

WEEKLY COURIER.

C. DOANE, Publisher.

JASPER, INDIANA.

CURRENT NEWS.

GENERAL.

The President has tendered the position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs to F. Rollins, of North Carolina.

The Central Council of the Labor League, whose headquarters are in Washington, have transmitted a petition to the President of the United States, urging that steps be taken immediately to end the existing labor troubles and restore traffic, law and order. They oppose any compromise with actual rioters, or those countenancing riot, and declare that the impending famine in large cities, imminent suffering of the great law-abiding labor element, loss and ruin to the agricultural population, with undeveloped evils which may result from present troubles, justify the Executive, on behalf of the whole people, in calling prominent railroad men—who, in their fit of passionate stubbornness, it is said, refuse to listen to either reason or the loud appealing of the people—to Washington, together with the leaders of the labor organization who have opposed violence, that existing difficulties might be compromised. The petition sets forth that any further blind resistance of the railroads, to the detriment of the business of the nation, would justify the Government in taking possession of the roads and running them in the interest of the people as well as that of the companies.

Returns received at the Agricultural Department at Washington show that the winter wheat crop, already safely harvested, is the largest produced in this country for many years. The spring wheat is also in excellent condition, and an unprecedented yield is anticipated. The cotton prospects are also more favorable than last year at this time, the product now being estimated at upwards of 4,500,000 bales.

Henry W. Hillard, of Georgia, has been appointed Minister to Brazil, vice James R. Partridge, of Maryland. Hillard, previous to the late civil war, was Representative in Congress from Montgomery.

EAST.

An excursion train over the Philadelphia and Atlantic City Narrow-gauge Railroad ran off the track four miles west of Norristown, Pa., on the 25th. One brakeman was killed and ten passengers were wounded.

A powder-magazine exploded at Sharon, Pa., on the 26th, killing one man and seriously injuring four or five others. The magazine contained 600 kegs of powder and belonged to the Austin Powder Company, of Cleveland. The building was blown to atoms, and the explosion was heard at a distance of over 20 miles. Powder had been frequently missed, and it is believed several thieves were in the building at the time of the explosion, although the fragments of only one man had been found.

George W. Peck, editor of the *Daily Advertiser*, Auburn, N. Y., committed suicide by shooting on the 26th.

Joseph Woodruff, Secretary of the Senate of South Carolina, was arrested at Philadelphia, on the 27th, on a requisition of Gov. Hampton. The charges against him are forgery and larceny.

Herbert Blanchard, of Savoy, Mass., was ordered to discontinue his visits to the daughter of Mr. E. Trask. On Sunday, the 26th ult., he met Mr. Trask in church and shot him dead, after which he fatally wounded Mr. Trask's son, and fired three ineffectual shots at the young lady herself.

President Vanderbilt, of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, has issued a circular, stating that of the 1,200 employees of that company less than 500 struck, and no injury was done to property. In recognition of their fealty, he directs that \$100,000 be divided ratably, according to their positions on the pay-roll, among all employees engaged in operating the road. He says no men, who in time of trial embarrass the company, can remain in or re-enter its service, and adds that the pay will be increased the moment business justifies it. The Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Ct., has been reorganized and resumed business.

WEST AND SOUTH.

The anti-Chinese riots in San Francisco broke out afresh on the night of the 24th. A number of factories employing Chinese labor were burned by incendiaries. Citizens to the number of over 3,000 enrolled themselves as a vigilance committee. A number of persons were wounded in a collision between the police and the mob.

Jules Guidry was hanged at Lake Charles, La., on the 26th, for the murder of John Beale.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention was held at Columbus on the 25th. Hon. R. M. Bishop, of Cincinnati, was nominated for Governor. The platform adopted favors the retention of greenbacks as currency, and denounces the demonetization of silver. The immediate repeal of the Resumption act is demanded.

The War Department, on the 26th, received a telegram from Gov. Pennington, of Dakota Territory, stating that Agency Indians were murdering citizens and destroying property in all parts of the Black Hills, and asking for further protection. Twenty or more murders had taken place in the past few days.

Daniel Brown, local editor of the *Shelby (Ky.) Sentinel*, and another young man named Byron Yount, had an altercation a few days since regarding an item published in the *Sentinel* reflecting upon Yount's younger brother. Subsequently both armed themselves with revolvers, and upon again meeting, both fired simultaneously and both were wounded. They continued to advance and fire, finally grappling with each other in a hand-to-hand conflict. They were separated by outsiders when both were nearly

exhausted from loss of blood. Brown died on the morning and Yount on the evening of the following day.

At White Pigeon, Keokuk County, Iowa, on the 17th, Gale Hollingsworth was shot and killed by Miss White for alleged slander. She met Hollingsworth and presented him with a written statement confessing he had causelessly slandered her, demanding that he sign it. He denied the charge and refused to sign the paper, upon which she drew a revolver and shot him, not fatally. He ran and she pursued, firing a second shot, which took effect. He climbed upon a fence, when, overcome by his wounds, he fell to the ground. Miss White then came up, placed the muzzle of the pistol to his head and fired a third time, killing him instantly. Hollingsworth was a middle-aged, well-to-do farmer, and leaves a wife and family. Miss White is a young lady of good family who has always borne a good character. At last accounts she had not been arrested.

Gen. Sheridan returned to Chicago on the 26th, from his visit to the Indian country.

Notwithstanding the favorable reports from Gen. Howard as to the suppression of the hostile Indians under Chief Joseph, advices of the 28th were to the effect that the Governor of Montana had ordered all volunteers to the front, and that another fight was imminent.

Richard H. Shuck was hanged at Owenton, Ky., on the 27th, for the murder of Nelson Parrish. His last words were: "Don't hang me, gentlemen: I am an innocent man."

Thomas Trammal, a negro preacher, was hanged at Rosston, Nevada County, Ark., on the 27th, for the murder of his wife five years ago. Trammal confessed his guilt.

Near Camden, Ind., on Sunday, the 26th, the family of Frederick Winde all went to church, leaving alone in the house a woman named Mrs. Honk, a widow. On their return Mrs. Honk was found lying on the floor dead, with her throat cut from ear to ear. Search made for the murderer resulted in the discovery of a man named Henry Miller, suspended from a beam in the stable, dead. Miller was employed on Winde's farm, and it is believed that while intoxicated he attempted to outrage Mr. Honk, and fearing the consequences of discovery, murdered her and then killed himself.

Fannie Dunham, aged 12, was fatally burned at Jeffersonville, Ind., on the 30th, while kindling a fire with coal-oil.

The dwelling-house of John Ortwine, two miles southwest of Frankfort Station, Will County, Ill., was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 30th ult. The family consisted of 11 persons, eight of whom escaped. Mr. Ortwine's father, aged 75, his middle-aged and demented sister, and a 10-year-old son were burned to death.

At Springfield, Ill., on the 31st, Judge Treat sentenced 26 rioters to 90 days' confinement each in jail, for interfering with the trains of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway, a company in the hands of a receiver appointed by the United States Court. The prisoners were arrested at Urbana, Champaign County, and taken to Springfield for examination. Judge Drummond, at Chicago, also sentenced eight Peoria rioters to the County Jail, two of the leaders for four months and the remainder for two months, all to pay a fine of \$50 or remain imprisoned until the fine is paid.

Gen. Howard's forces have started for Missoula, Montana, with the intention of striking Joseph's band in the rear. The troops at Missoula are requested to hold Joseph until he can come up. Gen. Howard thinks that the capture of the enemy is certain, providing the Montana troops can check their advance.

The remains of Dr. C. F. Winslow were cremated at Salt Lake, Utah, on the 31st, in accordance with the request of deceased as embodied in his will. The process occupied about three hours. The heart had been taken out and sent to his birthplace. The ashes are to be sent to the grave of his wife near Boston.

FOREIGN.

Gen. Grant was at Berne, Switzerland, on the 26th, where he was received by the President of the Swiss Confederation.

Gen. Thos. Guardian, Commander of the Army, has deposed President Herva and taken possession of the Government of Costa Rica. Herva is confined as a prisoner in the Capitol.

Gen. Pedro Valdez, an adherent of Lerdo, has surrendered to the Diaz Government and received a pardon.

Gen. Grant laid the corner-stone of an American Church at Geneva, Switzerland, on the 27th ult.

The masons of London have struck work for a reduction of hours and increase of wages.

The Austrian Ministry have authorized Count Andrássy to mobilize three army corps.

Her Majesty's steamers *Flamingo* and *Condor* have been ordered to the Danube to protect British interests and assert Great Britain's treaty right to maintain two gunboats on the Danube. They will be accompanied to the Black Sea by the iron-clads *Shannon* and *Agincourt*, to support them should their passage be opposed.

The Wallachian and Bulgarian troops are accused by the Turks of committing the most horrible atrocities upon prisoners as well as non-combatants, and the Sultan has requested the Queen to use her influence with the Czar to put a stop to these outrages.

The War.

The Russians have met with quite a serious defeat at Plevna, which they attempted to take by assault on the 19th. All outlying forts around Nicies have been captured by Montenegrins. The fortress of Nicies itself alone holds out.

An official dispatch from Biela, 20th, announces that the Russian steamer *Nicholas* and two sloops, armed with cannon and mitrailleuses, engaged a Turkish monitor near Silistria. She was set on fire and considerably damaged. The Russian vessels sustained insignificant damage and no loss. Five Turkish steamers and two monitors,

going from Rustchuck to Silistria, on the 23d, were attacked by the Stobosia batteries. Three of the steamers burned and one sunk.

A London *Times* correspondent at Tirnova, at the junction of the Jamboli, Philippopolis and Adrianople Railways, writes, under date of July 19, as follows: There has been a horrible massacre of Bulgarians by Bashibazouks at Zeni Sagra. Not a single soul would have escaped but for the arrival of the Turkish regulars. Bashibazouks, Circassians and irregulars treat all villages they pass the same way—burning, ravishing and pillaging.

A dispatch from Adrianople, 27th, says: Sulaiman Pasha has been defeated in Kars Buchara. He lost ten guns. His army is retreating on Adrianople. 12,000 Russians are at Osmanli Bazar. The Russians also occupy Kasa, at the foot of the northern slope of the Balkan Mountains. Fighting has been going on since Thursday between the Russians and the forces of the Balkans.

A dispatch from Sistova, 29th, says: An important engagement was fought Sunday near Rustchuck between the Czarovitch and Ahmed Eyoub Pasha. The Turkish corps was defeated, with a loss of 30 guns, 10 standards and 8,000 prisoners. Ahmed Eyoub's army is stated to be completely routed. The Russians will probably at once resume the offensive, and follow up their advantages.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

Additional Particulars Regarding the Railway Blockade—More Fighting and Blood Spilling—The Troubles About Over.

AT PITTSBURGH. July 27.—The strikers on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad have continued to hold full and undisputed possession of the terminus of that road in this city. To-day the authorities sent them word that unless they surrendered control of the company's property the military would be used against them. After a parley, the strikers agreed to abdicate their position and surrender the railroad property to the proper managers, but said they would continue the strike at their pleasure. This being satisfactory to the authorities, the strikers abandoned their stronghold, and the company's officers retook possession.

LATER ADVICES.

Gov. Hartranft reached Pittsburgh on the 28th, together with a large additional force of military. At Johnstown the train conveying United States troops was attacked by a mob and several cars were derailed by a misplaced switch. Col. Hamilton, of the 1st Artillery, was severely injured, together with several soldiers. About 100 of the rioters were arrested and taken to Pittsburgh. The engineers on the Fort Wayne Road have joined the strikers.

AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

EAST ST. LOUIS, July 28.—At an early hour this morning a large force of United States troops crossed the river and took possession of the Relay Depot. This will probably insure the movement of all trains eastward to-day.

LATER.

A large force of Illinois militia reached East St. Louis on the 28th. Governor Culmon was on the ground directing the management of affairs. The United States troops were not called to aid the State authorities, but were present merely to protect the bridge, the Ohio and Mississippi and the Southeastern Roads, these being in the hands of a Receiver appointed by the United States Court.

Sunday, the 29th, was an exciting day at East St. Louis. The city was garrisoned by a large force of military. Several trains, heavily guarded, were sent out on various roads. The strikers and the mob attacked one train with stones. The military charged upon them and captured a large number, who were confined in the police-station.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—The strikers to-day visited all the flouring-mills and many other manufacturing establishments, compelling the hands to quit work, and closing up the factories. Great excitement prevailed. The citizens generally enrolled themselves for the purpose of assisting the authorities in quelling the disturbances likely to occur. The Mayor issued a proclamation requesting all business men to temporarily close their establishments.

AN EXCITING DAY.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—The strikers still hold the fort, and continue their aggressive demonstrations toward all working establishments, many of which have been closed during the day at their dictation. Business has been generally suspended, and the enrolled citizens are engaged in perfecting themselves in the manual of arms. Proclamations were issued by the Governor and Mayor, ordering the rioters to disperse and promising protection to all law-abiding citizens in their business avocations.

THE MOB SQUELCHED.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—The authorities to-day made a raid on the Communist headquarters, corner Fifth and Biddle Streets, while a meeting was in progress, and captured about 60 of the more ardent members, who were locked up to keep them quiet. No resistance was made, the police force being backed up by a large force of infantry and a squad of artillery. There were no disturbances during the day, and the riotous element is believed to be pretty effectually cowed. The United States troops under command of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis have taken possession of the Railway Bridge.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Mobs of strikers have paraded the streets during the day, compelling many establishments to close up and committing many minor depredations. The police charged upon a crowd who were making trouble at the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy round-house, and successfully routed them by the use of their revolvers. One man was killed and several wounded. The street-cars were stopped by the mob, and some of them broken in pieces. The South Side was virtually under martial law, the bridges being closed by the authorities, and no one permitted to pass through the tunnels without inspection.

SERIOUS COLLISION—FEDERAL TROOPS TAKE A HAND.

CHICAGO, July 26.—All day long the police have been engaged in making arrests of rioters. In nearly every instance the mob resisted and some pretty bloody work was the result. The principal massing of the mob has been at the Halsted Street railroad viaduct, where the police made several ineffectual efforts to drive them away. At about noon a company of armed cavalry were

sent to disperse the crowd at this point, which they succeeded in doing. Several of the rioters and spectators were killed and wounded. At about 9 p. m. the mob had again gathered at the same point and were again dispersed by the military. The total number of killed during the day was about 15, with many wounded. The Federal troops in the city were placed at the order of the Mayor, in response to a requisition of the Governor. The citizens generally were under arms and nearly all business was suspended.

COOLING OFF.

CHICAGO, July 27.—There have been no serious disturbances to-day, and it is thought the rioters are pretty thoroughly cowed. Business is generally resumed. A train on the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Road was sent out, guarded by 54 policemen through the city limits.

THE GOVERNMENT TO TAKE DECISIVE MEASURES.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Government has decided to treat the riotous demonstrations all over the country as an insurrection, and to suppress it in accordance with the laws of the United States and the States in such cases made and provided. It was to-day ordered that additional regular troops should be stationed along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for the purpose of opening at once the entire line of freight and passenger traffic. All persons who resist will be held amenable under the President's proclamation, and, if possible, be promptly arrested, but certainly dispersed. Gov. Hartranft will certainly be sustained in opening the Pennsylvania Road, and suppressing the resistance elsewhere to the law in Pennsylvania. There has been such a concentration of the regular army and marine and naval forces, that no doubt is now entertained of the ability of the Government to put down the rioters and place the railroads in running order.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Terre Haute strikers, on the 25th, stopped all passenger business over the Vandalia line.

The citizens of Louisville, Ky., enrolled themselves on the 25th, under command of Gen. Basil N. Duke, for the purpose of protecting life and property. The mob spirit was very threatening.

The employees of the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad struck at Evansville on the 25th.

A strike on the Texas Pacific Railroad went into effect on the 25th. The men demand three months' back pay and the withdrawal of the order for 10 per cent. reduction of wages.

An Erie Railway express train was derailed about 35 miles east of Elmira, N. Y., on the 25th. One rail had been entirely removed from the track, and the spikes drawn from eight or nine more. Only three people were slightly injured.

All trains were stopped at Scranton, Pa., on the 25th, and the streets were thronged with railroad strikers, idle miners, and other dangerous classes.

The engineers and firemen on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the Morris and Essex Railroads struck on the 25th against a proposed reduction of wages.

The Erie Railway strike at Hornellsville, N. Y., was satisfactorily adjusted on the 25th, and trains again commenced running.

The Governors of Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan and Missouri issued proclamations on the 26th, ordering all rioters to disperse.

A general strike of all coal miners and laborers in the Lackawanna Valley took effect on the 26th.

Trains recommenced running on both the New York Central and the Erie on the 26th. At Peoria, Ill., on the 27th, about 30 rioters were lodged in jail.

On the 27th the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Company acceded to the terms of their strikers and restored wages to the figures received prior to January 1st.

The Toledo Railroad strikers tore up the tracks to prevent the movement of trains on the 27th.

The Indianapolis strikers, on the 27th, agreed to permit all passenger trains to move regularly.

The Ohio and Mississippi Road recommenced running through passenger and freight trains on the 28th.

The Chicago *Times* of the 28th published the names of 19 persons killed during the riots in that city.

The Fort Wayne strikers forcibly resisted the movement of cars on the 28th, and the Sheriff and posse, who made an attempt to arrest the ringleaders, were compelled to retreat.

Wm. N. Sayers, Secretary and Treasurer of the Firemen's League of the United States and Canada, was arrested at Indianapolis on the 28th, by the United States Marshal, and taken to the United States Arsenal.

The Governor of Iowa, on the 28th, issued a proclamation warning all would-be rioters to keep the peace.

The strikers on the Canada Southern resumed work on the 28th.

Official announcement was made on the 28th that the entire line of the Pennsylvania Railroad was open for traffic.

The engineers on the Vandalia Road struck at midnight on the 28th, against a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages.

A Baltimore dispatch of the 29th says: Strikers in West Virginia having declared the Baltimore and Ohio road should not be opened, regulars have been sent to Grafton and Keyser upon the requisition of Gov. Matthews. The company announces passenger and freight trains will be resumed to all points to-morrow.

A Cleveland dispatch, 29th, says: The first act of violence since the strike happened last night to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh passenger train. As it was crossing Cedar Avenue, several shots were fired into one of the passenger cars, breaking several panes of glass, one shot nearly hitting a lady who sat by the car window.

The strikers at Fort Wayne, Ind., still maintained the railway blockade on the 30th. Robert A. Ammon, the man who headed the Pittsburgh strike, and was known as the "Boss," was arrested on the 30th, together with several of his principal abettors.

The railroad men at Scranton, Pa., resumed work on the 30th, but the miners still held out. At a meeting held at Wilkesbarre, 2,500 miners pledged themselves to continue the strike and stop pumps until 25 per cent. advance was conceded.

The strike on the Texas Pacific Road terminated on the 30th, the company having agreed to accede to the demands of the men. The strikers at Kansas City resumed work on the 30th.

Clifford's Febrifuge, or Fever and Ague Cure.—This preparation is obtained by a newly discovered process, and contains all the active medicinal principles of East India Cinchona bark, grown on the Negherry hills, from which all the irritant properties have been eliminated. It is Nature's own remedy for all diseases arising from Malarial poison. Palatable, Powerful, Antiperiodic and Tonic, it never fails to cure Fever and Ague, Dumb Chills, Congestive Chills, Bilious Fever, Periodical Neuralgia, and all diseases of Malarial origin.

J. C. RICHARDSON, Proprietor, For sale by all Druggists. St. Louis.

The proprietor of Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup gave me the virtual formula of this medicine. Knowing from this that it must be of value, I recommended it to my customers. An experience with it of six years has shown me that it has no superior. I have sold by far more bottles during that six years than of any similar preparation. I consider it safe in all cases.

W. H. SCOTT, M. D., Friendship, N. Y. For sale by A. A. Mellier, St. Louis, Mo.

THE GREAT FAVORITE!—The popular *Chill Cure* of the age! Composed of pure and simple drugs, *Wilhoft's Tonic* has long held the highest place in the long line of remedies for Chills and Fever. It is not only Anti-Periodic but is Anti-Panic, for it cures the heavy expense of Doctor's visits, where friendly calls are all itemized in the account current. A penny saved is a penny gained, and saving it in this way adds to health and comfort. Try *Wilhoft's Tonic* as a certainty and you will never regret it. G. R. FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Our Daily Bread.

We claim that there is greater certainty and uniformity in the production of good bread, biscuits, cake, etc., in the use of *DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER*, and that the articles made with it are more wholesome and digestible than if made with any other kind of yeast or baking powder. Test it by the only reliable and truthful test, a trial by the oven. We claim also that it is just as represented, and just what the public expect it to be by the name under which it is sold.

—The Methodists give on an average 34 cents each every year to foreign missions, and the Rev. Dr. Fowler of the *Christian Advocate* says: "We submit that 34 cents is no exponent of the agony of soul that sees, within easy hand-reach, 700,000,000 of brothers and sisters wading chin-deep through torment to eternal death."

Correction.

In the notice, a week or two ago, of the offer of the National Silver Plating Co., an error occurred in the address, which should have been 704 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Instead of 204, as it appeared. The liberal order still holds good. Please ordering goods will please take notice of this correction.

In 1842, Mr. T. Kingsford invented and produced the first starch made from Indian corn. His mammoth factory at Oswego now produces over 35 tons per day. *Kingsford's Osewago Starch* is sold in nearly all the principal cities and towns in the world, and for purity and strength has no equal.

Mother's, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure *Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup* for all diseases of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

—To remove paint from windows, take strong bi-carbonate of soda, and dissolve it in hot water; wash the glass, and in 20 minutes or half an hour, rub thoroughly with a dry cloth.

CRAMPS AND PAINS. Colds and Chills, Chills and Fever, and all disturbances of the digestive organs are cured by a few doses of *SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER*, a remedy that possesses some of the revelling features of medicines generally.

THE JAPANESE PAPER WARE, manufactured by Jennings Brothers, 372 Pearl St., New York City, received the Centennial Award, Diploma and Medal. Their paper balls, basins, pitchers, etc., are a great success. Trade supplied.

SEAdv. of Bettie Stuart Institute this week.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 1, 1877.		
BEEVES—Native Steers.....	9.50	\$14.50
Texan and Cherokee.....	11.00	11.50
SHEEP.....	4.75	5.30
Lambs.....	6.25	7.50
HOGS—Dressed.....	6.75	7.50
COTTON—Middling.....	12 1/2	12 1/2
FLOUR—Good to Choice.....	6.20	6.35
WHEAT—No. 2 Milwaukee.....	1.60	1.61
CORN—Western Mixed.....	.50	.57 1/2
OATS—Western Mixed.....	.30	.37 1/2
PORK—New Mess.....	14.25	14.30
ST. LOUIS.		
COTTON—Middling.....	11 1/2	11 1/2
BEEVES—Choice to Fancy.....	6.12 1/2	6.48
Good to Prime.....	5.50	6.00
Native Cows.....	2.75	3.50
Texan and Indian.....	2.40	4.50
HOGS—Shipping.....	4.75	5.00
SHEEP—Clipped.....	3.25	4.75
FLOUR—Choice.....	7.05	7.75
XXX.....	6.85	7.00
WHEAT—Red No. 1.....	1.29	1.30
XXX.....	1.15	1.25
CORN—No. 1 Mixed.....	.44 1/2	.45
OATS—No. 1.....	.27 1/2	.28
RYE—No. 1.....	.58	.60
TIMOTHY SEED—Prime.....	1.50	1.55
TOBACCO—Dark Leaf.....	2.75	3.25
Medium Dark Leaf.....	6.25	6.50
HAY—Choice Timothy.....	12.50	13.00
BUTTER—Creamery.....	.28	.30
EGGS—Fresh.....	.08	.09
PORK—Standard Mess.....	13.40	13.50
WOOL—Tub washed, Choice.....	.33	.40
Unwashed Combing.....	.20	.34
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Common to Choice.....	3.25	6.35
HOGS—Common to Choice.....	5.00	5.25
SHEEP—Common to Choice.....	5.15	5.45
FLOUR—Choice Winter.....	8.50	9.25
Choice Spring Super.....	4.50	5.00
WHEAT—Spring No. 2.....	1.37 1/2	1.38
CORN—No. 1 Mixed.....	.48	.48 1/2
OATS—No. 1.....	.28	.29 1/2
RYE—No. 1.....	.56	.56 1/2
PORK—New Mess.....	13.30	13.30
KANSAS CITY.		
BEEVES—Native Steers.....	2.75	5.40
Cows.....	2.00	3.25
HOGS.....	2.00	2.50
WHEAT—No. 2.....	2.00	4.00
WHEAT—No. 3.....	1.00	1.00
WHEAT—No. 1.....	.33	.33
MEMPHIS.		
COTTON—Middling.....	11 1/2	11 1/2
FLOUR—Choice.....	9.00	9.50
CORN—Mixed.....	.45	.60
OATS—White.....	.50	.57 1/2
NEW ORLEANS.		
FLOUR—Choice Family.....	8.50	9.00
CORN—White.....	.40	.40
OATS—St. Louis.....	.40	.40
HAY—Prime.....	13.00	16.00
WHEAT—New Mess.....	14.75	14.75
BACON.....	.07	.07
COTTON—Middling.....	11 1/2	11 1/2