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EIGHTH YEAR.

WA-KEENEY, KANSAS, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1886.

NUMBER 9.

WERLICH & KERSHAW,

Are again in trade at their old stand and are prepared to supply everyone with

Groceries, Flour, Feed, Hardware,

STOVES, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c.

Have a Car Load of Barbed Wire at the Lowest Prices.

Give Us a Call and See Our Prices.

AGENTS FOR THE STUDEBAKER WAGON & McCORMICK REAPER & MOWER.

We now have a Tinner employed, and are ready to do any kind of Tinwork.

FOR BARGAINS GO TO

KYLE'S.

He Keeps Constantly on Hand the Best of Everything in

GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS,

AND SELLS THEM AT

BOTTOM PRICES.

WILL ALWAYS PAY THE

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE FOR BUTTER AND EGGS.

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KYLE'S.

WA-KEENEY, KANSAS.

WILSON, MURRAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

DO A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Sell Exchange to all Points in the United States and Europe.

Our Safe is Guarded by the Latest Improved Time Lock. We Respectfully Solicit a Share of the Public Patronage.

Office, Opera Block, North of Postoffice,

WA-KEENEY, KANSAS.

Trego County Bank,

J. H. MARCH & CO., BANKERS,

Wa-Keeney, Kansas.

DEALS IN REAL ESTATE.

Choice Improved Farms for Sale or Rent. A personal interview or correspondence solicited from parties desiring to buy or sell real estate in Trego county.

MAKES FINAL PROOF,

And pays out on pre-emptions, loans money, discounts notes, issues certificates of deposit payable on demand, sells passage tickets to and from Europe, buys and sells exchange, makes collections and does a general banking business.

TO SECURE

GOVERNMENT LAND

AS A

Homestead, Timber Claim, Pre-emption, Soldier's Filing,

OR FOR

RAILROAD LANDS,

SYNDICATE LANDS,

PRIVATE LANDS, DEEDED LANDS, STOCK RANGES, IMPROVED FARMS,

Homestead Relinquishments or Timber Culture Relinquishments.

WILLIAM WILLSON,

BOX "E." WA-KEENEY, KANSAS.

C. M. PAULL,

THE LABOR TROUBLES.

Mr. Powderly's Order is Revoked, and the strikers' order is their war against the Missouri Pacific.

POWDERLY AND GOULD. New York, April 14.—Some very lengthy correspondence between Messrs. Powderly and Gould has been given to the public. On April 11, Powderly writes Gould saying that the terrible events of the preceding forty-eight hours have convinced him of the necessity of ending the struggle. In substance Powderly writes:

COAL

COLORADO,

Rock Springs, Eastern

AND OTHER KINDS.

Price of Coal Down

As Low as Possible.

Will Buy and Sell

WHEAT, RYE, OATS

CORN,

AND ALL KINDS OF GRAIN.

CHOP FEED FOR SALE.

THE WHITE IS KING!



It is the Best Made. Lightest Running, Quietest and Simplest IN THE WORLD.

Self-Setting Needle, Self-Threading Shuttle, Automatic Bobbin Winder, And Only Perfect Embroiderer, NE PLUS ULTRA.

DO NOT BUY ANY OTHER Before trying the White.

AGENTS WANTED! Needles, Oils and Parts of all Machines.

For Catalogues, Prices and Terms, address, WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO., 921 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

TANSY PILLS

Are a powerful, safe and always successful remedy for all cases of constipation, biliousness, indigestion, headache, neuralgia, and all the ailments which result from a disordered system. They are sold by all Druggists and are the only pills that can be taken with perfect safety.

THE LABOR TROUBLES.

THE SWITCHMEN GO OUT. CHICAGO, ILL., April 19.—The switchmen on the Baltimore & Ohio in this city went out this afternoon, owing to the refusal of the local officials to accede to their demands for the discharge of non-union men. It is rumored that the Shore switchmen will go out to-morrow. Thus far the road has had no difficulty in moving trains. The officials of the company declare that they will not be so seriously inconvenienced in any way. Everything is quiet at the yards. The switchmen at the stock yards employed by the C. B. & Q., numbering between fifty and sixty, have also gone out. About thirty-five men are out.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 16.—The following letter from Mr. Hoxie is self explanatory: MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 16, 1886.

Dr. Thomas O'Reilly Chairman etc. St. Louis. Dear Sir:—Enclosed is a copy of a preamble and resolution adopted at a citizens' meeting held at the court house in this city on the 14th inst. and which is intended to cause the proper authority to appoint a committee of three of the resident directors of the southwestern railroad system, in conformity with said resolution and cause the names of the same to be immediately reported to Dr. Thomas O'Reilly, president of said meeting.

Mr. Hoxie then quotes the resolutions adopted by the meeting which provides for the appointment of nine persons to represent the citizens and unemployed railroad men, and then proceeds as follows: The premise upon which the proposition for the appointment of such a committee rests is the statement in the preamble to the resolution that the trade and commerce of the city of St. Louis to and from all of the trade points of the Missouri Pacific and of the St. Louis Iron Mountain & Southern railways, has been for over a month and is still obstructed, with no immediate sign of said obstruction complying with or being able to comply with their duty as common carriers. I most respectfully call your attention, and through you the attention of the citizens participating in the meeting of the 14th inst., of which you were chairman, to the fact that the railways constituting the southwestern system are now in full operation, and are in fact, at the time the resolution was presented by the managers of that meeting of the approval of the citizens there present. The fact can be attested by anyone desiring to travel or forward freight, express matter or mail over these railways. So far then, (as either the public or this company are concerned, the need of a resumption of traffic cannot be a reason for appointment of the committee which would necessarily result entirely to the methods by which the ex-employees might be restored to the places they have voluntarily abandoned.

After the serious interruption which the business of St. Louis has already suffered, and at a time when through the protection of the freight, express matter or mail over ordinary exertions in procuring suitable labor, this company has re-opened its lines and fully established its traffic, it is to me a matter of surprise that any portion of the citizens should send broadcast over the land, to the detriment of the city, a statement in regard to the obstruction of traffic over two of its principal roads which I am satisfied the great body of the business men of this city would decline to endorse. Whatever may have been the difficulties for a season during the last winter, in relation to the resumption of traffic they do not exist to-day.

The railroad companies as one party are expending their time, energies and money to keep open the avenues of commerce for the public benefit. They are succeeding in so doing, and are solvent citizens, amenable to the laws of the state and to individuals. Another party to be affected by the proposed conference is avowedly expending its time, energy and money for the purpose of blocking the avenues of commerce, and is not legally constituted solvent citizens, and cannot be reached. In conclusion I desire to call your attention to the reply of the committee of the city of St. Louis, which I have enclosed to the communication of Mr. Powderly, published since the date of your meeting, which fully sets forth the position of this company, and which I believe you will find more explicit. Very respectfully,

(Signed) H. M. HOXIE, Vice President. IRONS AND OTHERS GIVE BONDS. ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 17.—Messrs. McGarry, Bartlett and Chase, three strikers tried a few days ago for interfering with the Missouri Pacific railway, and obstructing trains, and acquitting themselves in a manner for the same offense. Martin Irons, A. C. Coughlan and George M. Jackson, for whose arrest bench warrants were issued yesterday voluntarily appeared before the criminal court this morning and gave bonds in sums of \$500 each.

STRIKERS SENTENCED IN TEXAS. A dispatch from Dallas, Texas, says: Judge Pardee passed sentence on the following persons convicted of offenses against the Texas & Pacific railway company: Charles Wilson, charged with displacing a switchman for the purpose of derailing an engine, sentenced to five months in the county jail; C. Bishop, for the same offense, sentenced to three months; and James H. Wilson, charged with displacing a switchman, sentenced to three months. Richard Gordon, striking a switchman with a stone, three months imprisonment in the county jail; Charles Barlow, intimidating laborers by striking one of them on the head with a stone, remanded for sentence; Timothy S. Higgins, found guilty of intimidation by using abusive language, held for sentence.

FINANCIAL AID FOR THE STRIKERS. CHICAGO, ILL., April 17.—In an interview published this morning, George D. Hunter, foreman in the shops of the Chicago & Western Indiana railway company, and a Knight of Chicago, says \$10,000 has been sent from Chicago to the Knights at St. Louis, and that \$10,000 more would shortly be sent from Chicago.

THE LAKE SHORE MEN STRIKE. CHICAGO, ILL., April 17.—At 7 o'clock this evening the switchmen employed in the yards of the Lake Shore railway throughout the city carried out their threat to strike if the company refused to discharge eight men who accepted work from the company during the strike of 1881. The strikers numbered seventy-four men. A committee of them and their sympathizers was in session near the yards when a messenger arrived from the general yardmaster with a communication stating that he had been instructed to say that the company declined to accede to the demands for the displacement of the so-called "scabs" in its employ here. Immediately the news of the company's action was spread, and all the union switchmen quit work. With equal promptness advertisements were sent by Lake Shore officials to all the morning papers calling for fifty switchmen to apply to the company's office for work. It is not known whether or not the strike is being done by the switchmen's union.

THE LABOR TROUBLES.

The features of the strike is that, unlike the Missouri Pacific strikers, the men who have gone out do not claim to be any longer employees of the Lake Shore road. They say they have gone out for good. All disclaimers and intentions of interfering in any way with the operation of the road.

The strike on the third avenue street car line in New York city seems to be practically a failure. The company advertised for men and succeeded in obtaining 600.

The trouble between W. B. Thorn & Co., hat manufacturers of Haverhill, Mass., and the Knights of Labor, which has lasted a year and a half, has been settled. It is announced that the firm has acceded to all demands and will discharge its non-union workmen and take back its old employees. About twenty-five girls employed as packers in Huggins's candy and cracker factory in West Kansas City, struck for an advance of 50 per cent, which was refused. The company advertises for new girls.

The governor of N. Y. has signed the bill making twelve hours a day's work on all horse car lines in New York and Brooklyn. ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 20.—Replies have been sent by the resident directors of the Missouri Pacific to the chairman of the citizens committee of St. Louis a few days ago asking if a plan of arbitration could not be arranged to settle the strike. The directors reply that everything is in the hands of Mr. Hoxie.

GENERAL NEWS.

DOMESTIC.

The colored people of Washington, D. C., disagreed among themselves as to how the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the emancipation of the slaves of the District of Columbia should be conducted, and as a result divided into two factions, one headed by W. C. Chase, editor of a colored paper, and the other by Perry Carson, who was a delegate to the republican national convention. Each party made elaborate arrangements for a parade and a public meeting at night, and each endeavored to excel the display of the other party. Feeling ran high and it was feared that trouble would ensue between the two processions should meet. Fortunately nothing of the kind occurred. In view of the lack of harmony between the two parties the president positively refused to view either procession. The president, through his private secretary, had previously notified the chairman of the opposing committee that it would give him pleasure to accept an invitation to review one procession, but that he could not take sides with the quarrel.

One Robinson, cashier of a bank at Angelica, N. Y., has been deposed and the bank closed indefinitely. As far as known the deposal is about \$40,000, and \$300 has recently been paid for private telegrams indicating the feverish state of things growing out of the cashier's speculations. The bank of Chicago, which was organized in 1864, with Robinson as cashier, Robinson only took about \$2,000 with him to Canada, where his aged wife has joined him, and a telegram from there says he is ill and will all probability live but a short time. A disolute son of Robinson is somewhere in the west and there are indications that he has some connections with his father's downfall.

The children in three of the public schools in St. Louis have become dissatisfied with the rules now governing them, and they threaten a general strike unless their grievances are righted at once. They demand longer school hours, shorter hours. At the Madison school thirty of the scholars failed to respond at roll call one morning, but these are all the scholars actually in conflict with the school building, but three of the members of the "association" calling upon the scholars to strike, was found posted upon the school building, and the three of the members of the "association" were convicted by the superintendent of the school of being guilty of issuing the obnoxious notice, and a sound thrashing was administered to them at the right time, which averted a general strike of all the scholars.

The house committee on foreign affairs has considered the Morrow Chinese bill and the Chinese indemnity resolution, and although no final action was reached there was a free discussion of the bill. The proposition for the restriction of Chinese in the Morrow bill was regarded as too long by a number of the members of the committee. It was decided to amend the bill so as to restrict the Chinese to the territory of the bill, and to restrict the return of Chinese to this country, after a two years' absence. It was held as the section in conflict with the treaty stipulations it would apply to Chinese who were in this country before the consideration of the bill. Action will probably be taken at the next meeting.

The joint congressional committee investigating the labor troubles in the southwest after a short discussion of the bill, and after taking such testimony at that point as may be deemed material, it is probable that the members will divide into two sub-committees, one proceeding to Atchison, Kansas, and the other to Fort Worth, Tex., to collect information relative to the strike at those places, and along the lines of the route. The committee is disposed to report at an early day, but it is determined to make the investigation as thorough and impartial.

A largely attended mass meeting of workmen was held in Washington, at which resolutions were adopted calling for the enforcement of the eight hour law in the government workshops. The killing by the deputies in East St. Louis was denounced, and organized labor, they say, will bring the perpetrators to justice. Representative O'Neill, of Missouri, presided, and on the platform were a large number of members of congress. Speeches endorsing the resolutions, urging the workmen to organize and pleading their influence and support in securing the legislation demanded, were made by Senators Blair and Curtis, and Representatives O'Neill, of Missouri, Foran, of Ohio, and Farouar, of New York.

The house committee on foreign affairs has considered Mr. Dingley's resolution relative to the Canadian fishing regulations and directing a favorable report upon the resolutions, that the president be requested to furnish the house with any information in his possession relative to the exclusion of American fishing vessels from ports of entry of the Dominion of Canada, for the purpose of trading, purchasing supplies or landing fish caught in the deep water for shipment in bond to the United States; also to inform the house as to what steps, if any, have been taken to bring such rowdian and unfriendly acts of the Dominion authorities to the attention of the British government.

Francis Wilson, a lawyer 21 years old of New York City, went to the residence of a young woman named Emma Adams, with whom he had been intimate and who had deserted him. After a quarrel, he drew a revolver and shot her, inflicting a dangerous wound. He then thrust himself in the right temple. His wound is thought to be fatal.

Kansas City Grain and Produce Market.

KANSAS CITY, April 23, 1886.

The Daily Indicator reports: FLOUR—All grades dull. No sales. Quotations are for unestablished brands in our flour.

WHEAT—Receipts, 1,000 bushels; shipments, 8,000 bushels. In store, 472,000 bushels. Market weak and unsettled. No. 2 red April, 85¢ bid; No. 1 red, 85¢ bid; No. 3 red, 84¢ bid; No. 4 red, 83¢ bid; No. 5 red, 82¢ bid; No. 6 red, 81¢ bid; No. 7 red, 80¢ bid; No. 8 red, 79¢ bid; No. 9 red, 78¢ bid; No. 10 red, 77¢ bid; No. 11 red, 76¢ bid; No. 12 red, 75¢ bid; No. 13 red, 74¢ bid; No. 14 red, 73¢ bid; No. 15 red, 72¢ bid; No. 16 red, 71¢ bid; No. 17 red, 70¢ bid; No. 18 red, 69¢ bid; No. 19 red, 68¢ bid; No. 20 red, 67¢ bid; No. 21 red, 66¢ bid; No. 22 red, 65¢ bid; No. 23 red, 64¢ bid; No. 24 red, 63¢ bid; No. 25 red, 62¢ bid; No. 26 red, 61¢ bid; No. 27 red, 60¢ bid; No. 28 red, 59¢ bid; No. 29 red, 58¢ bid; No. 30 red, 57¢ bid; No. 31 red, 56¢ bid; No. 32 red, 55¢ bid; No. 33 red, 54¢ bid; No. 34 red, 53¢ bid; No. 35 red, 52¢ bid; No. 36 red, 51¢ bid; No. 37 red, 50¢ bid; No. 38 red, 49¢ bid; No. 39 red, 48¢ bid; No. 40 red, 47¢ bid; No. 41 red, 46¢ bid; No. 42 red, 45¢ bid; No. 43 red, 44¢ bid; No. 44 red, 43¢ bid; No. 45 red, 42¢ bid; No. 46 red, 41¢ bid; No. 47 red, 40¢ bid; No. 48 red, 39¢ bid; No. 49 red, 38¢ bid; No. 50 red, 37¢ bid; No. 51 red, 36¢ bid; No. 52 red, 35¢ bid; No. 53 red, 34¢ bid; No. 54 red, 33¢ bid; No. 55 red, 32¢ bid; No. 56 red, 31¢ bid; No. 57 red, 30¢ bid; No. 58 red, 29¢ bid; No. 59 red, 28¢ bid; No. 60 red, 27¢ bid; No. 61 red, 26¢ bid; No. 62 red, 25¢ bid; No. 63 red, 24¢ bid; No. 64 red, 23¢ bid; No. 65 red, 22¢ bid; No. 66 red, 21¢ bid; No. 67 red, 20¢ bid; No. 68 red, 19¢ bid; No. 69 red, 18¢ bid; No. 70 red, 17¢ bid; No. 71 red, 16¢ bid; No. 72 red, 15¢ bid; No. 73 red, 14¢ bid; No. 74 red, 13¢ bid; No. 75 red, 12¢ bid; No. 76 red, 11¢ bid; No. 77 red, 10¢ bid; No. 78 red, 9¢ bid; No. 79 red, 8¢ bid; No. 80 red, 7¢ bid; No. 81 red, 6¢ bid; No. 82 red, 5¢ bid; No. 83 red, 4¢ bid; No. 84 red, 3¢ bid; No. 85 red, 2¢ bid; No. 86 red, 1¢ bid; No. 87 red, 0¢ bid; No. 88 red, 0¢ bid; No. 89 red, 0¢ bid; No. 90 red, 0¢ bid; No. 91 red, 0¢ bid; No. 92 red, 0¢ bid; No. 93 red, 0¢ bid; No. 94 red, 0¢ bid; No. 95 red, 0¢ bid; No. 96 red, 0¢ bid; No. 97 red, 0¢ bid; No. 98 red, 0¢ bid; No. 99 red, 0¢ bid; No. 100 red, 0¢ bid.

CORN—Receipts, 1,000 bushels; shipments, 8,000 bushels. In store, 472,000 bushels. Market weak and unsettled. No. 2 yellow, 45¢ bid; No. 1 yellow, 46¢ bid; No. 3 yellow, 47¢ bid; No. 4 yellow, 48¢ bid; No. 5 yellow, 49¢ bid; No. 6 yellow, 50¢ bid; No. 7 yellow, 51¢ bid; No. 8 yellow, 52¢ bid; No. 9 yellow, 53¢ bid; No. 10 yellow, 54¢ bid; No. 11 yellow, 55¢ bid; No. 12 yellow, 56¢ bid; No. 13 yellow, 57¢ bid; No. 14 yellow, 58¢ bid; No. 15 yellow, 59¢ bid; No. 16 yellow, 60¢ bid; No. 17 yellow, 61¢ bid; No. 18 yellow, 62¢ bid; No. 19 yellow, 63¢ bid; No. 20 yellow, 64¢ bid; No. 21 yellow, 65¢ bid; No. 22 yellow, 66¢ bid; No. 23 yellow, 67¢ bid; No. 24 yellow, 68¢ bid; No. 25 yellow, 69¢ bid; No. 26 yellow, 70¢ bid; No. 27 yellow, 71¢ bid; No. 28 yellow, 72¢ bid; No. 29 yellow, 73¢ bid; No. 30 yellow, 74¢ bid; No. 31 yellow, 75¢ bid; No. 32 yellow, 76¢ bid; No. 33 yellow, 77¢ bid; No. 34 yellow, 78¢ bid; No. 35 yellow, 79¢ bid; No. 36 yellow, 80¢ bid; No. 37 yellow, 81¢ bid; No. 38 yellow, 82¢ bid; No. 39 yellow, 83¢ bid; No. 40 yellow, 84¢ bid; No. 41 yellow, 85¢ bid; No. 42 yellow, 86¢ bid; No. 43 yellow, 87¢ bid; No. 44 yellow, 88¢ bid; No. 45 yellow, 89¢ bid; No. 46 yellow, 90¢ bid; No. 47 yellow, 91¢ bid; No. 48 yellow, 92¢ bid; No. 49 yellow, 93¢ bid; No. 50 yellow, 94¢ bid; No. 51 yellow, 95¢ bid; No. 52 yellow, 96¢ bid; No. 53 yellow, 97¢ bid; No. 54 yellow, 98¢ bid; No. 55 yellow, 99¢ bid; No. 56 yellow, 100¢ bid; No. 57 yellow, 101¢ bid; No. 58 yellow, 102¢ bid; No. 59 yellow, 103¢ bid; No. 60 yellow, 104¢ bid; No. 61 yellow, 105¢ bid; No. 62 yellow, 106¢ bid; No. 63 yellow, 107¢ bid; No. 64 yellow, 108¢ bid; No. 65 yellow, 109¢ bid; No. 66 yellow, 110¢ bid; No. 67 yellow, 111¢ bid; No. 68 yellow, 112¢ bid; No. 69 yellow, 113¢ bid; No. 70 yellow, 114¢ bid; No. 71 yellow, 115¢ bid; No. 72 yellow, 116¢ bid; No. 73 yellow, 117¢ bid; No. 74 yellow, 118¢ bid; No. 75 yellow, 119¢ bid; No. 76 yellow, 120¢ bid; No. 77 yellow, 121¢ bid; No. 78 yellow, 122¢ bid; No. 79 yellow, 123¢ bid; No. 80 yellow, 124¢ bid; No. 81 yellow, 125¢ bid; No. 82 yellow, 126¢ bid; No. 83 yellow, 127¢ bid; No. 84 yellow, 128¢ bid; No. 85 yellow, 129¢ bid; No. 86 yellow, 130¢ bid; No. 87 yellow, 131¢ bid; No. 88 yellow, 132¢ bid; No. 89 yellow, 133¢ bid; No. 90 yellow, 134¢ bid; No. 91 yellow, 135¢ bid; No. 92 yellow, 136¢ bid; No. 93 yellow, 137¢ bid; No. 94 yellow, 138¢ bid; No. 95 yellow, 139¢ bid; No. 96 yellow, 140¢ bid; No. 97 yellow, 141¢ bid; No. 98 yellow, 142¢ bid; No. 99 yellow, 143¢ bid; No. 100 yellow, 144¢ bid.

WHEAT—Receipts, 1,000 bushels; shipments, 8,000 bushels. In store, 472,000 bushels. Market weak and unsettled. No. 2 white, 45¢ bid; No. 1 white, 46¢ bid; No. 3 white, 47¢ bid; No. 4 white, 48¢ bid; No. 5 white, 49¢ bid; No. 6 white, 50¢ bid; No. 7 white, 51¢ bid; No. 8 white, 52¢ bid; No. 9 white, 53¢ bid; No. 10 white, 54¢ bid; No. 11 white, 55¢ bid; No. 12 white, 56¢ bid; No. 13 white, 57¢ bid; No. 14 white, 58¢ bid; No. 15 white, 59¢ bid; No. 16 white, 60¢ bid; No. 17 white, 61¢ bid; No. 18 white, 62¢ bid; No. 19 white, 63¢ bid; No. 20 white, 64¢ bid; No. 21 white, 65¢ bid; No. 22 white, 66¢ bid; No. 23 white, 67¢ bid; No. 24 white, 68¢ bid; No. 25 white, 69¢ bid; No. 26 white, 70¢ bid; No. 27 white, 71¢ bid; No. 28 white, 72¢ bid; No. 29 white, 73¢ bid; No. 30 white, 74¢ bid; No. 31 white, 75¢ bid; No. 32 white, 76¢ bid; No. 33 white, 77¢ bid; No. 34 white, 78¢ bid; No. 35 white, 79¢ bid; No. 36 white, 80¢ bid; No. 37 white, 81¢ bid; No. 38 white, 82¢ bid; No. 39 white, 83¢ bid; No. 40 white, 84¢ bid; No. 41 white, 85¢ bid; No. 42 white, 86¢ bid; No. 43 white, 87¢ bid; No. 44 white, 88¢ bid; No. 45 white, 89¢ bid; No. 46 white, 90¢ bid; No. 47 white, 91¢ bid; No. 48 white, 92¢ bid; No. 49 white, 93¢ bid; No. 50 white, 94¢ bid; No. 51 white, 95¢ bid; No. 52 white, 96¢ bid; No. 53 white, 97¢ bid; No. 54 white, 98¢ bid; No. 55 white, 99¢ bid; No. 56 white, 100¢ bid; No. 57 white, 101¢ bid; No. 58 white, 102¢ bid; No. 59 white, 103¢ bid; No. 60 white, 104¢ bid; No. 61 white, 105¢ bid; No. 62 white, 106¢ bid; No. 63 white, 107¢ bid; No. 64 white, 108¢ bid; No. 65 white, 109¢ bid; No. 66 white, 110¢ bid; No. 67 white, 111¢ bid; No. 68 white, 112¢ bid; No. 69 white, 113¢ bid; No. 70 white, 114¢ bid; No. 71 white, 115¢ bid; No. 72 white, 116¢ bid; No. 73 white, 117¢ bid; No. 74 white, 118¢ bid; No. 75 white, 119¢ bid; No. 76 white, 120¢ bid; No. 77 white, 121¢ bid; No. 78 white, 122¢ bid; No. 79 white, 123¢ bid; No. 80 white, 124¢ bid; No. 81 white, 125¢ bid; No. 82 white, 126¢ bid; No. 83 white, 127¢ bid; No. 84 white, 128¢ bid; No. 85 white, 129¢ bid; No. 86 white, 130¢ bid; No. 87 white, 131¢ bid; No. 88 white, 132¢ bid; No. 89 white, 133¢ bid; No. 90 white, 134¢ bid; No. 91 white, 135¢ bid; No. 92 white, 136¢ bid; No. 93 white, 137¢ bid; No. 94 white, 138¢ bid; No. 95 white, 139¢ bid; No. 96 white, 140¢ bid; No. 97 white, 141¢ bid; No. 98 white, 142¢ bid; No. 99 white, 143¢ bid; No. 100 white, 144¢ bid.

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