



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN. TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 3, 1879.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The United States Brewers' Association will meet in annual convention at St. Louis tomorrow.

There were thirty three graduates at the ninth annual commencement of the law department of the University of Maryland yesterday.

A judicial election was held in Illinois yesterday. The democratic ticket was elected by from 4,000 to 10,000 majority. A small vote was polled.

All the iron mills in Pittsburg, Pa., with one exception, are now idle, the manufacturers having refused to pay \$5 per ton for puddling. A long seige is expected.

The House of Representatives, yesterday, by a vote of 112 to 82, not the requisite two thirds, refused to suspend the rules and pass a bill to authorize the producers of leaf tobacco to sell one hundred dollars' worth without payment of tax.

The steamer China sailed from San Francisco for Hong Kong, via Yokohama, yesterday. Among her passengers were seventeen Chinese leprosy, who have been inmates of the county pest house for several months, and now shipped to China by order of the supervisors.

At Salt Lake City, Utah, yesterday, John Miles was sentenced for polygamy to \$100 fine and five years in the Nebraska penitentiary. During the proceedings Miles asked not to be lectured, and asked no mercy. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the Territory.

Bishop Corrigan declined to allow the Association of the Liberator to participate in the parade of the German Catholic societies at Newark, New Jersey, yesterday. He says the Liberator is not recognized as a church society, and therefore they should not appear in a church procession.

At Lebanon, Pa., yesterday, Peter Hoyer, tax collector, and constable Leininger went to Wm. Ulrich's house to sell certain goods that had seized for taxes. Ulrich fired upon the constable, the shot taking effect in the latter's abdomen. He then fired upon Hoyer, the bullet grazing his shoulder and the powder burning his face. Ulrich then put his pistol to his own head and killed himself instantly.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, a bill was passed providing for the appointment of a Mississippi river commission for the improvement of said river. The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase at private sale or to procure by condemnation a site on which to build a postoffice in Baltimore, and appropriating \$4,000 for expenses of condemnation, if necessary, was also passed.

Judge John P. Dillon, of the Eight Judicial District of Iowa, has tendered his resignation to the President, to accept a chair in the Columbia College at New York. His resignation will not take effect, however, until September 1st. The President has accepted the resignation, and will tender the appointment to the vacant judgeship to Secretary of War McCrary, who, it is well understood, will accept it.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Enador is about to offer her services as mediator between Peru and Bolivia and Chili. The King of Burmah is suspected of murderous designs on female members of his household.

Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, chief partner in the banking firm of Rothschild & Co., is dead.

A steamer has sailed from the island of Malia for Behring's Straits in search of the Swedish Arctic explorer, Prof. Nordenskjold.

An avalanche has fallen on the village of Fontana, in the canton of Tessin, Switzerland, and destroyed a church and several houses. Six of the inhabitants were killed.

The trial of Alexander Solovieff, who attempted the assassination of the Czar on the 14th of April last, will commence before the supreme tribunal at St. Petersburg on Friday next.

Four revolutionists named Badelmann, Ossipki, Brandtner (who was a Prussian subject), and an unknown man (who is believed to have been the conspirator Antonoff), were hanged at Kieff on the 26th of May.

Messa, Perz & Aballi, wholesale grocers of Havana, have failed, with liabilities amounting to about \$300,000, gold. The Marquis of Almedarez, a planter, has also stopped payment. His liabilities are said to be about \$250,000, gold.

The weather in London and in most parts of England during Sunday and yesterday has been very unseasonable. There has been much rain, with high winds and cold temperature. Several rivers have overflowed their banks, flooding agricultural lands.

Almost all parts of the city of Mantua, Italy, are flooded and the embankment of the river Mincio is in danger. The town of Rovigo is seriously threatened. Two thousand workmen are employed in strengthening the dykes there. The river Adige has also risen.

An official dispatch from Algiers gives an account of disturbances in the province of Constantine. Eight men of the escort of an officer of the Arab department were killed, but the officer escaped. Three battalions of infantry and two detachments of artillery have been sent to quell the outbreak.

Henry Dore, grocer of Hinton, England, has failed. His liabilities are stated at £100,000. Rawshorn & Mook, cotton manufacturers of Preston, have failed. Their liabilities are stated at £27,000. Fleischer & Hyder, merchants of Liverpool, engaged in the South American trade, have failed. Their liabilities are believed to be heavy.

A rather heavy shock of earthquakes was felt at St. George's, Bermuda, Sunday week, at 5:30 o'clock. No serious damage was done. Reports from St. Croix, St. John, Porto Rico, and Tortola all mention the fact of heavy shocks being felt at those places at about the same hour. At the latter place the house of a citizen was badly damaged.

Things are badly mixed in the capital of Colombia, South America, growing out of the excitement of the presidential campaign. In Congress recently the galleries booted certain members, the latter retorted, then the galleries sent down volleys of stones, and to this the members replied with volleys from their revolvers. Finally a battalion of guards had to clear the galleries and the threatened members were escorted home. The capital was then declared under martial law.

The eruption of Mount Etna continues. A considerable portion of the bed of the Alcantara river is covered by the lava. A Rome dispatch says Etna is ejecting enormous volumes of ashes. The destruction of property is immense. The commune of Maja has been obliterated and Casello is threatened. Many large and valuable estates have been destroyed. The four main waters occasionally pour forth streams of lava, while many smaller ones have become inactive. The stream of lava which has interrupted the road at Passa Pisaro is half a mile wide and a hundred feet deep.

Fires.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 3.—Scribner's paper mill and Wm. Bart's grist mill, adjoining at Middleborough, Schoharie County, were burned last night.

WORURN, MASS., June 3.—The most valuable portion of the works of the Merrimack Chemical Company at North Woburn was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at from \$50,000 to \$75,000. Loose vitriol in large quantities ran round in pools making it very dangerous for firemen. Mr. A. V. Wecker, bookkeeper for the company fell into a large puddle of the vitriol and was badly scalding, rendering his recovery doubtful. Several others were burned with vitriol.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company for the election of a board of directors, was held at Annapolis, Md., yesterday, and was a change in the usual order of things, which has heretofore been that the State, through the Board of Public Works, cast the one ticket that is voted, and the board is declared elected. Governor Carroll occupied the chair and Barr, Fawcett acted as secretary. Mr. Gorman read the fifty first annual report, which was accepted and referred to Messrs. Barrett, Compton and Bryan.

The report shows that the tonnage for the year 1878 was 639,290 tons, of which amount 394,241 tons was delivered at tidewater. There was a decrease in the tonnage for the year 1878 over 1877 of 58,732 95. The president and directors attribute this increase to the settlement of the difficulty between the State, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Canal Company, as during 1877 the canal was only able to charge from 45 to 25 cents per ton on canal, whereas this settlement enabled them to make a uniform charge of 30 cents, producing this increase of revenue, and further, that in their opinion as soon as the business of the country revives and the price of Cumberland increases in the market the canal is in a position, because of the settlement, to render larger returns than ever heretofore.

They show the expenses for pay of officers and ordinary expenses, arising from the year were \$178,525 65. Cost of wharfage, acquisition of lands and interest paid during the year 55,441 44. Expenditures on account of repairs by freshet of 1877 161,752 59.

Making total disbursements \$395,722 66. The actual net revenue over ordinary expenses was \$2,595 44. They further report that on the first day of January, 1878, there was a balance in the bank to the credit of the company of \$14,968 86.

Received from tolls, wharfage and trimming 255,888 67. And from rents 2,910 57. Making a total of \$261,808 10. They have sold seventy seven repair bonds, \$1,000 each, at par, 77,000 00. Received from temporary loans 60,000 00.

Making a total to be accounted for \$395,808 10. Disbursements as heretofore given \$393,222 66. Leaving a balance in the treasury of the company January 1, 1879, of \$2,585 44.

They further report that the whole amount expended from November, 1877, to January 1, 1879, on account of repairs of damage to canal, was \$199,190.46 and there yet remains dam No. 4 for reconstruction, with masonry, which work is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

Their report deals with the matter of transportation on the canal, making recommendations for certain improvements to be made, with a view of still further reducing the cost of coal at Tidewater. They show that in 1872 the actual cost for tolls for transporting a ton of coal from Cumberland on board of vessels at Georgetown was \$2.24, and that in 1878 it had been reduced to \$1.25, and they further show that with the present price of coal it will be impossible to increase the charges which are made, and hence the small revenue which the canal company has received. They congratulate the stockholders, however, that the work has been so economically managed as to produce so fair a net revenue even with these low charges.

Mr. Compton moved to present to elect a president and six directors. Mr. Robinson moved that the United States be permitted to name four directors, and subsequently modified it so as to name two directors.

Pending that motion, Mr. Miller moved to adjourn. The yeas and nays being taken, appeared as follows: Yeas—State of Maryland, 10,008; James G. Berrit, 5; total vote, 10,013. Yeas—United States, 2,008; Corporation of Georgetown and Washington, 2,516; private stockholders—Joseph Bryan, 3; Francis Miller, 10; total vote, 4,527. So the motion was rejected.

The question recurring upon the original resolution of Mr. Robinson, it was rejected by the same vote. The meeting proceeded to elect directors. Mr. Compton nominated—For President, J. P. Gorman; directors, James G. Berrit, Mr. Bennett, Patrick Hamill, H. D. Rarnaldi, B. B. Crawford and John Humbird. Mr. Miller nominated—For President, John Ritchie; directors, William J. Booth, Frederick L. Moore, Charles C. Glover, Chas. Abert, Peter B. Small, Josiah K. Gordon. The chair appointed Messrs. Barrett, Compton and Robinson tellers, who reported that the whole number of votes cast was 11,552, of which the ticket headed by A. P. Gorman had received 10,008 votes, and the ticket headed by John Ritchie had 4,544. The chair declared that Messrs. A. P. Gorman and the receive of that ticket had been elected, having received a majority of all the votes cast.

Mr. Miller entered the following protest: "In the name and in behalf of the District of Columbia, I hereby enter the protest of said district against the counting of the vote of the State of Maryland, so far as it is based upon the so-called preferred stock, under the act of September 27, 1878, and the stock under the act of May 13, 1879."

The claim of Mr. Miller that the State of Maryland has no right to vote certain stock is based on the ground that the State having taken a mortgage on the canal to secure the money it paid for the stock, has no right to vote that stock. This claim has been made twice before but never has been allowed. Immediately after their election, the new Board of Directors and their President were sworn into office, transacting some routine business and then adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Reported for the Alexandria Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 3, SENATE.

The resolution referring portions of the Rhode Island petition was postponed until Mr. McDonald shall be present.

The Senate took up and passed the House bill to extend the time for payment of preceptors on public lands in Minnesota and Dakota.

The Senate took up House bill, No. 2005, to confer certain powers and limitations on the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, but the consideration of the bill was interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the unfinished business, being the House bill to establish post routes.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Townsend, of Ill., having withdrawn the demand for the previous question, the morning hour was consumed by the delivery of a speech by Mr. Cox, of New York, in favor of the repeal of the test oath laws.

COLUMBUS, O., June 3.—The delegates to the State Democratic and Greenback Conventions, which meet to-morrow, are arriving. The contest for Governor on the Democratic ticket overshadows all other interests, and the fight is predicted to be a close one. Election. There is very little talk of a coalition with the Greenback men.

PORTLAND, ME., June 3.—The Greenback State Convention met in the City Hall at ten o'clock this morning with a good attendance of delegates. Wm. M. Rust was elected President.

In the Senate, yesterday the House bill for the construction of certain works on the Great Kanawha and Kentucky rivers, was passed.

Negro Jurymen.

Judge Christian, of the Hastings Court of Richmond, gave his answer to the petition of a committee of colored men, asking him to summon as jurors "all persons entitled to serve, and whose names may appear upon all poll books, without discrimination between white men and black men." The petition was presented in conformity with a resolution adopted by the negro convention, held on May 19 for the purpose of considering measures "for the amelioration and improvement of the condition of the colored race." &c. The Judge says:

The petition presented to me by a committee of together with the statements submitted by the members of the committee presenting it, have received from me a "calm and deliberate consideration." The objects of the petition, as stated therein, are to ask me, as the judge of this court, "to summon as jurors all persons entitled to serve, and whose names may appear upon all of the poll books. We do not ask for white men or for black men on the jury, we merely ask that the jurors may be selected from all of the poll books."

A petition asking that in cases where colored persons were accused of crime they should be tried by juries consisting of colored persons who could read and write was presented to my predecessor, and refused by him, for reasons in which I fully concur, and if the form of this petition was the same as that, and there had been no change since then in the mode of selecting the jurors in this court, I might be content simply to refer to and adopt the fitting, and to my mind, conclusive answer then prepared and submitted by Judge Guigon, but the form and substance of this petition being very different from that then presented, and there having been changes in the laws for summoning jurors of this court since that time, makes it necessary, in my opinion, to give a somewhat different answer to this petition from that then given by him.

The law then provided (and it now provides) that "all male citizens twenty-one years of age, and not over sixty, who are entitled to vote and hold office under the constitution and laws of this State, shall be liable to serve as jurors," with certain exceptions not necessary to be here stated. (Code, chapter 153, section 1.) It then provided that annually the judge of each county and corporation court should "prepare a list of such inhabitants of the county or corporation, not exempt as aforesaid, as he shall think well qualified to serve as jurors, being persons of sound mind and free from legal exemption."

And from this list the names of thirty-six jurors were drawn by ballot, by the judge, for the trial of all the causes pending at my term of the court (Code, chapter 158, sections 2, 3, 4, 5, Arts 1875-6, page 208.) The only changes are, as by the present law the drawing by ballot is dispensed with. The jurors in felony cases are simply summoned from a list "furnished by the judge residing remote from the place where the offence is charged to have been committed, and qualified to other respects to serve as jurors." If there are more than two felony cases to be tried at the term (which is always the case here) only two jurors are summoned, which may, unless the court direct otherwise, try all the cases. (Code of Cr. Pro. chap. 17, sec. 3.)

"That the State has the right to prescribe the mode in which jurors are selected and summoned and tried and qualified in its courts, there can now be no question. Judge Colley, of Michigan, in his excellent work on constitutional limitations, at page 715, says: "In the American constitutional system the power to establish the ordinary regulations of police has been left with the individual States, and it can not be taken from them, either wholly or in part, and exercised under legislation of Congress," and Chief Justice Redfield, of Vermont, used language to the same effect in Thompson vs. R. B. R. Co., 27th Vermont, 142.

Indeed, this is substantially the language of Judges Marshall, Story, Tany, Chase, Waite, and all other judges and text writers, whose opinions and writings are worth quoting, both before and since the adoption of the recent amendments to the Federal Constitution, and that the general division of powers between the Federal and State Governments, has not been disturbed by these recent amendments. See United States vs. Cruikshanks, 92 U. S. R. 542.

The State of Virginia, then, having the exclusive right to do so, through its Legislature, conferred on me, as the judge of this court, the duty of furnishing the lists from which the jurors who try cases in this court shall be taken.

I recognize fully the status of the colored people; their "qually before the law," and that they are "liable" to serve on the juries of my court. And when I deem it best for the proper enforcement of the laws of this Commonwealth, I will summon them on the juries.

I have in the past had I expect to do the same in the future selected as jurors only such persons as I was satisfied would give to every one charged with crime in this court such a fair and impartial trial, by a jury of his peers, as is guaranteed to all by the Bill of Rights of Virginia. The only principle which has governed or will hereafter govern me in the discharge of this duty is, that which will enable me to comply with the law and at the same time secure the best material that I can for its proper enforcement. When I find that I can best do this by selecting colored jurors I will do so, but not till then. If I was disposed to do so it would be simply impossible for me to select "all persons entitled to serve and whose names appear on the poll books," as prayed for in this petition, and comply with the law when it says I must select only such as I think "well qualified to serve as jurors." There are many persons in this city both white and colored that I have no opinion of, one way or the other, that I never can or never will select, knowing nothing of their qualifications. If I were to select some colored jurors now with the hundreds of more intelligent white persons liable to jury duty that I know of to select from, such selection would be made simply because they were colored, and, as was well said by my predecessor, I would then be applying a test of qualification condemned by the "spirit of all of the fourteenth constitutional amendment and Civil Rights bill." Nothing that I have said or done, or can say or do, and no additional legislation is necessary to render colored citizens more liable under the law than they now are to jury duty. Education, elevation of character, and the legal qualifications are the only things that I know of necessary to render any persons liable to such duty in this court, and my experience has taught me that the first two prerequisites are not attained by admittance to the jury box, but must be had beforehand. No one appreciates the colored people of this community more deeply than I do, or sympathizes more deeply with them in any private, that they may labor under. I was reared in their midst and hope to die with the same surroundings. But I do not understand from their petition that they have been aggrieved by anything that I have done, except that I have not compelled them to bear one of the burdens to which the law has made them liable. Many persons in this community pay for the privilege which they are now enjoying gratis, and although I have had to refuse hundreds of applications to be excused from jury duty, this is the first one that I have ever entertained to be allowed to serve on the jury; and while the law remains as it is, it must be the last. But this petition is only another illustration of Pope's lice, that

"Man ever is, but always to be best."

It is most gratifying to me to know that I have selected such jurors in this court as have given satisfaction to all classes. This is admitted in the petition, as I could not have dis-

Gold Mining in Virginia.

The gold mines of Virginia, especially those on the gold belt running through Fauquier county and crossing the Rappahannock river in the southern part of it, are attracting the attention of capitalists. In the locality mentioned a number of mines are being successfully worked, a large amount of capital being invested in all the latest and most improved appliances for separating gold from other substances. Some of these mines have been successfully worked prior to the war, but they have since been neglected, and it is now being revived in a vigorous manner; but this locality becoming during the war, for a considerable time, the theater of conflict between the contending armies, the machinery and works were destroyed, and the business was for several years entirely abandoned. Recently, however, it has been revived, and several of the old mines have been reopened, and new ones developed. Much of the old steam power machinery has been refitted and new machinery introduced with the most satisfactory results to the inventors, several of whom are well known gentlemen of this State.

From statements made by the inhabitants of this section of Virginia, engineers and miners, this gold belt first makes its appearance on the line of the Virginia Midland railroad, about 20 miles south of Alexandria, in Fairfax county, and runs north by way of Fauquier, Stafford, Fauquier, Loudoun, Culpeper, Spotsylvania, Orange, Louisa, Fluvanna, Goochland, Buchanan and Appomattox counties—a distance of over 100 miles in length, and varies from half a mile to several miles in width, crossing in its course the Rappahannock, Rapidan and James rivers.

Operations were first commenced as far back as 1840, and were prosecuted with considerable vigor at several places, as before stated, up to the breaking out of the war. The principal operations were conducted by the Virginia Union and Liberty mines, in Stafford and Fauquier counties. These mines were then sunk to a depth of from 100 to 150 feet respectively, and drifting and stoping was done to a considerable extent. Mills of considerable capacity were erected at the mines, and the machinery was taken from the mines, and the mill sites there must have been worked many thousands of tons of ore. The reports given by old employees and residents thereabout place the yield at about \$15 per ton of ore crushed. Considering the crude system of working ore at that time, the results are very satisfactory, as only the free gold was then saved, while the large percentage contained in the sulphurets remains in the tailings now lying on the ground in huge heaps. During the struggle of the war, the machinery nearly all the machinery was removed or destroyed, and the mines closed in and were filled up. Late prospecting has resulted in such facts as give promise of a rivalry with the best mines on the Pacific coast.

The Virginia Union and Liberty mines are situated from one to twelve miles east of Bealton station, in Fauquier county. In the same neighborhood are also the Kelly, Franklin, Waterman and Ellis mines. The Kelly, with a ten stamp mill, worked by Messrs. Taylor, of New York City, and the Waterman mine, which produces about 2,000 per week, are immense sulphurets vein has been successfully opened by the Randolph company at a depth of 105 feet, being seven feet or more wide, and nearly solid sulphurets. The ore is reported to assay \$20 per ton. The Liberty mine, a continuation of the Randolph No. 4, and Newman veins, has recently been purchased by District Commissioner Phelps, of this city, and a New York gentleman, who are about to commence extensive operations. The ore on this mine is very rich, assaying as high as any of the others. The purpose of these gentlemen is to rework the tailings found at the margin of this mine—many hundred tons, which, by the use of improved appliances, it is thought will yield as much gold as they did when first worked. Another enterprise contemplated is to ship the sulphurets left to Swansy, England, for re-impregnation, when everything of value can be extracted from them.—Wash. Star.

The greatest variety of HATS, comprising the finest and the cheapest, for all and young, of the noblest style and the latest price, at 25, DRAHMAN'S, 62 King st., corner of Fairfax.

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

The republican members of the Senate assembled for consultation yesterday, in response to a call which did not state its object, but which proved to have been issued at the request of a few Senators who desired amendments concerning Mr. Bayard's bill to repeal sections 820 and 821 of the Revised Statutes. The first of these sections prescribe the "jurors' test oath." There was practical unanimity of opinion in the caucus that this section should be repealed. The other section authorizes the judges of United States courts to exercise their own discretion in regard to challenges of persons drawn as jurors who have participated in the rebellion. The opinion of the caucus was that this section has never been abused and is not likely to be, and that therefore it should stand. No other question was brought before the caucus.

The new democratic programme in regard to the appropriation bill was incidentally referred to by several Senators, and, although, there was no discussion concerning it, the general sentiment expressed in conversation among all attempts of the dominant party in Congress to accomplish, or to appear to accomplish by indirection anything that has heretofore been attempted without success openly. It was, however, considered advisable to defer caucus discussion of the political situation until the new bill shall have been presented to Congress and an opportunity afforded for their critical examination.

Outlawry in West Virginia.

MANNINGTON, W. VA., June 2.—A prominent citizen of this place has been expecting for some time that his house would be attacked by the outlaws of West Virginia, who are banded together and known as the Red Men. Late last night he was awakened by the tramping of horses, and springing from his bed, saw that there were at least fifty of them on horseback. He called up his sons, and being well provided with firearms, prepared to station his sons where they would do the most good. His sons took positions at the windows, each one provided with two muskets loaded with an inch and a half of powder, to scatter a charge of mingled shot and nails. He took his own position in the hall with six revolvers to empty, in case the assassins forced the doors. His wife was armed with a saber and his daughter with a sword to defend themselves. The Red Men, however, were informed what was awaiting them, and concluded to abandon the attack.

Nine men, prominent in the organization, had been arrested on warrants sworn out by Judge Hixson, and were in jail at Littleton. All the justices of the peace of the county resign their offices before they will have anything to do in prosecuting these outlaws, as their lives are at stake.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 3.—The execution of Littleton incident to the arrest of seven of the gang of Red Men who infested West Virginia is very great. The men were to have been tried yesterday but no justice of the peace could be found willing to risk his life in doing so, for several were notified by the Red Men that they would be killed if they assisted in bringing any of the gang to justice. The services of Justice Lonerster, of Centre District, have, however, been obtained, and the trial of the men has been set down for to-day at 8 a. m. Gov. Matthews has taken a very decided interest in the case, and it is determined to have the lawless crew crushed out. The prisoners have secured counsel.

COMMERCE.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, June 3.—The offerings of grain on Change to-day were light, and prices are firmer. Flour is quiet and unchanged. Wheat has advanced, and 80 bushels sold at 113, 115 and 120, as to quality. But little Corn is coming in, and all that was offered today brought 48. No Rye reported, and 20 bushels of Oats sold at 38. Country produce quiet and unchanged.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, June 2, 1879.—Cattle are sold at these figures live weight. Hogs are sold at net weight, that is 25 per cent generally) off from live weight, or nothing off if sold gold. That is live weight, or nothing off if sold gold. Beef Cattle—Prices today ranged as follows: Best Beefves.....5 10 a 6 00 Generally rated fair quality.....4 12 a 4 75 Medium or good fair quality.....4 10 a 4 25 Ordinary fair quality.....3 75 a 4 25 Extreme range of prices.....4 75 a 6 00 Most of the sales were from.....4 65 a 5 25 Total receipts for the week 1878 head, sales 907. The market has been exceedingly heavy the week, closing later than it has for a number of weeks past. Prices fell in the early part of the market, and before the close in some cases 25 lower prices were accepted. In other sales, those dealers closing out the earliest feeling the losses the least. The quality of the offerings was scarcely of a good average, but last week for though there were some better lots, fewer of which brought the top prices than last week, yet there were more of the middle and lower grades than there were then. Heavy and good top Cattle continue to be difficult to sell at top prices, and concessions have to be made, but for though there were some better lots, fewer of which brought the top prices than last week, yet there were more of the middle and lower grades than there were then. Heavy and good top Cattle continue to be difficult to sell at top prices, and concessions have to be made, but for though there were some better lots, fewer of which brought the top prices than last week, yet there were more of the middle and lower grades than there were then. 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