

WEEKLY COURIER.

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JASPER, INDIANA.

CURRENT NEWS.

WASHINGTON.

A number of affidavits have been filed in the Treasury Department, charging Collectors Thomas and other Custom-house officers at Baltimore with setting at defiance Executive Order No. 1, by participating in and manipulating a Republican Primary Convention in Baltimore last week. The Treasury Department will investigate the charges. In consequence of the interference of the Custom-house officers, a ticket issued by them with the likeness of Gen. Grant at its head was successful. There is a division in the party in consequence, and two Republican tickets will be run.

The American members of the Silver Congress have been summoned to Washington to receive their instructions. It is understood that the Congress will meet in Paris on the 25th of July.

Justice Miller of the United States Supreme Court has recently undergone a painful and dangerous surgical operation known as lithotomy. It was performed by Dr. Smith, of Baltimore, and is believed to have been entirely successful.

WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention, held at Cleveland on the 26th, adopted resolutions demanding the absolute repeal of the Resumption act, the removal of all restrictions upon the coinage of silver, the gradual substitution of greenbacks for national bank notes, the same to be made full legal tender for all purposes. The decision of the Forty-fourth Congress as to the Presidential title is regarded as final and conclusive, but that decision ought not to preclude authentic investigation and exposure of all frauds connected with the Presidential election. David R. Page, of Summit, was nominated for Secretary of State, and A. F. Hume, of Butler, for Supreme Judge.

The Illinois Republican State Convention, held at Springfield on the 26th, adopted resolutions opposing any further contraction of the currency, and in favor of making greenbacks receivable for import duties. The platform is silent regarding the present National Administration, and the concluding resolution says: "We believe that those who preserved the country should govern it, instead of those who attempted to destroy it." After the adoption of the platform three rousing cheers were given for General Grant for President in 1880.

W. H. Andrews, the well known Cincinnati dry-goods merchant, was shot and probably fatally wounded on the night of the 25th at the residence of his father-in-law, at Warren, Pa., by a burglar whom he discovered in his room. The latter escaped.

At Bronson, Mich., on the night of the 25th, Samuel Whittaker shot his wife dead and then killed himself. The parties were respectable, and domestic trouble was the cause of the tragedy.

Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Hahn, of Louisiana, is to be appointed Superintendent of the New Orleans Mint.

There are reports of Indian depredations in the Black Hills.

It is the belief of old residents in Eastern Oregon that all the Indians in that section are disaffected, and that they will be ready on slight provocation to take up arms against the whites. Even the Warm Spring Indians, who have heretofore been strong friends of the Government, and who have on several occasions rendered efficient service against murderous tribes of their own race, refuse to put their forces against the Bannocks, and it is thought that a large party of them will join the hostiles. It begins to look as if the Indians intend to do their worst this summer.

Indians made an attack upon the mail-coach near the Pecos River, Texas, on the night of the 26th. Several shots were exchanged and one passenger was wounded. The stage escaped. Other depredations have been committed by the Indians in this locality, and there is complaint that the troops are not doing their duty in permitting such a state of affairs.

The County Treasurer of Stark County, O., George Feasler, has turned up missing, and there is a shortage of some \$50,000 in his cash accounts.

The Indiana editors met in convention at Lafayette on the 27th.

Pablo Parra, a Mexican, was hanged at Corpus Christi, Texas, on the 26th, for the murder of Dr. Newman in 1870.

George Solomon, colored, was hanged at Fairfield, Texas, on the 26th, for the murder of his wife and step-daughter in June, 1877.

In the recent attack of Col. Bernard's command upon the hostiles at Curry Creek, Idaho, the latter are reported to have had 1,500 warriors. Col. Bernard's force numbered about 200. The Indians were not aware of the presence of the soldiers. When within 500 yards of the enemy the order was given to charge, which order was bravely executed, and the Indians, after making a brief resistance, were forced to retreat with a loss of about 40 killed. Col. Bernard pursued them 10 miles. They have probably gone to their stronghold in Stein Mountain. Three soldiers and one scout were killed, and two soldiers were wounded. General Howard and the other commands have reinforced Col. Bernard, and an active campaign may be expected.

The Governor of Oregon telegraphed to Gen. McDowell on the 26th that the Indians on the Klamath Reservation are hostile and have driven off the settlers from the surrounding country. Five whites are reported killed. The Governor asks for arms and authority to organize troops.

Tambago, a Bannock Indian, was hanged at Boise City, Idaho, on the 26th, for the murder of a white man.

Gen. Bradley's command have gone into camp on the Little Missouri River, about 70 miles from Deadwood.

At East St. Louis, Ill., on Sunday, the 26th, a force of Deputy Marshals, appointed by Mayor Bowman, attempted to dislodge from the Police Station a body of Metropolitan Police. Both parties were fully armed, and the attacking party were repulsed with the loss of two men killed, named Neville and Connors. The police derive their authority from the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners, who are appointed by the Governor; the Mayor has contested the legality of the Commission, and after considerable undecisive litigation, the Mayor undertook to gain possession by force of arms.

James C. Slocum was arrested at Quincy, Ill., on the 27th ult., charged with bigamy. Slocum some months ago went to Hannibal, Mo., and, representing himself as a capitalist, ingratiated himself into the good graces of the citizens generally, and especially of Mrs. Ada Quealey, widow of the late John J. A. Quealey, Representative in the State Legislature, to whom he was married on the 12th. A few days afterward Slocum slid out, taking with him all the jewelry and other portable property belonging to wife No. 2 that he could lay hands on, amounting in value to some \$2,300. His arrest was made through the efforts of his Eastern wife.

Judge Sidney Breeze, of the Illinois Supreme Court, died suddenly at Pinckneyville on the 27th. He was 78 years of age, widely known and universally respected.

Allen Phillips and wife were struck dead by lightning while returning from Topeka, Kansas, to their farm, a few miles distant, during a thunder-storm on the 1st. The lightning struck a sycamore tree under which they were passing, and attracted by the steel on an umbrella that Mrs. Phillips was carrying, passed down the handle and directly through the bodies of both persons and thence to the earth. Their team was found, after the accident, some 80 rods away, with the bodies lying in the wagon.

Two express packages, containing \$21,000, were stolen from the American Express Company's wagon at Palmsville, O., on the 1st. No clue to the thief.

One of a gang of burglars arrested at Bucyrus, O., the other day, turns out to be a young woman in male attire. She says she discarded the habiliments of her sex five years ago, but refuses to give her real name.

Later advices from Gen. Howard's command indicate that the hostile Bannocks, instead of retreating to their mountain fastness, have gone northward to join other disaffected tribes in Oregon and Washington Territory. A dispatch from Baker City, Oregon, 1st, says that the hostiles are pouring into John Day Valley, apparently being pursued by the military, supposed to be a portion of Howard's forces.

The steamer Capitol City, of the Anchor Line, was burned while lying at the elevator at Memphis, about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 2d. The elevator was also destroyed. Thomas Ewing, of Colfax, Ind., aged 73, was burned to death, also another passenger, a lame man, name unknown. The fire is alleged to have been set by an incendiary. The burned steamer was valued at about \$100,000, on which there was no insurance. Losses on elevator and freight about as much more, probably mostly covered by insurance.

The Deadwood coach was again stopped by two highwaymen on the night of the 1st, about 65 miles south of Deadwood. There were six passengers on board, one of whom was a lady. Daniel Finn, one of the passengers, resisted, shooting one of the robbers, and was himself shot by one of the latter. Two other passengers were also wounded, none of them seriously. The robbers got two gold watches and several pocket-books with their contents.

Eliza Pinkston, now a resident of Canton, Miss., and married to a colored man named Wayman Pritchard, has made an affidavit stating that the story told by her before the Returning Board at New Orleans in November, 1876, was untrue in all essential particulars; that she was induced to make such statement by Dinkgrave and O. H. Brewster, who promised her therefor the sum of \$500, only \$50 of which she ever received; that she does not know who killed her husband and wounded herself, but has every reason to believe it was a colored man with whom her husband had twice fought and who had threatened to take his life.

EAST AND SOUTHEAST.

Frank Perino, colored, was hanged at Savannah, Ga., on the 26th, for the murder of J. F. Lee, a white farmer, in April last. He acknowledged his guilt.

The annual boat-race between the crews of Harvard and Yale took place at New London, Conn., on the 26th. Harvard won. Distance, 4 miles; time, 20:44.

Harley Brown, a discharged employee, has confessed to placing obstructions on the track by which a passenger train was wrecked near Wilmington, Del., and four persons killed. He claims that he intended to stop the train just before it reached the obstruction, thinking that out of gratitude for his zeal the company would restore him to his former position.

President Hayes took part in the Wyoming Centennial celebration at Wilkesbarre, Pa., on the 4th. He was accompanied by Mrs. Hayes, Secretary Sherman, Attorney-General Devens, and others.

Col. Alvah Buckbee, a prominent resident of Elmira, N. Y., on the 1st, shot his wife and his mother-in-law and then blew his own brains out, dying instantly. Both women were fatally injured.

GENERAL.

In the controversy between Messrs. Hewitt and Watterson regarding the course of the former in reference to the Electoral Commission, Mr. Watterson charged Mr. Hewitt with having withheld from his political associates in Congress the knowledge that Mr. Tilden was opposed to the appointment of the Commission. Mr. Hewitt denies that he knew Mr. Tilden disapproved of the Commission. It is said that Mr. Watterson represents the views of Mr. Tilden in this controversy, and that Mr. Tilden and Mr. Hewitt "are out."

Henry A. Parr, who was one of the Confederate naval officers who seized the steamer Chesapeake during her passage from New York to Portland, Me., in 1863, has recently been arrested in Boston charged with murder. It will be remembered that one of the engineers who resisted was shot. The vessel was turned over to the Confederate authorities, and was subsequently retaken by a Federal gunboat in the British port of La-Have, Nova Scotia. The case was tried before the Admiralty and the vessel adjudged a lawful prize. Capt. Braine, who commanded the expedition that captured the Chesapeake, now resides in Chicago. He was arrested in 1866 and confined in prison till 1880, when he was pardoned out, his case never having been tried.

Congressman Acklin has published a card denouncing as a willful lie the attack upon his character lately given publicly, and relieving Gen. Rosser of the authorship of the slander. Acklin further says that previous to and after the pretended occurrence he had the honor of asking the lady mentioned to be his wife, which offer she declined, and that his attentions were continued at his request.

Gen. McKensie's late expedition to Mexico was commanded in two columns by Col. Shafter and Capt. Young. The latter crossed at the mouth of Devil's River and marched to Buro Mountain, 40 miles in the interior, where the great want of water compelled a retreat. The commands joined on the headwaters of San Rodrigo, where Col. Valdez, commanding the Mexican forces, met them and demanded their withdrawal from Mexican territory. He was informed that the command had no hostility towards Mexico, but was after thieves and Indians. Col. Nuncio, who had arrived with additional troops, stated in general terms that he was obliged to obey orders and attack the United States troops, whereupon some correspondence passed—but no collision occurred.

The revising Court Martial ordered to examine the case of General Fitz John Porter, is now in session at West Point.

The Treasury statement for July 1 shows an increase in the debt during June of \$2,149,381. Total coin bonds, \$1,789,745,650; total without interest, \$455,575,602; total debt, \$2,245,321,252. Coin in Treasury, \$197,415,132. Debt, less cash in Treasury, \$2,047,906,120.

In view of the urgent demand for troops for service on the plains, orders have been issued to the various recruiting officers to hasten, as far as practicable, enlistment, in order to bring up the numerical force of the army to 25,000 men, the aggregate number authorized by law. By direction of the Secretary of War, regiments in the Indian country, engaged in active operations, are to be increased to the maximum strength, while such regiments as are retained on garrison duty at the various seacoast fortifications are to be reduced below the minimum.

FOREIGN.

Queen Mercedes, the young wife of King Alfonso of Spain, died on the 26th. She was only 18, and had been but a few months married.

The Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the interests of peace, has been settled upon by the Congress, Turkey protesting. The independence of Serbia is not to be recognized until the Serbian Jews are relieved from their present disabilities. It is provided that the Governor of Roumelia is to be a Christian, appointed by the Porte with the approval of the Powers.

The Sultan of Morocco is dead.

The Congress has decided to cede to Russia that portion of Bessarabia which she lost in 1856, extending from the Pruth to the Kilia Valley. The Congress also decided to transfer the Dobrukscha to Roumania. The frontier of the new territory is to be advanced so as to run from the neighborhood of Silistria, without including that town, to Mangalia, on the Black Sea. Roumania will thus acquire a fertile tract of country, and be established on both banks of the Danube. The Congress has recognized the independence of Roumania and Montenegro.

The Pan-Anglican Synod of the Protestant Episcopal Church assembled at Lambeth Palace, London, on the 2d. Ninety Bishops were present at the first meeting. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided.

Bismarck and His Dog.

Bismarck has always been fond of dogs. When he was a student and a country squire he never went out for a walk without having a couple of hounds at his heels. At Gottingen, where he led a wild, reckless life, he was summoned before the dean for entertaining some boisterous friends with whom he had traveled into the Hartz. With characteristic assurance he put on dressing-gown and riding-boots and started the venerable official by rushing into the room with a large bloodhound at his heels. The interview was a short one and Bismarck and his dog went back to their quarters. Four young students of the corps of Hanover caught sight of man and dog and began to laugh. Bismarck remonstrated, high words followed, and each of the four challenged him to a duel. The chancellor's favorite dog for many years was Sultan, a Danish mastiff who invariably accompanied him when he walked or rode at Varzin.

Fish-pash.—Wash a breakfast cupful of rice in two or three waters, drain. Get a small knuckle of veal, stew the veal slowly until half done, then add the rice, and an onion, sliced, a blade of mace, a few white pepper-corns, and, if liked, two or three cardamoms. Cover close and cook gently until the rice is done; season with salt to taste, serve very hot.

Fox Grape Shrub.—A gallon of grapes; put them in a skillet, over a slow fire, until soft; press them through a hair sieve, until all the juice is extracted; to this quantity put 1 pound of white sugar, 1 pint of French brandy; and when it is cold, bottle it.

Appropriations by Congress for Improvement of Western Rivers.

The following are the sums appropriated in the River and Harbor bill for expenditure on principal Western rivers:

MISSISSIPPI RIVER.	
Removal of snags, mouth of Illinois, north.....	\$41,000
Removal of snags, mouth of Illinois, south.....	180,000
Improving channel, St. Paul to Des Moines Canal.....	250,000
Improving channel, canal to Cairo.....	340,000
(Of this sum \$75,000 is for closing Cahokia chute.)	
Finishing Des Moines Canal and operating same.....	95,000
Improving Rock Island Rapids.....	30,000
Improving harbors:	
La Crosse.....	\$12,000
Dubuque.....	10,000
Burlington.....	10,000
St. Charles.....	5,000
Galena.....	30,000
Memphis.....	40,000
Vicksburg.....	40,000
New Orleans.....	50,000
Total—Mississippi River.....	\$1,145,000
MINNESOTA RIVER.	
Improvement of channel.....	\$10,000
MISSOURI RIVER.	
Survey from mouth to St. Louis.....	\$20,000
Removal of snags.....	30,000
Improving harbors:	
St. Joe.....	\$20,000
Atchison.....	20,000
Leavenworth.....	20,000
Nebraska City.....	20,000
Omaha.....	20,000
Council Bluffs.....	20,000
St. Louis.....	125,000
Improving channel above Yellowstone.....	30,000
Total for Missouri River.....	\$357,000
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Illinois—Improving channel.....	\$75,000
Ohio—Improving channel.....	250,000
Oregon—Improving channel.....	30,000
Red River—Improving channel and removing rapids.....	120,000
Total.....	\$580,000

Illinois Republican Platform.

The delegates and representatives of the Republican party of the State of Illinois in convention assembled do hereby declare:

1. Our unflinching faith in the principles and patriotism of the Republican party, state and national, and in its permanent fitness and ability over all other parties to administer the government of both State and nation wisely and successfully.

2. That the Democratic party, being largely composed of recent rebels and their sympathizers, can not be safely trusted with the administration of the affairs of Government; that the partial success of that party in Congress, as well as in several of the States, only shows its grossly partisan character and general incapacity, and lack of honor and patriotism.

3. For the financial system created by the Republican party during the war, and in spite of the violent opposition of the Democratic party, we express our unqualified admiration. By its provisions the people have been supplied with a larger amount of paper currency, safer and more uniform in value, than they have ever before enjoyed; the credit of the nation has steadily improved, while both the principal and interest of the public debt, as well as the burdens of taxation, have been steadily diminished. A system so wisely and so judiciously managed, and one so only produced by honesty, economy and wisdom in the management of financial affairs.

4. We are also opposed to any further contraction of the greenback currency, and are in favor of such currency as can be maintained at par with, and convertible into, coin at the will of the holder; we are in favor of such currency being received for import duties, and we deprecate the defeat of the recent bill for that purpose by the Democratic House of Representatives.

5. The permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union, and the complete protection of all its citizens in all their civil, political, personal and property rights, is a duty to which the party stands sacredly pledged. In order to redeem this pledge it placed the recent amendments in the Constitution of the United States, and upon the righteous basis of said amendments it will go forward in the work of pacification until peace shall come through right doing and contentment through justice.

6. That the criminal code should be amended for the protection of depositors in savings banks, by providing for the punishment of dishonest bank managers.

7. Finally, be it resolved, We believe that those who preserved the country should govern it, instead of those who attempted to destroy it.

How Great People Come to Paris.

We poor plain untitled people are apt to be disappointed in this very thing we so anxiously desire, for most of the great people come in such plain attire, and so entirely unheralded that one walks beside lords and ladies, princes and dukes, archdukes and duchesses, without any thrill of consciousness, any sense of the nearness to "His Royal Highness," or "His Grace," and knows of it only as one finds an account in the papers of the visits of the different dignitaries to the exhibition. If by any means these people come into the building in groups they soon scatter, as they immediately have a crowd following them. When the English royal family were here they invariably scattered, and once in a while came together inside aisles for consultation, as they never could walk together without being crowded upon. The Austrian Archdukes, brothers of the Emperor, came to Paris one at a time, and made no effort to attract attention, and just now, the Archduke Charles having departed, Archduke Regnier takes his place. The first came to our department a few days since, to be escorted about as one of our gentlemen, and shown what he had to offer, as an exhibit of our industries, and expressed much satisfaction. So the whole train of royalty will no doubt come and go, and the mass of visitors will not be a whit wiser for it. There is a report that Queen Victoria will come to Paris in June; but very likely it is like a good deal else we find in the newspapers—a canard. —Correspondence Boston Traveller.

English Guava Jelly.—Two parts apples to one of quinces; stew the apples and the quinces separately, as the latter, being tough, require longer cooking. The apples should be of an acid nature; those known as Sour Johns are the best. Put them together, with an equal quantity of loaf sugar; boil till all the fruit will mash against the side of the stew-pan, then strain, and put them into pots, with brandy papers over them.

—Knoxville, Tenn., has manufactured ice at one cent a pound.

Peculiar Ideas of Heaven.

The following is from a recent sermon by the Rev. E. E. Hale, at All Souls' Church, New York:

There is a house for each one of us, whatever his attainments. We are told that there are many mansions, and the true meaning of the text is that each is a dwelling place quite distinct from the other. Whatever we may believe that heaven or that home to be, it is a spiritual belief that shapes itself according to our own life. Why Jesus himself said so little concerning our life to come is that to have understood his teachings would have required a power to grasp and conceive which is born only of a spirit life. What is the use of a picture we can not see? No revealer can reveal any thing to us who have not the spiritual power to apprehend or comprehend. Jesus reserved what he might have said until those that heard him should become exercised in the three eternities—faith, hope, and love. He did not teach—and in attempting to teach make that fatal error that teachers of the young are making every day—an earthly idea of a spiritual being. There are religious parties to-day that try to make the idea of eternity intelligible by comparisons and physical illustrations. I remember a teacher who told his young pupils to write the figure "one" thousands and thousands of times upon their slates, and when they got through he placed the slates together and said that these figures in their incalculable number conveyed an idea of the boundlessness of eternity. Thenceforth to these children heaven was associated with these distressing quantities of pencil marks on a slate.

The heaven that is waiting for us we are preparing for ourselves now, and according to our life here shall we find our life there—each shall find himself in his own home. According as love shall pervade the life on earth so love shall find us in our mansion in heaven. The sympathy that fills us here shall fill us there. Heaven, call it what we may—a home, a mansion or a garden—will be as our earthly life shall shape it. Where any man is to-day in his spiritual life just there heaven is ready for him to-day. How many children have been driven away by being told that heaven is a perpetual Sunday, when Sunday was made the most dreadful of all days to them? A school-teacher once told a little boy that in heaven he would meet Julius Caesar, who would talk to him about his wars, and Moses, who would tell him about the march across the desert, and to the boy's mind then heaven became a place where all his questions would be answered. One day his little sister, whom he loved very dearly, who had been his affectionate playmate, died. His mother came to him in his great distress and consoled him by saying that he would meet her in heaven. To this little boy heaven then ceased to be a place of information and became one of sweet companionship. Years after, when at school, he devoted himself to the study of mathematics; he came to regard heaven as the place where all the problems of space were solved by an infinite being, whose perceptions were not measured by science, and so on into various conceptions of the hereafter, until it was finally brought home to him that heaven was a world where we shall see as we are seen and know as we are known.

Current Jelly.—Put the currants in a stone jar and set in a kettle of hot water over the fire till the currants are thoroughly heated; squeeze the currants through a cloth or one of the machines for squeezing fruit; measure the juice, and to every pint allow a pound of sugar; put the juice into the preserving kettle, and spread the sugar on pans and set it in the oven; it must be stirred occasionally to prevent it from burning; let the sugar get very hot, and when the juice has boiled five minutes stir in the sugar, and as soon as it comes to a boil again take it off the fire and put it in the jars; lay thin paper dipped in brandy over the jelly when it is cold and paste thick paper over the jars. Jelly made in this way is clear, firm, and keeps very well. Any kind of jelly may be made made in the same way.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 3, 1878.	
BEEVES—Native Steers.....	7 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Texas and Colorado.....	6 50 @ 8 50
SHEEP—Shorn.....	3 75 @ 4 75
HOGS—Live.....	4 00 @ 4 10
COTTON—Middling.....	11 1/2 @ 11 3/4
WHEAT—No. 1 Red Western.....	1 04 1/2 @ 1 05
COGNAC—Steam Mixed.....	43 1/2 @ 44
OATS—Western Mixed.....	39 @ 39
POKE—New Mes.....	10 30 @ 11 00
ST. LOUIS.	
COTTON—Middling.....	11 @ 11
BEEVES—Choice to Fancy.....	4 75 @ 5 00
Good to Prime.....	4 40 @ 4 65
Native Cows.....	2 25 @ 2 35
Texas Steers.....	3 80 @ 4 10
HOGS—Packing.....	3 00 @ 3 20
SHEEP—Native, Shorn.....	2 25 @ 3 00
FLOUR—Choice.....	4 50 @ 4 75
XXX.....	4 10 @ 4 25
WHEAT—Red No. 1.....	81 1/2 @ 83
" " No. 2.....	81 1/2 @ 82 1/2
COGNAC—No. 1 Mixed.....	35 1/2 @ 36 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	24 1/2 @ 24 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	41 1/2 @ 42
TIMOTHY SEED—Prime.....	1 15 @ 1 20
TOBACCO—Dark Leaf.....	1 75 @ 2 40
" " Medium Dark Leaf.....	4 50 @ 5 75
HAY—Choice Timothy.....	2 50 @ 10 00
BUTTER—Choice Dairy.....	15 @ 17
EGGS—Fresh.....	68 1/2 @ 69 1/2
POKE—Standard Mes.....	3 50 @ 3 57 1/2
WOOL—Tub-washed Choice.....	35 1/2 @ 37
Unwashed Mixed.....	32 @ 34
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Common to Choice.....	3 75 @ 5 25
HOGS—Common to Choice.....	3 40 @ 4 00
SHEEP—Shorn.....	2 75 @ 3 00
FLOUR—Choice Winter.....	4 25 @ 4 50
" " Choice Spring.....	5 12 1/2 @ 5 25
WHEAT—Spring No. 1.....	80 @ 80 1/2
" " Spring No. 2.....	81 1/2 @ 82
COGNAC—No. 1 Mixed.....	35 1/2 @ 36 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	24 1/2 @ 25 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	41 1/2 @ 42
POKE—New Mes.....	9 50 @ 9 75
NEW ORLEANS.	
FLOUR—Choice Family.....	5 50 @ 6 00
COGNAC—White.....	45 @ 50
OATS—St. Louis.....	45 @ 48
HAY—Choice Dark Leaf.....	15 50 @ 16 00
POKE—New Mes.....	10 50 @ 10 75
BACON.....	65 1/2 @ 67 1/2
COTTON—Middling.....	11 @ 11