



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 24 1878.

Gen. Hutton, in his address in this city, was at great pains to inform our people that he had helped Alexandria by doing great things for Washington, and it has been deemed proper to parade in the Washington Post a card in which a number of Washingtonians thank him for the law under which the United States assumes to pay one half of the taxes due by the District of Columbia, and will require the people of this poor eighth district of Virginia to pay their part of the 50 per centum tax taken off the city of Washington.

But nobody appears to thank him for "the assessment enforcing bill." We know Columbus Alexander, the descendant of the men who laid out our town; we know Thomas B. Bryan, born and bred in our midst; we know Judge Andrew Wylie, lone a resident among us. But these gentlemen, according to Judge Lowe's memory of Mr. Hutton's speech, do not approve his course. These are all the witnesses so far named in the matter. The new witnesses testify as to a matter about which there is no disagreement of opinion. The question is: Was the "assessment enforcing bill" such a measure as Gen. Hutton ought to have supported? This is not answered by saying Hoope, Brother & Co., J. C. Egwood & Co., E. M. Towson & Co., are grateful to him because he helped to make the United States Treasury pay one half of the District taxes. Doubtless Messrs. Bryan, Wylie and Alexander are gratified that the government will hereafter pay half their taxes, but if the "assessment enforcing bill" holds them by the throat, while the First National Bank of New York forces their property into market for street work done without law by "Boss" Shepherd and his Board of Public Works, and sells it at a ruinous sacrifice, their gratitude will be somewhat dampened.

Mr. Charles F. Conrad, son of the late Robert Y. Conrad, of Winchester, Va., designed and carried through the work by which the great fire in the anthracite mines, near Pittston, Pa., has been extinguished. The fire, which seriously threatened, in a short time, to undermine that town, has been surrounded with an immense cut sufficiently deep and wide to isolate it from other and more valuable workings. The work was commenced on the 15th of January, and has been prosecuted with vigor day and night ever since, and is now about completed. This immense cut, which strikes from the surface down through the rock overhanging the coal vein, and through the vein itself to the clay beneath, is being lined on each side with a solid wall of stone six feet in thickness. It is constructed in the shape of a horse shoe, and owing to the yielding nature of the earth in some portions of the surface, the task has been a herculean one from the beginning.

The joint committee of the Hubbard and Davie wings of the Texas State Democratic Convention, after a session lasting several hours yesterday, agreed to withdraw all candidates heretofore balloted for Governor and present the name of Chief Justice O. M. Roberts to the convention. This was done, and Judge Roberts was at once nominated by acclamation. He has telegraphed his acceptance. Joseph D. Sayers, of Bastrop county, was then nominated for Lieutenant Governor, and George McCormack, of Colorado county, for Attorney General. Stephen H. Darden, the present Comptroller, has been re-nominated for that office.

The Rockingham Register, in noticing the proceedings of the meeting of the readjusters at Harrisonburg on the 15th instant, says:—"Judging from the demonstration on Monday, we are satisfied that a large majority of the people of Rockingham are in favor of a readjustment of the State debt, and they are determined to make it an issue in the congressional election."

The people of Alexandria county are supporting Gen. Hutton for re-nomination because there is a bill on the House calendar for the construction of a "free bridge" across the Potomac, to connect the county with Georgetown, and which, they say, Gen. H. has promised to get through at the next session. The bill, we hear, makes an appropriation of \$140,000 for the construction of the bridge, and Gen. Hutton's popularity in the District of Columbia—where the benefits are to accrue, is relied upon to secure its passage through the House. If this appropriation was for a bridge over the Kennebec there might be some chance for it, but a big apple might be wagered that the \$140,000 for the "free bridge over the Potomac" will not pass at the next session. "Da luded souls that dream of bliss."

General Clingman, of North Carolina, has written a letter in which he makes the following startling statement: "There are more than 120,000 democrats in the State who, like myself, have not, since the war, been candidates for any high office, but have steadily labored for the promotion of others." If the entire 120,000 democrats, like General C., should take a notion to run for some office this year, there would be discord in North Carolina—says the Baltimore Gazette.

The Potter investigating committee have located at Atlantic City, N. J.—a delightful watering place, where it is not unlikely they will spend the summer, their expenses being borne by the public. The game, as has long since been demonstrated, is not worth the candle, and the testimony taken yesterday is of no consequence. This useless waste of the people's money will yet come home to plague those who are engaged in it.

The Congressional "Military Commission" met at the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs yesterday. Immediately after assembling the commission passed a resolution that its sessions should be held in secret for the present, and nothing be divulged of its proceedings. What delightful places these Congressional "roving commissions" seek, while their toiling constituents foot the bills.

A Brooklyn merchant returned from the seaside yesterday to find himself called upon somewhat unexpectedly to exercise the duties of host. In his absence two burglars had established themselves in his dwelling, sampled his wine cellar and taken possession of his bed room, where he found them "dreaming the happy hours away." It was a surprise party all around.

It will be a source of regret, we doubt not to all, that the continued dangerous illness of the wife of S. C. Neale, esq., prevents that gentleman from continuing an active personal canvass of this district for the nomination for Congress, but we feel sure that under the circumstances his friends throughout the district will relax none of their efforts in his behalf.

At a meeting of the conservatives of Fredericksburg on Friday night last, delegates to the Tappahannock convention to nominate a candidate for Congress were appointed with the understanding that the delegation should vote for Judge Coolidge as long as his name was before the convention.

It will be seen that the City Council has determined to take a recess till October, which is a wise conclusion. In these piping days, when the dog star rages, it is difficult to keep cool heads, and as heated legislation is apt to be injudicious the recess is eminently proper.

Information from Indiana is to the effect that Senator Voorhees has overcome the combination which was formed to defeat his return to the U. S. Senate, and the outlook now is that he will be his own successor.

It is reported that Judge Holman, the chronic Congressional objector, the Nemesis of Southern "fiscal claimants," will be nominated in the Fifth Congressional district of Indiana, with very favorable chances of his election.

The schooner Parallel arrived at San Francisco, reports that on the 7th instant, off the Pacific coast, about one hundred miles north of San Francisco she fell in with a Japanese junk, with a number of corpses, but nothing living on board. Some of the bodies were shackled together, while others were dressed in rich apparel. There was no food on board the vessel, and all had been dead for at least a month, having apparently died from starvation.

Mr. Charles Ross, chief of the Parliamentary reporting staff of the London Times, in giving evidence before a select committee of the House of Commons, which is considering the question of having an official report of the proceedings made, stated that he had been in the gallery fifty-eight years, for twenty-five of which he had been leader of the Times' corps, which consists of fifteen men in the Commons alone.

There have been no shipments of peaches by car loads over the Delaware railroad as yet, although a considerable quantity have been shipped in small consignments to Philadelphia and New York. The shipment by car loads is expected to commence in earnest this week.

A four year old daughter of Daniel Riegel, of Hamburg, Pa., was killed yesterday by swallowing a teaspoonful of remedy intended for the cure of sick headache. The child mounted a chair, obtained the fatal drug, and inside of twenty minutes was a corpse.

John Lindsay, freight brakeman on the Baltimore and Ohio, switching cars at Piedmont, was run over and both of his legs were cut off yesterday. He lives at Martinsburg, and has a wife and two children.

The freedom of the city of London will be conferred on Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury on the 31 of August, immediately before the ministerial banquet at the Mansion House.

Official dispatches to the Mexican consul at San Antonio confirm the capture of Escobedo. He was taken to Monterey, but it is doubtful whether he will reach there alive.

The Washington Star says:—"If Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, has any respect for 'the code' we may look for another belligerent manifestation. Recently he was counsel in an important case in New York. It is charged against him that he became so involved in a mistatement of what the voluminous record contained, and which the court had not time to read, that Mr. Edward N. Dickerson, a lawyer of the highest character, on the other side, told the court, according to the New York Sun, that 'the Senator's assertion was a deliberate falsehood, made out of the whole cloth, without a shadow of foundation for a word of it.' No doubt on Mr. Dickerson to apologize or fight has yet been made."

The Platform of the Ohio Nationalists.

At the Convention of the National party of Ohio, held at Cleveland, yesterday, the following "platform" was adopted: Want of harmony of sentiment on the financial question in both the republican and democratic parties renders it absolutely necessary that those who demand financial reform should abandon old organizations and unite together in the national greenback party to save business men from bankruptcy, the working classes from starvation, the whole country from revolution, and the nation from repudiation.

We denounce as crimes against the people the law making the greenback only a partial legal tender; the act creating the national banking scheme; the act changing currency bonds into coin bonds; the act exempting bonds from taxation; the act repealing the income tax; the act demoralizing silver; the act for issuing interest bearing bonds for the purchase of silver bullion; to be converted into subsidiary coin; the act for the forced resumption of specie payment; the act for the indefinite increase of the national bank circulation, and the enormous contraction of the volume of the circulating medium. We recognize the financial legislation of the government from the commencement of the civil war as the arbitrary dictation of a syndicate of bankers and usurers, with the single and settled purpose of robbing the many to enrich the few.

To remedy and counteract the evils complained of we demand that the government shall issue a full legal tender paper money adequate in volume for the employment of labor, the distribution of its products, the requirements of business, and for the payment of all interest bearing bonds as far as redeemable; the withdrawal and cancellation of all bank notes designed to circulate as currency; the non-exemption of a graduated income tax act; the non-coinage of gold and silver; the repeal of the specie resumption act; the abolishment of all legalized monopolies and the prohibition of their establishment in the future.

We recognize the mutual dependence of capital and labor, and deprecate all attempts to antagonize them. Combinations of capital to rob and strike of labor to resist robbery are destructive of the true interests of both. We denounce alike the unionism which demands an equal division of property and the infamously financial legislation which takes all from the many to enrich the few. We demand cheap capital and well paid labor in place of dear capital and cheap labor.

To secure the rights and protect the interests of employer and employed bureaus of statistics should be established and competent persons appointed to inquire into and report the condition and wages of the working classes in all departments of industry, that wise, judicious and equitable laws may be enacted in regard to the hours of labor and the employment of minors in manufacturing establishments.

The public lands should be sacredly set apart for the homesteads of actual settlers, and such legislation should be had as will encourage and aid the landless in securing homes.

The contract system of employing the industrial arts works great injustice to mechanics and manufacturers, and should be abolished.

The importation of the servile labor of other countries should be prohibited under the severest penalties while the immigration of the liberty loving from other lands should be encouraged.

We deprecate and denounce all conditions and violent measures, and appeal only to the good sense, love of justice and patriotism of the people, and invoke them to redress their outrageous wrongs only through the ballot box.

We demand proper sanitary safeguards and regulations for workshops, mines and factories.

We favor the enactment of laws giving mechanics and laborers a first lien on all descriptions of their work for their full wages.

We are opposed to any further issue of interest bearing bonds of the United States for any purpose whatever.

NOTION FROM SOUND.—Among Edison's latest inventions is the phonometer, in which a wheel is made to revolve by the action of the voice on a diaphragm. In his telephone and phonograph experiments Mr. Edison discovered that the vibrations of the vocal cords were capable of producing dynamic effect, and on this hint he began experiments on a phonometer, or instrument for measuring the mechanical force of sound waves produced by the human voice. The instrument looks not unlike a phonograph, with the exception that the cylinder gives place to a small ratchet wheel and the indenting needle is changed to a piece of rubber tubing. The machine has a diaphragm and mouth piece similar to a phonograph. A spring which is secured to the bed plate rests on the piece of rubber tubing placed against the diaphragm. This spring carries a pawl that acts on the ratchet or ratchet wheel on the fly wheel shaft. Sound made in the mouth piece creates vibrations in the diaphragm which are sufficient to propel the fly wheel with considerable velocity. It requires a surprising amount of pressure on the fly wheel shaft to stop the machine while a continuous sound is made in the mouth piece.

By its use the noise produced by the hum-combe speeches in legislative bodies might be put to useful account. In Congress, for instance, a large one placed in the roof might drive a machine which would ventilate the building.

PRESIDENT TYLER'S SON.—I met in Florida John Tyler, jr., son of President Tyler. He must be nearly 60 years of age, and resembles to an extraordinary degree his father. Even in the extreme poverty of his later years he preserves a dignified carriage, a fondness for plush vests, standing collars and white neckties. In his conversation, which is very learned and to times highly enjoyable, he never allows you to forget two things, to wit: That he is a Virginian, and that his father was President of the United States. Although President Tyler's mother was heiress to considerable wealth, and the President is said to have retired from the chair of state rich, there was nothing for the children after the father's death in 1862. Robt. Tyler, the elder son, led a modest life in Montgomery, Ala., where for many years, and to the time of his death, which occurred five or six months ago, he was editor of a democratic paper. The only daughter has for years been an inmate of the Louise Home, in Washington, that charity founded by Mr. Corcoran for indigent women of refinement. John Tyler, jr., was private secretary to his father and the idol of a brilliant coterie of first try whigs, and afterwards democrats, according as his father faced. For the last twenty years, however, few have been his friends, and great has been his poverty. —Rochester Express.

BOILED TO DEATH.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Ellinger in the case of Charles Reichold, an inmate of the Ward's Island Lunatic Asylum, New York, who was fatally scalded in that institution on the 6th inst. The evidence showed that Reichold, who was a paralytic, was placed in a bath by Michael Hogan, an attendant, who left him for ten minutes. While he was absent a lantern entered the bath room, turned on the hot water tap and Reichold lay screaming for eight minutes, the water being nearly boiling. When taken from the water Reichold was parboiled, and died of exhaustion. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, but censured Hogan for improperly discharging his duties, and recommended that the Medical Superintendent have a voice in the selection of attendants at the hospital.

The Potter Committee.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 24.—The Potter committee, at their session this morning, called R-representative Kelley as a witness, the examination being conducted by Representative Hiseock. He testified that he is a member of the House of Representatives, and was first elected in October, 1870. He visited New Orleans in November, 1876. President Grant, while in Philadelphia, on the 10th of November, 1876, of the exposition, sent for the witness. He went into the auditorium, where he found President Grant, surrounded by distinguished gentlemen, among them Gen. Robert Patterson. President Grant proposed that he should visit New Orleans to witness the action of the returning board. At first he declined, but the President said that a number of prominent gentlemen of the democratic party had gone there, and he wanted him to go. The witness said that this was owing to the fact that his conduct was independent, and that he sometimes kicked in the traces. The President wanted him to witness the counting by the returning board, and nothing else. He was merely to go to New Orleans as a looker on and to see that nothing improper should occur. Previous to going he had no conversation with any one but President Grant. General Patterson occurred in the suggestion that he ought to go. He left Philadelphia on the 15th of November. He started entirely alone, but on the way he found himself in company with Secretary Sherman, and on arriving at New Orleans, found there a number of visiting gentlemen, republican in politics.

Mr. Kelley, in the course of his testimony, said he never heard of any suggestion to manipulate the parishes for any purpose, nor did he ever hear that affidavits were signed with the names of fictitious persons. He did not know of Mr. Sherman having a conversation with Weber and Anderson. He had no consciousness of having ever seen Weber. Corliss T. Parker, of New Jersey, testified that he visited New Orleans solely by the request of President Grant. He did not, while in Louisiana, hear doubts thrown on the project made by Anderson as to East Feliciana, or that it was withdrawn, or that Anderson wished to withdraw it. The witness stated that the republican visiting statesmen found there distinguished democratic gentlemen. The committee of the latter addressed a communication to that of the former, proposing that the two bodies of visitors should organize for the purpose of participating in the business of the returning board. To this the republican committee replied: "We are here as private citizens, with no official power. We cannot, therefore, supersede or modify any law of that State, nor have we any right to control or influence any of its officers as to the manner in which they shall perform ministerial or judicial duties imposed upon them by its laws." The witness said there was nothing in the purpose or instructions of the republican committee to indicate any course which should be pursued by the canvassing board as to what votes should be counted, or as to any means of intimidation.

Senator Sherman concurred very fully in the views expressed by the republican committee.

The witness saw him every day at the hotel, and whenever he visited the State House. The visitors on opposite sides mingled freely at times. The witness repeated that the republican committee did nothing to aid the business of the returning board. They did, however, receive from the returning board copies of affidavits for the purpose of having them embodied in the report of the committee. In answer to a question whether the republican committee discussed any question involving an interference with the official duties of the returning board, the witness said he never heard any such conversation in private or at their meetings. The witness gave an emphatic negative and added that if any one of the delegation had attempted such a thing it would have been treacherous to his associates as well as a violation of duty.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—On Sunday afternoon last a cloud gathered in the west and rapidly overspread the horizon. It was accompanied by heavy thunder and vivid lightning. When the cloud began to gather the dwelling house of Louis H. Perkins, in Spangier's Neck, was open to catch the breeze, the day being a very warm one. The family at once proceeded to close up the house. Mrs. Perkins being upstairs and Miss Ann Cahall on the first floor. Whilst thus engaged a current of electricity struck the eastern corner of the house, tore up the roof, and running down the corner to the lower part of the house, tore away in its progress the weather boarding and the plastering. When it reached the lower floor the current left the corner of the house and passed into the room and thence on a window. Miss Ann Cahall, who was at the time in the lower room fastening it up, was struck by the current and instantly killed. She was about 45 years of age, and was a very highly esteemed lady. The house is considerably torn.—Contractor (M.) Observer.

CRIMES IN WEST VIRGINIA.—In Grant county a negro named Bowley killed another negro named Row for some trivial offence, and on Tuesday last a young man named Hamilton violated the person of an 11 year old child at Mannington. David O'Brien was sent to jail on the same day at the same place, for assaulting Miss Kubu, 12 years of age. Henry Simpson also assaulted a young woman at Mannington, and now reposes in the same cell with the other two criminals.

WHEELING, W. VA., July 24.—A young woman named Amelia Henderson was stopped on the road near Dunfry, W. Va., yesterday, by a tramp, who snatched a pistol and placed it at her head, saying he would kill her if she resisted. He then outraged her and left her insensible.

A woman calling herself Mrs. Fairburn, living in Roane county, killed her four year old illegitimate child on the 19th. She was recovering from an attack of sickness, and the child was playing by her bedside, when she suddenly sprang up, seized it by the feet and dashed its head against the head board of the bed, killing it instantly.

Pigeon Shooting.—LONDON, July 24.—In the pigeon shooting match to-day between Capt. Bigardus of the United States, and Mr. Wallace of England, for 200 pounds a side, Wallace killed 71 birds and Bigardus 62. Of the first 25 birds Bigardus missed 62.

Forgery.—CINCINNATI, July 24.—A dispatch from Baltimore says that J. H. Sharp, Treasurer of Williamsburg township, has been detected in forgery and has disappeared to avoid the penalty. It is stated also that he is short in his treasury accounts. The amount is not yet known.

Mr. F. Osburn, living near White Post, in Clarke county, Va., lost his crop of wheat by fire on Monday. A steam thrasher belonging to Crisman & Mauzy was also destroyed. The fire was caused by a spark from the engine. The loss was fully covered by insurance in the Loudoun Mutual Company.

A report has been received that a farmer near Fairbault, Minn., yesterday shot and instantly killed two tramps when he caught in the act of setting fire to the harvesting machine in his wheat field. He gave himself up but was instantly released.

The amount of mail matter delivered by the carriers of the Philadelphia Postoffice during the six months ending June 30, 1878, was: Letters, 11,000,000; drop letters, 7,000,000; cards, 5,000,000, and papers, 7,000,000.

Political.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 24.—The Shupe and Hanlon factions which were excluded from the Junio Convention last night, and who organized a separate convention in the Syracuse House, adjourning until 9 o'clock this morning, have abandoned the idea of holding a convention. Shupe has prepared an address to be presented to the convention which accepts and approves the action of the convention in excluding all of the delegations from New York. It asks for an investigation of the charges that he is setting in the interest of John Sherman, and proposes a union of the three New York factions and the election of Blair or Greeley as leader of the joint body, while Shupe himself will settle into the ranks as a follower of whichever is elected leader.

Telegrams have been received from Peter Cooper stating that he recognizes that Shupe is endeavoring to carry out the letter and spirit of the platform of the Greenback party.

The Junio Convention is now (10:30) re-assembling in the Wieting Opera House. SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 24.—The State convention of the National party reassembled this morning. Mr. Ryan, of Oneida, chairman of the committee on resolutions presented a report which was read by the secretary and received by the convention. A long and excited discussion followed on the question of whether the report should be adopted as a whole or by sections. Great confusion existed, and the chair made his decisions regarding the parliamentary rules of the platform as a whole was adopted and the committee discharged.

The following is the platform: Whereas, the so called democratic and republican parties have legislated in the interest of the money power of this country and Europe, and against the interests of land and labor which are the sources of all wealth, therefore we assert our complete independence of said parties and declare our entire confidence in and adhesion to the National Labor Greenback party, which name is hereby adopted by us, and that the following are the principles enumerated to guide us in the government of the State and nation, should providence permit us to attain to the same.

First. The greenback dollar must be a full legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private, and by the government issued, protected and received as absolute money.

Second. We declare that all acts of Congress changing the original bond contract, to wit, of 1870, 1870 and 1873, and the resumption act of 1875, were enacted without consent, priority, or procurement, and were and are a fraud upon the rights of the people. Therefore we demand the immediate calling in and payment of all bonds in absolute paper money without regard to the time they may have to run on their face, and no farther issue by the government of any bonds.

Third. We demand the repeal of the National Bank act, the immediate withdrawal from circulation of all National Bank notes and the substitution thereof of absolute paper currency.

Fourth.—We demand the repeal of all laws passed by Congress in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and the repeal of all laws which are in violation of the rights of the people, and the repeal of all laws which are in violation of the rights of the people.

Fifth.—We demand the repeal of all laws which are in violation of the rights of the people, and the repeal of all laws which are in violation of the rights of the people.

Sixth.—We demand the repeal of all laws which are in violation of the rights of the people, and the repeal of all laws which are in violation of the rights of the people.

Seventh.—We favor a protective tariff prohibiting the importation of all manufactured articles, of which the raw materials is produced, and the labor to manufacture the same is found in the country, all articles which we do not or cannot produce to be admitted.

Eighth.—We demand the establishment of a labor bureau for the purpose of obtaining reliable statistics to form a basis for intelligent legislation on labor questions, especially with regard to the hours of labor, which should be reduced in proportion as the use of machinery increases, and in conformity with other causes which throw workers out of employment.

Ninth.—We demand the abolition of the system of letting out by contract the labor of convicts in our prisons and reformatory institutions.

Tenth.—An income tax based upon a constitutional limitation and graduating upward, but leaving untouched all incomes under \$1,000.

Eleventh.—We demand that the salaries of all officers of our State, counties and cities, who receive more than one thousand dollars per annum be reduced one half of all salaries above that amount.

Twelfth.—That we recommend a wise and judicious system of internal improvements.

Thirteenth.—We demand a thorough reform in the system of public school education so as to establish agricultural, mechanical and commercial schools in addition to the common schools, to prevent other schools being established or sustained out of the public school funds, or said funds being used for other than school purposes, to prevent the importation of cheap labor, and the monopoly of the sale of text books being forced upon the people as well as other measures which will insure a good common school education for the poorest in our State at the least expense.

Fourteenth.—As political suffrage is a primitive element in the construction of law we demand that any person or organization of persons who may be convicted of trafficking in votes or in any manner directly or indirectly designedly interfering with such rights shall be incapacitated for voting and for holding any official position in the United States.

COMMERCIAL.

Wholesale quotations in Alexandria, July 24. Flour, extra No. 1, 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2; No. 2, 4 @ 4 1/2; No. 3, 3 1/2 @ 4; No. 4, 3 @ 3 1/2; No. 5, 2 1/2 @ 3; No. 6, 2 @ 2 1/2; No. 7, 1 1/2 @ 2; No. 8, 1 @ 1 1/2; No. 9, 1/2 @ 1; No. 10, 1/4 @ 1/2.

Wheat, common to fair, 65 @ 70; No. 1, 70 @ 75; No. 2, 75 @ 80; No. 3, 80 @ 85; No. 4, 85 @ 90; No. 5, 90 @ 95; No. 6, 95 @ 100; No. 7, 100 @ 105; No. 8, 105 @ 110; No. 9, 110 @ 115; No. 10, 115 @ 120.

Barley, common to fair, 45 @ 50; No. 1, 50 @ 55; No. 2, 55 @ 60; No. 3, 60 @ 65; No. 4, 65 @ 70; No. 5, 70 @ 75; No. 6, 75 @ 80; No. 7, 80 @ 85; No. 8, 85 @ 90; No. 9, 90 @ 95; No. 10, 95 @ 100.

Oats, common to fair, 35 @ 40; No. 1, 40 @ 45; No. 2, 45 @ 50; No. 3, 50 @ 55; No. 4, 55 @ 60; No. 5, 60 @ 65; No. 6, 65 @ 70; No. 7, 70 @ 75; No. 8, 75 @ 80; No. 9, 80 @ 85; No. 10, 85 @ 90.

Hay, common to fair, 12 @ 15; No. 1, 15 @ 18; No. 2, 18 @ 21; No. 3, 21 @ 24; No. 4, 24 @ 27; No. 5, 27 @ 30; No. 6, 30 @ 33; No. 7, 33 @ 36; No. 8, 36 @ 39; No. 9, 39 @ 42; No. 10, 42 @ 45.

Alfalfa, common to fair, 10 @ 12; No. 1, 12 @ 14; No. 2, 14 @ 16; No. 3, 16 @ 18; No. 4, 18 @ 20; No. 5, 20 @ 22; No. 6, 22 @ 24; No. 7, 24 @ 26; No. 8, 26 @ 28; No. 9, 28 @ 30; No. 10, 30 @ 32.

Butter, common to fair, 15 @ 18; No. 1, 18 @ 20; No. 2, 20 @ 22; No. 3, 22 @ 24; No. 4, 24 @ 26; No. 5, 26 @ 28; No. 6, 28 @ 30; No. 7, 30 @ 32; No. 8, 32 @ 34; No. 9, 34 @ 36; No. 10, 36 @ 38.

Cheese, common to fair, 10 @ 12; No. 1, 12 @ 14; No. 2, 14 @ 16; No. 3, 16 @ 18; No. 4, 18 @ 20; No. 5, 20 @ 22; No. 6, 22 @ 24; No. 7, 24 @ 26; No. 8, 26 @ 28; No. 9, 28 @ 30; No. 10, 30 @ 32.

Wool, long unwashed, 10 @ 12; No. 1, 12 @ 14; No. 2, 14 @ 16; No. 3, 16 @ 18; No. 4, 18 @ 20; No. 5, 20 @ 22; No. 6, 22 @ 24; No. 7, 24 @ 26; No. 8, 26 @ 28; No. 9, 28 @ 30; No. 10, 30 @ 32.

Wool, medium unwashed, 8 @ 10; No. 1, 10 @ 12; No. 2, 12 @ 14; No. 3, 14 @ 16; No. 4, 16 @ 18; No. 5, 18 @ 20; No. 6, 20 @ 22; No. 7, 22 @ 24; No. 8, 24 @ 26; No. 9, 26 @ 28; No. 10, 28 @ 30.

Wool, short unwashed, 6 @ 8; No. 1, 8 @ 10; No. 2, 10 @ 12; No. 3, 12 @ 14; No. 4, 14 @ 16; No. 5, 16 @ 18; No. 6, 18 @ 20; No. 7, 20 @ 22; No. 8, 22 @ 24; No. 9, 24 @ 26; No. 10, 26 @ 28.

Wool, extra long, 12 @ 14; No. 1, 14 @ 16; No. 2, 16 @ 18; No. 3, 18 @ 20; No. 4, 20 @ 22; No. 5, 22 @ 24; No. 6, 24 @ 26; No. 7, 26 @ 28; No. 8, 28 @ 30; No. 9, 30 @ 32; No. 10, 32 @ 34.

Wool, extra short, 4 @ 6; No. 1, 6 @ 8; No. 2, 8 @ 10; No. 3, 10 @ 12; No. 4, 12 @ 14; No. 5, 14 @ 16; No. 6, 16 @ 18; No. 7, 18 @ 20; No. 8, 20 @ 22; No. 9, 22 @ 24; No. 10, 24 @ 26.

Wool, extra medium, 8 @ 10; No. 1, 10 @ 12; No. 2, 12 @ 14; No. 3, 14 @ 16; No. 4, 16 @ 18; No. 5, 18 @ 20; No. 6, 20 @ 22; No. 7, 22 @ 24; No. 8, 24 @ 26; No. 9, 26 @ 28; No. 10, 28 @ 30.

Wool, extra fine, 10 @ 12; No. 1, 12 @ 14; No. 2, 14 @ 16; No. 3, 16 @ 18; No. 4, 18 @ 20; No. 5, 20 @ 22; No. 6, 22 @ 24; No. 7, 24 @ 26; No. 8, 26 @ 28; No. 9, 28 @ 30; No. 10, 30 @ 32.

Wool, extra superfine, 12 @ 14; No. 1, 14 @ 16; No. 2, 16 @ 18; No. 3, 18 @ 20; No. 4, 20 @ 22; No. 5, 22 @ 24; No. 6, 24 @ 26; No. 7, 26 @ 28; No. 8, 28 @ 30; No. 9, 30 @ 32; No. 10, 32 @ 34.

Wool, extra superfine, 14 @ 16; No. 1, 16 @ 18; No. 2, 18 @ 20; No. 3, 20 @ 22; No. 4, 22 @ 24; No. 5, 24 @ 26; No. 6, 26 @ 28; No. 7, 28 @ 30; No. 8, 30 @ 32; No. 9, 32 @ 34; No. 10, 34 @ 36.

Wool, extra superfine, 16 @ 18; No. 1, 18 @ 20; No. 2, 20 @ 22; No. 3, 22 @ 24; No. 4, 24 @ 26; No. 5, 26 @ 28; No. 6, 28 @ 30; No. 7, 30 @ 32; No. 8, 32 @ 34; No. 9, 34 @ 36; No. 10, 36 @ 38.

Wool, extra superfine, 18 @ 20; No. 1, 20 @ 22; No. 2, 22 @ 24; No. 3, 24 @ 26; No. 4, 26 @ 28; No. 5, 28 @ 30; No. 6, 30 @ 32