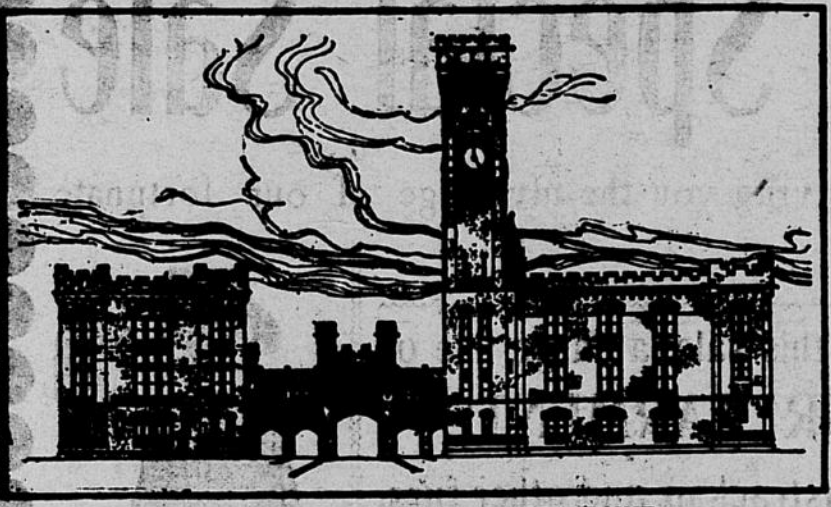


British View of West Point

SURROUNDINGS BEAUTIFUL AND INSPIRING AND ARCHITECTURE OF THE BEST

CORRESPONDENT of the London Times, who recently visited the United States, has many interesting things to say about our great military training school. West Point, he writes among other things, as its name in part suggests, is a point on the left bank of the Hudson river, about 45 to 50 miles from the sea. The point stands out well into the stream, commanding both reaches which form the angle of the river. In front of the now obsolete defenses that defend the waterway on the far bank, rise the succession of verdure-clothed hills which finally mass themselves into the Highlands. Owing to the erratic formation of the hills the Hudson here is narrow, deep and turbid, so that the use of its congested waters, if it were not for the forest setting to the background, might remind the traveler of the bent-up Nile in the Suddhah cat-rail. The view to the north is perfect, since the river way is clear as far as Newburg town, nestling against the mountain side and gleaming white in contrast with the forests in summer green. The landscape is like some stage-land. Historic Newburg, where Washington is fabled to have refused a crown,

various institutions of the academy, the quarters of the married instructors, and the barracks in which the detachments of the regular army are housed. On the river side there are several tiers of batteries. These, of course, are obsolete, but they serve their purpose in furnishing instruction schools for the cadets. There is nothing mean about the architecture with which the United States government has surrounded its military cadets. The headquarters buildings, the riding school, cadets' barracks, library and gymnasium are all fine buildings, and to these have now been added the garrison officers' mess house and the Cullum Memorial hall, the former a beautiful clubhouse, erected at government expense, for the 60-odd officers who hold appointments as academy instructors; the latter a magnificent public entertainment hall, with spacious ballrooms, theater, library and underground bedrooms, raised in the interest of the cadets and past graduates from funds bequeathed by Gen. Cullum. The little post is beautified with other memorials. Near the flag-staff, to the north of the parade ground, stands a handsome monument to the memory of



NEW ACADEMIC BUILDING AT WEST POINT.

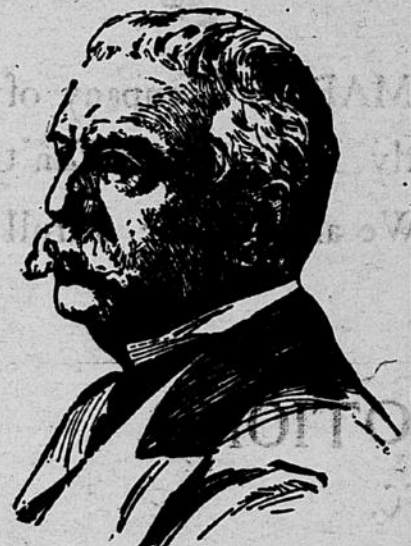
terminates the view, but on either side of the middle way of the river great buttresses and promontories of wood-dressed rock jut out into midstream, while, almost flush with the water level, on either Hudson bank, the wondrous handicraft of man interlaces with the supreme work of nature. Here tunneling some gigantic promontory, there glistening upon a trestle causeway, the railroad tracks follow the line of the river in its sinuous course. Then shut the river from your view, and turn and look inland, where the cadets learn the theory of war. West Point itself is close upon 200 feet above the level of the Hudson. But beyond it the hills rise to double and treble this height. As with the Highlands, they are densely wooded, and for the moment, as one marks the one-storied bungalows and veranda-enclosed villas of the post, one's thoughts turn to far-off India and the Himalayas. In scenery, atmosphere and surroundings, but for the Hudson, West Point is not unlike an Indian hill station. The summit of the point is flat and clear of trees. This is the parade ground, and round it are grouped the

all West Point graduates who fell during the civil war. There is another monument to perpetuate the memory of the late Maj. Dale's command, which was annihilated by Indians in 1835. Dotted about the post are statues of eminent American generals, and into prominent rocks the names of famous battles have been inserted, the lettering usually being of gun metal, a trophy from that particular engagement it commemorates. Altogether, the surroundings of West Point are beautiful and inspiring; and, far removed from the evil influences of town life, the cadets find there just the necessary relaxation to save them from mental breakdown. A certain amount of social intercourse is open to them through their dancing hall. The countryside in the environs of West Point is studded with the country villas of wealthy New Yorkers. During the summer there is no difficulty in arranging partners for the dancing lessons, as all fashionable New York has fled the city to escape the heat. Thus the cadets obtain just sufficient social intercourse to make them polished gentlemen, but not enough to turn their heads.

SICKLES FOR ALDERMAN.

Famous New York War Veteran Seeks Comparatively Humble Office in New York.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, who has been nominated for alderman in New York on the fusion ticket, has an illustrious war record. He was born October 20, 1825, and after receiving a common school education learned the printer's trade.



GEN. DANIEL E. SICKLES. Noted War Veteran Who Wants to Be a New York Alderman.

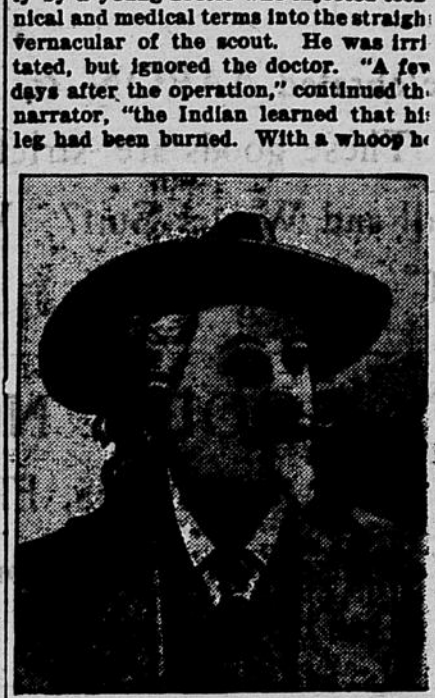
Then he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. Next he became secretary of legation in London, later being elected state senator in New York, and serving in congress from 1857 to 1861. Entering the union army, he won promotion to a major generalship and, though he lost a leg at Gettysburg, continued in active service until 1869, when he was appointed minister to Spain. Later he served another term in congress.

Diminutive Mexican Dog. A little Mexican dog, of the Chihuahua breed, 16 months old, and weighing only 23 ounces, is a pet of Deputy Sheriff Hamilton Raynor, of El Paso, Tex. It is so small that it easily stands with all four feet resting on the palm of its owner's hand.

BUFFALO BILL'S WIT.

Doctor Thought He Was Mighty Smart, But He Was No Match for Mr. Cody.

William F. Cody was relating a story which concerned an Indian who had met with an accident in a "Buffalo Bill" show. It was necessary to amputate the Indian's leg, and in the description of this operation Cody was interrupted frequently by a young doctor who injected technical and medical terms into the straight vernacular of the scout. He was irritated, but ignored the doctor. "A few days after the operation," continued the narrator, "the Indian learned that his leg had been burned. With a whoop he



HON. WILLIAM F. CODY. (Better Known to the People of America as "Buffalo Bill.")

leaped from his bed and jumped upon the doctor with both feet. "Jumped with both feet after an operation," shouted the doctor, exulting in his exposure of the great scout's absurd story.

"I said upon the doctor with both feet," explained Cody, "in order to distinguish him from the other hospital physician who had only one foot, having put the other into people's affairs so often that he lost it."

WE WILL IRRIGATE.

The Question Assumes Shape in a North Dakota Convention.

President James J. Hill Delivers Address Bearing on the Matter. An Organization Formed to Reach the Desired Results.

Bismarck, N. D., Oct. 20.—A new irrigation congress, primarily a state organization, but indirectly affecting the entire northwest, was formed here to-day, and while only a preliminary organization was formed, the session today was perhaps the most important of the two days' meeting because of the presence of James J. Hill, president of the Northern Securities company, and a party of friends who arrived shortly after noon today, and Mr. Hill's address to the delegates which was delivered late this afternoon.

At the morning session, after the temporary organization was effected, a letter from Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota on the subject of irrigation was read and H. C. Plumley presented the report of the delegates from Ogden, showing the advantages which have accrued to the waste places of Utah and other states from irrigation.

The report urged the convention to work in every way possible for the expenditure of North Dakota's irrigation fund within the border of the state. After some discussion of the question at issue, the delegates adjourned to hear the address of Mr. Hill.

Mr. Hill first referred to the fact that it was thirty-three years ago that he first crossed the Red river into what is now the state of North Dakota, and pointed out the marvelous way in which the state has since developed, questioning if any other state in the union could show so much progress in so short a length of time. Referring to the Great Northern railway, he stated that the mileage of the system had increased since 1882 from 1,007 miles to 5,598 miles in 1903.

"Now, here," said Mr. Hill, "is the material growth of the Northwest. In 1882 we moved 1,007,000 tons of freight; in 1903 we hauled 16,148,000 tons, or an increase of 1,500 per cent. in twenty-one years. In 1882 our rate for carrying a ton of freight—that of the average rate over the whole line, 100 miles was \$3.51. In 1902 it was \$1.21 and in 1903 it is 85 cents, which is one-third of what the rate was twenty-one years ago. Had the company received the same average rate per ton per mile in 1903 as in 1882, it would have collected \$90,820,109, as freight earnings during the past year, while actual collections were \$30,150,000. Through the reduction of freight rates of \$59,904,875.

"That means that if the rate of twenty-one years ago had been in force you could not have raised grain enough to pay the cost of cultivating the soil and whatever gives you pleasure, directly or indirectly, will in almost every case put money into our treasury. "You have so many stations on the lines of the Great Northern. I do not know about the other lines in the state, but the Northern Pacific is a good example. I know about all the railroads north of St. Louis. But I have been busy all the time trying to take care of our own lines. It used to be a rare occasion that any station would exceed in revenue in any year \$100,000. Now there are many in North Dakota that I cannot count them without referring to a book. "To reduce the cost of transportation in the face of continual increases in wages and advances in prices of material, the only way was to increase the work done by each train and so to receive a large increase for the train mile. "These figures appeal to me by reason of their magnitude, and I am glad to tell you right here that you in North Dakota are able to send your grain to market at a lower freight rate than they are able to in western Iowa. "I took up the schedule of freight rates of one of the transcontinental lines south of us, and one of the lines that straggle hard through the Northern Pacific because this country was growing too fast, and found that their rate is \$1.06 for transporting a ton of freight 100 miles. Our rate is 85 cents. "Take the big lines running out of Chicago—I don't care which one you take—the Chicago & Northwestern, for instance, and you will find that although an older line than we are, it is paying a higher rate of interest than we are, or than the Northern Pacific line. I speak of that to show you that we mean what we say when we say that your interest is our interest, your prosperity is our prosperity and our injury your injury. "The prosperity of the railway companies and the prosperity of the people of North Dakota must go up together and down together. You cannot injure the people without injuring the railways. When you injure us you injure yourselves. "Suppose a case—and there are many such cases—occasionally we get into court in a physical injury case, although we never mean to and always offer to pay the injured man heaping measure upon measure, he does not want heaping measure, he wants sometimes to get three or four times as much, because he relies on popular prejudice against the railroad. Now, who pays that bill? I can tell you that it is not paid by our stockholders. They get their 7 per cent just the same. The amount of that bill is charged up to expense and you pay it. "Now I have been running away from irrigation. I do not get an opportunity to talk to you very often and have transgressed a little. On an investigation of the entire question it was found to be absolutely folly to bring forward any measure in Washington. Nobody would listen to it. To look toward the government protecting the public domain for the settlers and for future generations was considered absurd by many people in the East. "And I was satisfied that it would take a long period and campaign of thorough education. So five railway companies got together. They had no land. I had no land and was not looking for any, but we put \$25,000 a year among the five companies to pay for a campaign of education on the subject of irrigation and started in all over the country. "It went slowly at first and congressmen would not listen to it. But after a

time went on and they found that their people at home were interested. After a while the question reached out and got into congress and into the White House, and everybody felt that it was something to take notice of. And last year for the first time we were able to get it successfully on the floor of congress. Now, there are lots of men, who are the original Jacob men, who did it themselves, lots of them. But I know how it was done. I know that the \$25,000 of good money was scattered through the country in lectures, in meetings, in publications, for the purpose of bringing the question before the people. "And they were brought to understand how absolutely necessary it is to save what is left of the public domain, to save to the people of our country the farming lands, so that their children shall not be driven to expatriate themselves and go westward to find a farm. "Now I will give you the figures of what some of the states have got in land irrigated. By irrigation, 150,000 acres suitable for agricultural purposes under any condition without irrigation or artificial aid, is estimated as follows: North Dakota, ten million; Washington, fifteen million; Idaho, three million; Montana, five million; Utah, three million; Wyoming, two million; Colorado, one million; Nebraska, one million; Oregon, one million; California, one million; Arizona, one million; New Mexico, one million; Texas, one million; Nevada, one million; and the rest of the states that can be cultivated without artificial moisture. Some of the states have substantially one-third of the area of the state that can be cultivated without artificial moisture. Through wells and other reservoirs can be made to irrigate about two million acres; in Montana, ten million; in Idaho, three million; in Washington, three million. The land not susceptible to agricultural purposes but which would be valuable if irrigated is estimated as follows: North Dakota, ten million acres; South Dakota, five million acres; Montana, thirty million acres; Idaho, ten million; Washington, fifteen million. You can add 100,000 farmers to the population of this state with stock and provide for the needs of each with a farm of 200 acres. Now, 200 acres with a steady supply of water, the farmer having the rainfall under his own control, is worth at least 500 acres of the ordinary land."

Speaking particularly of North Dakota, Mr. Hill said: "It is always a pleasant duty with me to do anything within my power on every opportunity which offers itself that will advance the interests of the country, particularly of the Northwest. But it is a particular pleasure, and I must confess to a soft spot in my heart for North Dakota, to do anything towards furthering the interests of this state. The best years of my life have been given to the development of the Northwest, and in the few years that may be left I hope to see a continuance of the growth that you have had since we started thirty years ago. "It is thirty-three years ago since I first crossed the Red river. At that time there were two houses in the valley, and the nearest settler was at the old wooden stockade at Fumant de Terre, a distance kept as a frontier station by a man and his wife by the name of Burns. My first trip down the valley was made behind three dogs and one of them was a yellow dog. At that time I was not sure that I would ever live to see the country occupied, but within two years when the snow was gone, coming again across the valley I saw where a wagon had cut the sod, pulverized it and the grass which grew in the rut was a foot higher than the average prairie grass. "I knew the Almighty in His wisdom had made a plan for a great purpose, and of the people who came in wagons are here today, and I cannot let the occasion pass without saying how much I owe to the old pioneers—the old friends—who were on the frontier, in the time when the country was new—and every one of them I struggle hard to get to know. I am told to see that your lines have fallen in pleasant places, and while new friends and new acquaintances are being made, old acquaintances are to be turned to those whom we knew then—back to the friends of that time and go over the struggles we had then. We had less to do, you have more now. Now you have grown in wealth faster than you know. "North Dakota will never be the last to carry on the larger manufacturing industries of the country. You have no iron, but I know that you have some of the best coal in the world. Your coal is a good substitute for straw. It makes a good warm fire—a great deal better than anything else. It comes to the making of iron or steel or the higher uses to which fuel is put, you have the right to look for in that direction. We hope you will develop the manufacture of woolen goods and things that can be made under roof without much expense. But present sources of wealth are and always will be in the soil. "Your soil and your climate make a rich soil that never wears out, and which, cultivated, will enrich the state and country in future years. All the wealth in the world comes from foreign sources, from the farm, the forest, the mine or the sea. Now you have got your share of good soil and your farms are good and will say to you, 'You are doing it. I am done that you have made a degree of progress that is not surpassed by any other state in the Union has ever equalled it. You must look to your agricultural interests, take care of them, take care of the young people, send them to school and train them in the great work of farming, the sense of agricultural life. The world will have the advantages of good earth more than the farm."

Bismarck, N. D., Special, Oct. 21.—The State Irrigation Congress of North Dakota is now a permanent body. Organization was perfected and officers elected before adjournment this afternoon. The business will be managed by an executive committee consisting of two members from each district and one at large. This committee will set a date and place for the next annual convention and several cities have already bid for the honor.

The congress did not take radical action upon the question of public land laws, although there were resolutions before the committee expressing radical opposition to the proposed repeal of the timber and stone-act, desert land law, and the commutation clause of the homestead law. The resolution as finally adopted expressed a belief that the government should save the public land remaining for the homesteader and home builder, but took no radical ground.

A resolution of thanks to Senator Hansbrough was passed for his service in the passage of the irrigation bill. The organization slate went through with only one change, the substitution of the name of H. H. Brennan of Devils Lake for that of Henry Hale. President Worst of the state agricultural college made a long address, dwelling upon the possibility of the diversion of the waters of the Missouri river to the crop sections of the state at the time when moisture was most needed. Maj. J. S. Murphy of Minot called attention to the fact that the Minot land district was adding \$200,000 every ninety days to the government irrigation fund as a reason why the government should expend North Dakota's share of the funds within the state.

Other speakers before the congress were T. S. Underhill, Congressman Marshall and Spalding, Prof. Willard of the state agricultural college, B. S. Russell of Jamestown, J. S. Letts of Gladstone and others. The main object of the congress was to oppose the use of North Dakota funds in other states and the application of moneys credited to this state within the borders of the state.

NORTH DAKOTA NEWS

Fort Totten Reservation.

The movement for the opening of the Devils Lake Indian reservation seems to promise tangible results. Hitherto, either thru the lukewarm support of officials or thru the covert antagonism of those interested in maintaining the reservation intact, all efforts have failed. Congressman Marshall has now taken up the matter and professes faith that he may be able to succeed where his colleagues have failed.

Agent Getchell of Fort Totten asserts that the amount of land available to homestead entry when the reservation is opened to settlement is something like 95,000 acres. Much the larger part of this is excellent land and varies in distance from railroad stations from a few rods to fifteen miles. Fine stretches of this land are tributary to Minnewaukan, Lalle, Oberon, Sheyenne, Cray and Devils Lake City, and the greater part of its lies in Benson county, which already has a population of about 10,000 and an assessed valuation of about \$3,500,000.

Educational Exhibit. The state educational exhibit committee held a meeting in the parlors at the Waldorf for the purpose of planning the work of procuring and arranging the exhibits to be sent to the St. Louis exposition.

The committee has received notice that the exposition management has set aside a space twenty-seven feet square in the educational building for the North Dakota exhibit and in order that the best possible use shall be made of the allotted space the committee decided to offer a prize of \$50 for the best plan and set of specifications for the arrangement of the exhibit.

It is hoped to have the exhibit of the state gathered and arranged for the benefit of the teachers who attend the state educational association meeting to be held in Grand Forks, the latter part of December.

Good Showing. Adjutant General Miller has received the reports of Captain Sedgwick Rice, who inspected the North Dakota National Guard last summer, prior to its equipment with modern arms, and of Captain A. L. Parmerter, who was detailed by the government to attend the last camp of the state militia. Captain Rice says: "The First regiment, commanded by Colonel Amasa P. Peake, was found to be in very good condition, the officers as a rule are educated gentlemen and fairly well instructed when it is taken into consideration the lack of advantage they have had to gain professional knowledge which can only come by constant practice in association with and handling their troops. It is remarkable to me that with so little instruction these troops were able to make such a creditable showing."

Highly Satisfactory. State Superintendent Stockwell says that the results of the late teachers' examinations were highly satisfactory and in the case of all applicants a good showing was made, only 25 per cent of the number failing to pass. There were 600 papers examined. The subject of arithmetic was the one which caused the most trouble with applicants and they seemed to think the questions unusually hard and catchy. This was considered in marking the papers. The markings of all other papers were done strictly on the merits of the answers, says the superintendent. He attributes the good results to the attendance at teachers' institutes summer schools and harder study.

The State Band. The North Dakota State band is composed of forty men and is a concert organization, incorporated under the laws of the state. It owns \$3,000 worth of instruments and \$600 worth of music, classic and popular. The organization is planning a trip to the St. Louis exposition next summer, going by boat from St. Paul and returning by rail. Great credit is due Director Zimmerman for the organization and maintenance of such a splendid musical aggregation. Fargoans appreciate his efforts.

News Notes. North Dakota Agricultural college, 85; South Dakota Agricultural college, 0, was the score of a game played at Fargo. Jim Shea got tangled up in the belt of a washing machine on his farm near Wahpeton. He had a few clothes left after the scrimmage was over.

A couple of men on the Cannonball killed 325 rattlesnakes in one day, one of the brutes had twelve rattles, the largest measuring three inches in length. W. G. Tubbs will put a stern wheel steamer on Arrowwood lake, near Kenneal, next year, and will try to develop a summer resort business. Surveyors on the Washburn road extension have finished their work for this season. They have set stakes 29 miles north of Underwood, the present terminus of the road.

A night operator and a bus driver took two apples each from a shipment at the Great Northern depot in Casselton. They paid a fine of \$15 each—or \$7.50 per apple. The Salvation Army at Jamestown realized \$215 from their harvest home festival, which is \$40 more than the mark aimed at.

Many laborers are planning to work in the lignite mines this winter instead of returning to the lumber camps. Col. Peake will represent the North Dakota militia at the Fort Riley maneuvers.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

For the Week Ending October 24

Former Gov. Peter Turner died at his home in Winchester, Tenn. David Mitchell died at his home near Burtonville, Ill., aged 102 years. At Zanesville, O., Mrs. William Tate, a colored woman, 23 years old, gave birth to four babies.

Columbia has received an offer from a German syndicate which is anxious to buy the Panama canal. Howard Elliott, of St. Paul, Minn., has been elected president of the Northern Pacific railroad. Albert Jensen, aged 38 years, killed Josie Johnson, aged 19, and then killed himself, near Roseau, Minn.

Judge Francis L. Nichols, aged 99 years, one of the oldest pioneers of Lucas county, died in Toledo, O. Lou Dillon, queen of the trotting turf, easily defeated Major Delmar in the race for the \$5,000 gold cup at Memphis. Germany is assured by Russia that she will remain on the defensive if Co-rean ports are occupied by Japan.

Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, of New York, favors putting to easy death persons suffering from incurable diseases. Football games have been forbidden by the Carroll college faculty at Waukesha, Wis., because of numerous accidents. President Roosevelt has announced his intention of going to Oyster Bay to cast his vote on election day, Tuesday, November 3.

Over a score of deaths were reported in northeast Georgia due to eating cabbage saturated with poison by a strange worm. It is said that the Serbian army officers who assassinated King Alexander and Queen Draga received payment for their deeds. A young woman was squeezed to death by a box constrictor at Voelklingen, Prussia, while giving a performance in a menagerie.

Gordon McKay, inventor of the shoe-sewing machine, died in Newport, R. I. He is said to have left \$4,000,000, perhaps more, to Harvard university. Government agents are investigating an alleged "land graft" ring on the Pacific coast, which is said to have secured large areas of land illegally. Edward H. Harriman expresses his faith in continued prosperity of the country, and says that stock values are now seeking their proper level.

C. E. Norris reached Middletown, N. Y., after an 8,000-mile walk from San Francisco, undertaking to cure consumption. He started August 5, 1901. Fire destroyed five business blocks and the railway station, besides damaging several other buildings at Galveston, Ind. The loss is estimated at \$75,000. The city hall of Cheboygan, Mich., was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$25,000. It was one of the finest municipal buildings in upper Michigan. Prevalence of strikes throughout the country creates a demand for immigrant labor and gives a prosperous year to New York employment bureau.

Brig. Gen. Funston in his annual report recommends increase in pay of enlisted men in the army. He thinks soldiers should receive as much as a farm laborer. The guardianship of Moses Fowler Chase, millionaire incompetent, has been awarded by the federal court of appeals to his father, F. S. Chase, of Lafayette, Ind. Senator Polier, in the Canadian parliament at Ottawa, urged "calling a halt" on sessions to the United States, which he declared may involve independence of the Dominion.

Baltimore, Md., is threatened with financial panic through the failure of the Maryland Trust company, with \$5,773,817 deposits and the Union Trust company, with \$2,000,000. China has signed a treaty giving Russia a monopoly of Manchurian trade and mining rights, thereby violating the agreement with America to open certain ports to the commerce of the world. Alfred A. Buck, assistant cashier of the state bank at Mapleton, Minn., who has disappeared, leaving a shortage of \$30,000, left a letter saying he had been systematically blackmailed for 12 years by a Chicago family.

THE MARKETS.

	New York, Oct. 24.
LIVE STOCK—Steers	\$3 75 @ 5 55
Hogs, State, Penn.	6 00 @ 5 20
Sheep	4 20 @ 5 55
FLOUR—Minn. Patents	4 00 @ 4 85
WHEAT—December	89 1/2 @ 88 1/2
RYE—State and Jersey	5 50 @ 3 75
CORN—December	60 1/2 @ 60 1/2
OATS—Track White	41 @ 45
BUTTER	11 50 @ 11 50
CHEESE	11 50 @ 11 50
EGGS	17 @ 25

	CHICAGO.
CATTLE—Fancy Beves	\$5 50 @ 6 00
Western Steers	3 50 @ 4 40
Medium Beef Steers	4 10 @ 4 40
Plain Beef Steers	3 75 @ 4 00
Common to Light	3 50 @ 3 75
HOGS—Assorted Light	6 70 @ 6 80
Heavy Shipping	5 55 @ 5 80
Heavy Mixed	4 85 @ 5 20
SHEEP—Creamery	15 1/2 @ 21
Dairy	14 @ 18
EGGS—Fresh	18 @ 19 1/2
POTATOES (per bu.)	50 @ 55
MESS PORK—Cash	11 00 @ 11 12
LARD—Cash	6 50 @ 6 55
GRAIN—Wheat, December	87 1/2 @ 88 1/2
Corn, May	42 1/2 @ 42 1/2
Corn, May	35 1/2 @ 35 1/2
Barley, Choice, Fancy	54 1/2 @ 55 1/2
Rye, May	54 1/2 @ 55 1/2

	MILWAUKEE.
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor'n	\$5 @ 5 1/2
Corn, December	42 1/2 @ 42 1/2
Oats, Standard	32 @ 32 1/2
Rye, No. 1	53 @ 53 1/2

	KANSAS CITY.
GRAIN—Wheat, December	65 1/2 @ 67 1/2
Corn, December	34 1/2 @ 35 1/2
Oats, No. 2 White	28 @ 28 1/2
Rye, No. 2	60 @ 63

	ST. LOUIS.
CATTLE—Beef Steers	\$3 80 @ 5 40
Texas Steers	2 50 @ 3 40
HOGS—Packers	6 20 @ 6 55
Butchers, Best Heavy	6 40 @ 6 70
SHEEP—Natives	3 25 @ 3 50

	OMAHA.
CATTLE—Native Steers	\$3 75 @ 5 50
Cow and Heifer	2 10 @ 4 25
Stockers and Feeders	3 10 @ 4 10
HOGS—Heavy	5 55 @ 6 10
SHEEP—Withers	3 25 @ 3 50