what becomes of me? If you are poor, I am poor. I am glad to see the evidence of your prosperity, for we must share your prosperity with you. It can't be otherwise.

"All that we have been doing, all that I have tried to do in the way of building

up the success of the country, is on the ground that the man who cultivates the ground that the man who cultivates the soil must make the money before he can pay it, and in that we have the foundation of our own prosperity, and our company has been prosperous. All the transcontinental lines that have been built across the continent either in Canada or the United States have been subsidized, with the exception of our own. All of those of this country have failed from one to three times, except our own, and the only credit we can take to our selves for being able to avoid these failures is that we have tried to bring the Ordinary Principles of Business

Ordinary Principles of Business to apply to railroad enterprise-never to rtake to do more than we could a ford to do and not to run ahead in a wild speculative career, but going ahead cautiously. If the soil is good and the climate is good to be patient and encour-age the people. When you have these ideas fixed in your mind you have the key that must solve the difficulty. We have now come to the point where our road has been extended to the Pacific ocean. We have there the largest forests of pine timber growing on this continent and the finest I have seen in the world. The lumber trees in Minnesota are practically

"A few years ago the country east of Detroit north of the Chesapeake and south of the Great Lakes drew its supply of lumber from Michigan and later from Wisconsin. During the earlier times in Michigan lumber was worth 50 to 60 cents a thousand, but today it is worth \$12 a thousand in the tree. Fortunes were a thousand in the tree. Fortunes were made in Wisconsin pine lands. The foundation for Cornell university was laid from an investment in Wisconsin timber lands. We have on the Pacific coast

Enormous Forests. "You want them here. They want them as far south as Baltimore and as far east as Portland. Me. Now, bear this in mind: What helps you, what you need and what we need is the assistance need and what we need is the assistance of each other, and to help each other bear our burdens. The people who own and manufacture that lumber on the coast are seeking a market for it. These efforts affect you beyond the price of lumber; they affect you by contributing so many tons of freight to haul over our lines. We have gethered all these tons lines. We have gathered all these tons from the Pacific coast and from beyond

There are four or five times as many trains on the line as there were years ago, but the capital of the road is practically the same. The increased earnings and the increased amount of business has placed us in position where we can reduce rates, but we have our divi-dend every year. We have got to a point where we can earn our dividends. That where we can earn our dividends. That is all we can get. If we earned three dividends we would only divide one. We get 7 per cent on our stock and it is a safe investment. That is good enough and we ought to be satisfied. Some people try to persuade you that we want to

## WORTH A PASSING THOUGHT.

When the doctor comes, he always

laughs at you. Britain's daily cup of tea consumes

600,000 pounds of the leaf. To put a premium on brains and honesty is the only way to level things

There may come a time when the state will put a limit upon a man's for-

Any restriction of the rights of capital would work incalculable injury to the workingman.

MAN OF WIDE FORCE.

George F. Baer, Magnate of the Anthracite Combine.

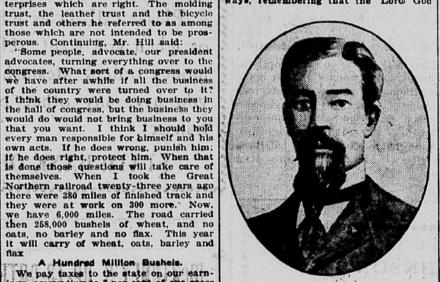
Never Misses Church and Believes That Deity Specially Guards Capital-Rose from the Case to Millionaire Class.

George F. Baer, keen, persevering and intensely earnest, holds at this time the most commanding position in the country. It is he who can stay or refuse to stay the coal war and decide how much or how little anthracite the people of the United States may burn this winter.

Mr. Baer is president of the Reading company and acknowledged leader of the Pennsylvania operators, and thus has it in his power to settle the prolonged dispute which for nearly six months has tied up the companies of the east. Yet, occupying the position he does, he is one of the least known men in the country, and a man, too, who has no desire to be known.

W. F. Clark, a photographer of Wilkesbarre, recently addressed a letter to President Baer, appealing to him as a Christian to settle the miners' strike. The writer skid if Christ was taken more into our business affairs there would be less trouble in the world, and that if Mr. Baer granted the strikers a slight concession they would gladly return to work, and the president of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway company would have the blessing of God and the respect

of the nation. President Baer replied as follows: I see you are evidently biased in your re-ligious views in favor of the right of the workingman to control a business in which he has no other interest than to secure fair wages for the work he does. I beg of you not to be discouraged. The right and in-terests of the laboring men will be protect-ed and cared for, not by the labor agitators, but by the Christian men to whom God in his infinite wisdom has given the control of the property interests of the country. Pray earnestly that the right may triumph al-ways, remembering that the Lord God



We pay taxes to the state on our earnings, amounting to 3 per cent of our gross earnings. The earnings from China, Washington, Idaho and all roads running GEORGE F. BAER. (President of the Reading Company and Anthracite Trust.)

omnipotent still reigns and that his reign is one of law and order, and not of violence and crime. When J. Pierpont Morgan the other

day refused to interfere in the strike those who knew Mr. Baer smiled. "Well, that may be Mr. Morgan cision," they said, "but he couldn't do otherwise when Mr. Baer presented the

case to him." And that goes far to explain the character of the man. He is dominated by determination, by bulldog tenacity, and has a way of impressing his views

upon others which in this case, it is believed, even the mighty Morgan could not resist. George F. Baer is a Pennsylvanian by birth and is 60 years old. He does not look it. There are few gray hairs in his head and he is as erect as a man half his years. A dignity which is so

pronounced that it almost seems to be deliberate marks his bearing. For all that he is, so far from being an aristocrat, a self-made man. At the age of 13 he entered the office of the Somerset Democrat, in Somerset, Pa., his birthplace, and studied the trade

at the case for two years. In 1861 he and his brother Henry bought the Democrat, which was only a country weekly, and when the brother went to the war George edited and printed the paper by day and studied law by night.

Eventually he, too, decided to see service, and in 1862 he gave up the paper and raised a company of volunteers, of which he was made captain. He served in the army of the Potomac and became adjutant general of the second brigade. Then, when his term of service had expired, he went back to Somerset and resumed the study of law.

He was admitted to the bar in 1864 and went to Reading four years later. It was in those early days that he won a victory in a damage suit against the Reading, proving the possession of such ability that those in control of the railroad say: "This man is too dangerous as an enemy. We must have

him on our side." He was employed as counsel for the company, and in that way became a corporation man. His talents as a lawyer proved quite as valuable as had been anticipated and it was largely as a result of his skill in steering the Reading over many difficult shoals that he was at last elevated to the presidency.

In his tastes Mr. Baer is domestic. His home, Hawthorne, in the suburbs of Reading, is beautiful. He also has a large town house in Spruce street, Philadelphia, which he occupies during periods of the winter.

He is a deep student and has a comprehensive library. The family con, sists of himself, his wife and five daughters two of whom are married.

CHARLES F. MURPHY.

Man Just Elected to Leadership of Tammany Hall Is a Forceful Politician.

Charles F. Murphy is one of the youngest and yet one of the best trained leaders in Tammany hall. Born on the East side 41 years ago, he worked as a car driver for several years, and then became interested in the liquor business, which he quit three years ago after he had 65 feet deep. Jimmy Fair, who was amassed a considerable fortune.

Early in life he became interested in politics, and joined the County democracy and followed that faction into Tammany Hall. With the death



CHARLES F. MURPHY. (The New Leader of Tammany Kall De-mocracy, New York.)

of Senator "Eddie" Hagan he succeeded to the leadership of the Eighteenth district, where he has developed an organization as compact as any-even the far-famed Twentyeighth — in the city. He never held office except in the Van Wyck administration, when he was a dock commissioner.

In appearance Mr. Murphy is youthmild and his manner quiet and he has a pronounced habit of never talking until he has something to say and then not telling more than he wants one to know. He was recently mar- bushels. ried and lives in unpretentious style in East Seventeenth street, facing Stuyvesant square.

The new leader might be taken for a priest at first glance. His smoothshaven face, the high, straight collar he wears, the black necktie, the dark clothing help along the idea.

But inspection shows that his face tacks something that is apparent in the faces of all priests—the expression that comes from submission. There is nothing in the face of Charles F. Murphy to indicate that he would submit to anybody. It is a fearless face, the face of a commander of men.

He has a hard gray eye and thin lips. When he smiles two funny little wrinkles form in his chin, one on each side. He has a pleasant smile, but he does not smile often. It might be said that he has two smiles-one he uses when he amuses himself and the other when somebody else amuses him. There is a difference in the smiles, but it cannot be explained on paper.

## FROM FORGE TO FORUM.

Edward G. Vall, a Cleveland Blacksmith, Will Strive to Be Elected to Congress.

Edmund G. Vail, a blacksmith of Cleveland, O., and one of the prominent members of the Tom Johnson faction, will endeavor to represent



EDMUND G. VAIL. (Cleveland's Popular Blacksmith Candidate for Congress.)

the Twenty-first Ohio district in congress next term. He has announced himself as a candidate and comprises the county of Cuyahoga and 27 wards of the city of Cleveland. He is a blacksmith employed in the shops of the American Shipbuilding company in Cleveland, but is well known for his liberal and even radical views in politics and economics. Mr. Vail many years ago was a congressional candidate on the nationalist ticket. He has written and lectured freely in the interest of the workingmen.

The present congressman, Theodore H. Burton, was elected over Sylvester V. Macmahon, democrat, the former receciving 28,605 votes and ing for help. the latter 21,947. George H. Lyttle, union reform, received 145 votes; Albert L. Talcott, prohibitionist, received 328 votes; Paul Dinger, socialist, received 344 votes, and Max Hayes, socialist democrat, received 579 votes. Vail is popular with the laboring element and is backed by Tom Johnson, the new and growing power in Cleveland politics.

# NORTH DAKOTA NEWS

Franklin Garrison, the 6-year-old ion of Mr. and Mrs. John Garrison, of Fairview, had an experience a few days ago that he will not soon forget. The little fellow was visiting at James G. Fair's place, and seeing, as he supposed, a half barrel turned up-side down, jumped on it with all his might. The bottom gave way and he child was precipitated into a well standing near, heard the boy scream and immediately ran to the house to tell Mr. Fair. Hastening to the well, Mr. Fair saw the child clinging to a piece of timber at the top of the waer. A rope was soon procured and with rare presence of mind in so young a child, the little fellow clung with main force to the rope until he was drawn to the top, a distance of 24 feet. Considering that the well had over 40 feet of water in it, and that the boy was only 6 years old, his escape is almost miraculous. The half barrel, it is needless to say, was placed over an old well to prevent accidents. It had been there about two years, and the bottom had become loosened by the elements. Bold Robbery.

Michael Neva, a farmer residing near Courtenay, was robbed of \$1,200 in the night by two masked men. Neva and his wife and son, Peter, were at home when the men called. They covered the occupants of the house with revolvers and ordered them to give up all the cash in the house under penalty of being murdered upon refusal. Mrs. Neva hunted up the money, amounting to about \$1,200 and gave it to the men. They

left at once. As it was after dark it would be a hard matter to identify the robbers, but two men who, were discharged from a threshing crew shortly before are missing and are suspected of having committed the crime.

### A Sad Mistake.

Allan Mann, of Bathgate, threshed and then set fire to the straw stack, after plowing a fire break on one side. About 10 o'clock at night it was dis covered that the fire from the stack ful far below his years. His voice is had spread into the stubble, burned across his own farm and was into the shocks on Paddy Ryan's—a neighbor's—field. It destroyed grain on about 20 acres and the loss is estimated at between four and five hundred

John Burns is in the Wells county jail, charged with shooting Even Williams in Harvey. The men were in a box car with several others and had been talking about holdups. Burns said he would shoot any man for \$10, and Williams went down in his pocket and produced a \$10 bill. Burns pulled his gun and demanded the money. Upon being refused, he fired, the bullet taking effect in Williams' abdomen. A freight crew assisted in the capture of Burns. Williams is resting easily and will recover.

### News in Brief.

Mrs. Thomas Holliday was instantly killed while walking on the railroad track east of Sanborn. She did not hear a west bound freight train approach and was ground to pieces She was over 70 years of age and a widow, her husband having died two weeks ago.

The residence of I. C. Johnson at Kensal was entered by thieves, who took \$300.

A threshig crew in Pembina county made a blind pigger believe that they were government agents and

took his beer. Professor Teneycke, of the North Dakota agricultural college, has been chosen as professor in the Kansas ag-

ricultural college, the largest institu-tion of the kind in the world. John Corbett's barn near Crystal was burned with all its contents, in-cluding three horses, several hundred

bushels of oats and a lot of hay. G. W. Morrow, a South Dakota real

estate man who is interested in the townsite of Linton, has furnished funds for the erection of a stone church for the Episcopal society at that place.

The gold bearing rock at Hungry Gulch, Williams county, is said to assay from \$4 to \$15 per ton. The soil in the agricultural portions of the state may not show quite so much wealth under the assayer's inspection but the stuff is there; it is very uniform and it is inexhaustible. A car of beef cattle was burned on

the track three miles east of Dickinson. The side doors were thrown open but the animals could not be induced to jump out into the darkness. The fire caught in the top of the car. John W. Hodgson, formerly a mem ber of the legislature from Sarger county, died at Fargo of typhoid f ver: He was 45 years of age. Ed Cole, the genial hotel man

Fargo, was nominated by the dem crats of the Ninth district as the candidate for the legislature. Sixty men who have been employe

laying steel on the main line of t Northern Pacific quit recently. The were offered big wages to go to wor will make the race. The district on the Bowdon branch, but would n go. They also stated that they d not want work, with threshing m chines.

At the meeting of the N. E. A. Minneapolis, the state of North D kota gained 14 to active membersh in the association-only eight stat did better. The active members a credited to North Dakota now numb 25-12 states are higher.

A farmer 'named' Nogasick w drowned in Spiritwood lake. He as some friends were talking in the bo house. Nogasick stepped out a m ment, and presently his friends hear hips splashing in the water and cr They were unable find him in the darkness. His dea body was washed ashore in the mor ing.

Mrs. Fred Bentley, of Fargo, suici ed by taking laudanum. She made a unsuccessful attempt on her life la winter.

Stock shipments, from the range are now going east, and the cattle a in all cases in excellent condition.

### THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

For the Week Ending Oct. 4.

Fire at Toolumne, Cal., destroyed the business section of the town. Rhode Island democrats have nominated Dr. L. F. Garvin for gov-

Since July 15 there have been 36,658

cases of cholera in Egypt and 30,988 deaths. The Ohio legislature rejected the

home rule bill projected by Tom L. Johnson. Joseph M. Terrill (dem.) has been

elected governor of Georgia without opposition. Gen. Chaffee and Vice Gov. Wright, of the Philippines, sailed from Manila

for San Francisco. John Whittaker died at Eugene, Ore., aged 82 years. He was the

first governor of the state. The Pennsylvania railroad, it is said. will build the finest depot in Chicago

at Canal and Adams streets. John M. Burke has given \$4,000,000 as an endowment for a hospital for

convalescents at Marshall, Minn. Seventy-three Chicago schools depending on furnace heat will be closed. December 1 unless the coal strike ends. Naval estimates for 1904 show a to-

tal of over \$82,000,000, and make liberal allowances for all departments. The government receipts in September were \$48,580,381, leaving a surplus for the month of \$11,000,000. Gen. Beta M. Hughes, one of the most noted characters in the history of the west, died at his home in Den-

ver. The ship combine, with an authorized capital of \$120,000,000, has filed incorporation papers at Trenton,

Weekly reviews of trade report continued satisfactory conditions and bright outlook, particularly in the west.

Frank Jones, millionaire brewer and democratic congressman from 1875 to 1879, died at Portsmout..., N. H., aged

70 years. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at a Chicago conference decided to request a ten per cent. wage

increase. In an elevator accident at a shoe factory in Lynn, Mass., two persons were killed and 11 others injured,

some fatally. The monthly statement of the comptroller of the currency says that the total national bank circulation out-

standing amounts to \$366,993,598. Two judges, sitting en bane in Chicago, rendered a decision adverse to former Banker C. W. Spalding and remanded him to the penitentiary.

Fred and Charles Johnson, 28 and 21 years respectively, and sons of one of the best known residents of Woodville, Ind., were asphyxiated by gas.

The government has awarded the contract for building the battleship Louisiana to the Newport News Shipbuilding company at its bid of \$3,-990,000.

Leading men of all classes everywhere express regret at the failure of the conference. Many advocate government receivership for coal

properties. Over 4,000 children under 14 years old are employed in Chicago factories, sweatshops, and stores, in violation of the state law, according to compulsory

education department figures William A. Pinkerton, discussing crime in Chicago, favors the whipping post, and says the intelligent criminals have been driven to Europe, their places being taken by desperate

"hoboes." Independent cigar manufacturers will organize a Cigar Manufacturing Supply company, with \$3,000,000 capital, to fight the trust. Leaf tobacco is to be bought from growers instead of middlemen.

The viceroy of Chi-Li issued a proclamation, in which he warns all people of his province against conniving with Boxers, threatening fanatics and their followers with rigorous punishment.

Massachusetts republicans nominated Lieut. Gov. John L. Bates for governor, pledged the state to President Roosevelt's renomination, and indorsed the president's Cuban, trust and tariff policies.

### THE MARKETS. New York, Oct. 4.

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m-	Hogs		0 0		30
nt	Sheep FLOUR-Buckwheat	2 5		3	
fe-	WHEAT-September			-	50 75
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-	RYE-No. 2 Western	5	846	0	59
of	CORN-December		3 @	)	54
10-	May		7 6		48
eir	OATS-December		6 0		361/4
	BUTTER		7 (g 1%(g		221/2
	EGGS	î	9 6		24
ed	CHICAGO.	48.0			1000
he	CATTLE-Prime Beeves	\$8,2	0 6	8	60
ey	Texas Steers	3 2	5 6	4	£0
rk	Common to Rough	4 0			50
ot	Plain to Medium	50	0 0	5	
lid	Bulls	7 2	0 6	5	65
18-	Heavy Mixed	7 0	6 6	7	60
ıa-	SHEEP	3 3			10
	BUTTER-Creamery		$6\frac{1}{2}$	)	2214
at	Dairy	1. 16			20
a-	POTATOES (per sack)	white 1			201/2
ip		75 0	7 8	15	
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AUTOMOTIVE S	RIBS-January	8 1	74@ 94@ 8%@	8	25
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er	Corn, December	4	1%@		32%
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nd	MILWAUKEE	111			100
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·y-	KANSAS CITY	1			
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st	Butchers'	7 2	5 6	7	50
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h	· OMAHA.				3/4
ĊS,	CATTLE-Native Steers			8	
re	Cows and Heifers Stockers and Feeders	3 0		5	
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30	SHEEP-Yearlings	3 8	0	3	
Sola		POSS	2 37 150	139	37.34