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Card from Maj. Webb, No. 2.

MR. EDITOR: My former communication was not intended to provoke a newspaper controversy, nor do I now wish to engage in one. But the people of Knox county have a right to know how their public officers execute the high trusts placed in their hands. Mr. Reeder being a public officer, his acts as such are public property, and are a legitimate subject of discussion and criticism. His article in your issue of this morning seems to invite such discussion and criticism, and I am willing that the public shall have the fullest light on the subject.

Now, my contention in my former article was that Mr. Reeder had counted Mr. Gossett in, *contrary to the face of the election returns*, and I stated the facts upon which my claim was based. There were just two ways by which Mr. Reeder could answer this charge. One was to deny the facts stated by me, and show them to be false. The other was, to dodge the issue and attempt to divert the public attention from it. Mr. Reeder has not even denied a single fact stated by me, except one, and that is, he says "Mr. Webb's statement that the tally marks *plainly* counted 139 votes for Anderson in the 1st ward is not true—as to the 'plainly.'" But he admits that "if all the *dots* and *marks* on one of the sheets are counted, they do count 139. So, while admitting that this tally sheet does count 139 for Anderson, he denies that it does so "plainly." Whether I am right or he is right can only be determined by an inspection of the tally sheet, and persons who have any doubt must inspect this sheet. So much for the only denial made by Mr. Reeder.

How then does Mr. Reeder meet the point of contention? My claims was that he had disregarded the face of the returns and counted Anderson out and Gossett in, upon evidence outside of the returns, and I gave the facts upon which the claim was based. These facts, if true, establish my propositions as correct. Mr. Reeder fails to deny any of the facts, except as before stated, and they must be taken as true, and it stands established certainly as to the 6th and 8th wards, as to which there is no denial, that Mr. Reeder did disregard the face of the returns, and count Anderson out and Gossett in, upon extrinsic evidence.

But Mr. Reeder's article artfully dodges this, the only issue between us, and still insists on going outside of the returns and getting statements from persons in the 1st and 8th wards to show how the vote was in those wards, and he brings forward those *outside* statements as evidence that he went *by the face of the returns*, when the returns themselves are the only evidence he could rely on of that fact.

This artful dodging discloses to my mind the paternity of Mr. Reeder's communication, and I am confident Mr. Reeder is not the father of it.

In the case of the state vs. M. J. Wright, which was a case from Shelby county, and is reported in 10th Heiskell, our supreme court held that the returning officer of an election was "a mere ministerial officer; he is not vested with judicial powers to correct errors and mistakes * * * or to pass upon any disputed fact which may effect the result. He is to ascertain and declare the result as shown by such return." Again, the court say: "The returning officer may be a witness of the frauds and irregularities which would invalidate the election, but he can not judge of them." When Mr. Reeder was counting the vote in the court house, on Monday, he told me that he had read this decision "clean through," and understood that he could not go behind the return. Now, in the face of all this, Mr. Reeder did not decide according to the face of the returns, but went outside of these returns.

As before stated, Mr. Reeder dodges this issue and attempts to show, by statements and evidence procured yesterday, and which do not appear upon the returns, how the election actually did go in the first and eighth wards. I might well stop here and say that these matters have nothing to do with the controversy, but I deem it best to meet Mr. Reeder upon this ground also, and to give the public some further light on this matter. Mr. Reeder says: "I called to-day (Aug. 11th) upon Wm. G. McAdoo, jr., the principal clerk of the election in the first ward, and an Anderson man, and he furnished me the following statement. I here give the certificate of the judges and clerks of the first ward:

Then follows the certificate to the returns of election, signed by the clerks, judges and officer of that ward, but it will be observed that this certificate is dated August 5th, 1880. It is copied from the certificate on the returns now in the clerk's office. It is inserted in Mr. Reeder's article at this point and in this connection, in order to mislead, and create the impression that this is a certificate given to him by the officer, judges and clerk, *on yesterday?* There is no reason for its insertion at all. I admitted that there was such a certificate. Now, I here give the certificate of two of the judges of election in the first ward, which explains exactly how the original certificate happened to be made, shows that the vote actually cast for Mr. Anderson was 139, just as the tally sheet showed.

"I was one of the judges of the election in the 1st ward on August 5th, 1880, and watched the count of the vote, and watched W. G. McAdoo, jr., one of the clerks, take the vote down on his tally sheet as they were called out. For the first five votes for Anderson, Swan and Reeder, Mr. McAdoo made five perpendicular marks opposite the name of each of the candidates. When the sixth vote for these candidates was called, Mr. McAdoo made a tally mark across these five perpendicular marks, so that six votes were actually included in this first tally. I called the attention of the judges to the fact that Mr. McAdoo had made five marks and tallied with the sixth, and I instructed Mr. McAdoo that in the future he must make four marks and tally with the fifth. When the counting was over and we came to foot up the tallies, they were counted by fives, and the tally containing the six votes was counted *five*, instead of *six*. By this counting the tallies footed up 138 for Anderson. We had all lost sight of the fact that the first tally contained six votes, and this is how it happened that in the original certificate sent up by us, Anderson's vote was given as 138, but the tally sheet showed 139. Mr. Reeder asked me how this matter was on Monday evening about 6 o'clock, and I then explained it to him, just as I have explained it above. Again, Mr. Reeder came to me about 8 o'clock yesterday evening and wanted me to sign a paper he had. I then explained this matter to him again, and declined to sign the paper.

I handled and inspected every ticket that was taken out of the ballot box and counted, and to the best of my knowledge, every ticket had the name of a candidate for sheriff on it."

J. B. DAVIS.

August 12th, 1880.

I was judge of the election in the 1st ward and have read the foregoing statement of Jno. B. Davis, and endorse the statement therein made. I handled and inspected every ballot that was taken out of the ballot box and counted by the judges, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, every ticket had the name of a candidate for sheriff on it.

JOS. D. ELLIOTT.

August 12th, 1880.

It will be observed that Mr. Reeder was informed twice by Mr. Davis that this vote was 139, and that the 138 was arrived at by the failure to count the extra vote in the *six* tally. This certificate establishes just what I claimed, to-wit: that the tally was the correct criterion, and where it conflicted with the figures, the tally must be relied on. Moreover, if Mr. Reeder wished to give the public the *whole* truth, why didn't he tell them that J. B. Davis, one of the judges, had told him the vote was 139, and had refused to give him a certificate to the contrary?

I also give a statement from W. G. McAdoo, jr., as follows:

"Since giving Mr. Reeder my certificate yesterday, I have examined the tally sheet kept by me, and have also examined the foregoing statement of J. B. Davis. I find that the first tally contains five perpendicular marks and a tally mark across them, making *six* in all. I recollect making these six marks and that some person told me to make the other tallies by making four perpendicular marks and a tally across them. I counted up the votes by *fives*, and counted the first tally as five and not six. If the first tally is counted *six*, it makes 139. In my certificate given to Mr. Reeder yesterday I stated that 'according to my account Anderson received 138 votes.' As I counted up the votes by *fives* my count may not have been correct, and Anderson may have received 139 votes. I told Mr. Reeder that I was not certain about this, and refused to sign the paper he brought to me until I had inserted the words 'according to my count.'

"WM. G. MCADOO, JR., Clerk."

August 12th, 1880.

It will be seen from this statement that Mr. McAdoo inserted a qualification in the certificate he gave to Reeder, which is explained in the above. This qualification and explanation completely destroy the effect Mr. Reeder intended for the statement to have.

I leave the public to determine whether Anderson received 139 or 138 votes in the 1st ward. Mr. Reeder is very tender on the 5th ward. He says "no proof was before me except the *official certificate* signed by all the judges, and clerks and officer holding the election." It will be remembered that this "official certificate" was the one furnished *after* the election returns were all in; and that there was a *prior* certificate, which Mr. Reeder detached from the returns and gave up to Gentle. In my former article, I stated our belief that this prior certificate, sent up with the original returns, showed that the ballot attached to it had been counted for Gossett and was included in the 189. If this were not so, then it was important for Mr. Reeder to show that this certificate did not contain such a statement. He had had it in his possession and read it and knew what was in it. It was very easy for him to make this plain, but he quietly ignored this prior certificate, and thinks he has explained to the voters of Knox county why he detached this certificate and gave it to Gentle, when he says that I am influenced by political prejudice and pecuniary reward. He says I want to drag him away from the "papers" If he means by "papers" the second certificate of Gentle and others, he is exactly right. That was a paper he had no right to look to. Will Mr. Reeder please publish to his constituents the contents of the certificate which he detached from the returns and gave to Gentle? That is a paper we would like to see.

Now we come to the 8th ward. Mr. Reeder produces a certificate from John Leahy, approved by C. J. Yeary, both judges of the election, and also a certificate from 'Esq. Hunter, officer of the election. These certificates are produced for the purpose of showing that Gossett actually did receive and was entitled to 85 votes instead of 84. In the Leahy and Yeary certificate it is said "there was a dispute as to wnether a Gossett and Swan *ticket* should be counted." Again, the ticket was laid aside. Again, a majority of the judges decided to count the "ticket." It will be observed that 'ticket" is used in the singular. No one would ever imagine from the language that two tickets, or an unlawful double ballot was meant. Now, this certificate is paraded by Mr. Reeder for the information of the people, to show them that Gossett was lawfully entitled to 85 votes, and that was why he counted them for him.

I hear give a certificate from the three judges and the officer of election in that ward, which gives a complete history of that "ticket" and how it came to be counted, and shows that both Mr. Reeder and his attorney knew that the "ticket" which they are claiming to have counted for Mr. Gossett, was an unlawful double ballot and could not be counted at all.

At the election for county officers held in Knox county, August 5th, 1880, the officer of the election in the 8th ward of the city of Knoxville, was 'Squire Hunter; the judges were John Leahy, C. J. Yeary and Thos. Dunn; the clerks were T. J. O'Conner and Michael Sullivan. In the progress of the election in that ward, a colored man came to the window and handed his ballot to 'Squire Hunter, to be put into the ballot-box. Hunter held the ballot for a moment until the clerks finished taking down some other name, and di covered that it was two ballots folded up together. The attention of the judges was called to the fact and it was decided to put this double ballot into the box, and to throw it out when they should come to count the votes. The double-ballot was creased by Mr. Hunter, so that he could identify it, and was then put into the ballot-box. When the votes were being counted, and this double ballot was reached, Hunter took it and put it into his pocket, and it was decided to throw it out. The count was then finished and the figures put down, and, without this double ballot, the vote stood 84 for Gossett. E. C. Camp then insisted that this double ballot should be counted as one vote for Gossett, and told the clerk to change the figures from 84 to 85, and O'Conner changed the figures as instructed by Camp. Hunter and Dunn opposed the counting of this vote and the changing of the figures, but Leahy and Yeary consented to the change. John Leahy further states that the certificate he gave Alex. Reeder, August 11th, 1880, was written by H. R. Gibson, in his office, and he informed said Gibson that the "ticket" referred to in said certificate was the double ballot. C. J. Yeary further states that on yesterday, when Alex. Reeder brought him the statement of John Leahy and asked him to sign it, he told Mr. Reeder that the change from 84 to 85 was made on account of counting the double ballot one for Gossett. E. C. Camp claimed and insisted that Gossett ought to have one vote on account of said double ballot. 'Squire Hunter further states that he told Reeder that the ballot in dispute was the double ballot.

SQUIRE HUNTER,
C. J. YEARY, his
THOS. X DUNN, mark
JOHN LEAHY.

Attest: ED. SNOW.

August 12th, 1880.

Section 862 of the code expressly forbids the counting of a double ballot, and provides that such double ballot shall be adjudged void by the officers of election. Mr. Reeder knew this and his attorney knew it, and yet Mr. Reeder comes before the people who elected him sheriff and claims this double ballot as a vote for Gossett, but, at the same time, carefully *conceals* the fact that it was an unlawful ballot, and calls it a "ticket." I submit the question to the people of Knox county whether Mr. Reeder has counted this 85 h vote for Gossett properly, *either upon the face of the returns or upon the proof.*

Mr. Reeder's duty under the law was the simple duty of counting up the face of the returns, and issuing the certificate of election to the candidate having the highest number of votes upon the face of the returns. He could have done this in a room alone, or with one assistant. He needed no lawyer. It was not necessary for Mr. Anderson's lawyer, or Mr. Gossett's lawyer, or their clerks, or the county court clerk, to be present. Yet Mr. Reeder notifies Anderson and Gossett to have their lawyers present and that he will have his lawyer present. When a man is about to make a fraudulent conveyance of his property, especially if it is done under the advice of his attorney, he is sure to call in witnesses to see the money paid and the deed delivered. Was it upon this principle that Mr. Reeder called together six persons, on August 9th, at the court house in Knoxville? Did he imagine that all this parade would grant him impunity to spit upon the law and set aside the election returns of the county? What use could Mr. Reeder have for a lawyer at the counting of the votes? There was no question of law for him to decide. There was nothing to do but to count the votes on the face of the returns, and he could need no legal advice about this. It was a mere matter of arithmetic. But, suppose Mr. Reeder felt, in good faith, that he ought to have a lawyer present to advise, what lawyer ought he to have had? It was not objectionable that Anderson's attorney or Gossett's attorney should be biased and extreme in their views and judgments, because they were each representing a *side of the case.* But Mr. Reeder's lawyer should have been an impartial man and a man who had not *prejudged* the case. Mr. Reeder selected H. R. Gibson as his lawyer on this occasion—a man who had announced in the most public and authoritative manner that Reeder would give the certificate of election to Gossett. This announcement was made in a public speech, at the court house, on the night of the 6th, three days before the votes were to be counted by Reeder, and while the great mass of the people conceded Anderson's election. Mr. Reeder violated a duty he owed to the public in permitting Mr. Gibson to have any voice in determining who was elected sheriff.

In the CHRONICLE'S editorial of August 10th the author of the editorial seemed to feel the necessity of explaining why the particular lawyer was called in by Mr. Reeder, and does explain it by saying that it was because he had acted in the capacity of counsel for Reeder *for the last two years.* Then he was Reeder's counsel when he made his speech in the court house, on the 6th, and announced that Gossett would receive the certificate, and was in a better position to know what Mr. Reeder was going to do than any other living man. This announcement certainly came from very close to the bosom of Alex. Reeder.

Mr. Reeder suggests that because I was the attorney for Mr. Anderson I am not a competent man to sit in judgment on him, the judge who decided the case against Mr. Anderson. Here Mr. Reeder admits that he did act as judge, that he did assume and exercise judicial powers in withholding from Mr. Anderson the certificate of election. This is one of the grounds of complaint against Mr. Reeder. It would be fortunate for Mr. Reeder if I alone were sitting in judgment upon him, but the people of Knox county who confided to him the high trusts of a a public office are sitting in judgment upon him and his public acts, to which I have alluded.

He also suggests in his closing sentence that I am "neither too old nor too smart to learn." He is certainly right about this, for I am now learning some things about *election methods* from him that are well calculated to startle citizens who have thought that in a popular election the candidate who received a majority of the votes was entitled to be declared elected.

Respectfully,
T. S. WEBB.

August 12th, 1880.

FOR CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, AND CHOLERA INFANTUM, as well as Summer Complaints of a similar nature, the Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER acts with WONDERFUL RAPIDITY, and NEVER FAILS when taken at the commencement of an attack, and often cures after every other remedy has failed.

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MARKET REPORTS.

Wholesale Grain and Produce Market

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CHRONICLE OFFICE,
KNOXVILLE, TENN., Aug. 13, 1880.

The demand for wheat has been quite active for the better grades in the local trade. Much inferior and damaged wheat is thrown on the market and sold at nominal prices.

Corn dull and declining.

Oats are in demand for prime quality but much that is offered, like damaged wheat, is out of condition and sold at nominal prices. Red rust proof oats are wanted for seed and bring extra prices. White winter is also in demand.

Bacon and lard fair local demand.

Dried blackberries advancing.

Dried apples are coming and bring fair prices.

Country cured Bacon, hog round, 7a7¼c; sides, 8a8¼c; hams, 8½a9c; shoulders, 5½c. Lard, new country, buying at 7½a8c; selling at 8½c; city rendered 8½a9c.

WHEAT—New wheat, prime, 80a90c per bushel: second grade, 70a75c.

CORN—Loose; 37a40c per bushel; selling in car loads, sacked, 44a45c.

OATS—New, 20a30c.

POTATOES—Loose, scarce, 75a80c. per bushel.

HAY—Loose, 50a60c per 100 lbs.

BRAN—80a90c per 100 pounds.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 2a2½c; Blackberries, some small offerings readily taken at 6 to 6½ cents.

FLOUR—Nominal; country extra, buying, dull, $2.00a2.25; selling, $2 50a2.75 per sack; family, buying, $2 50a2.75; selling, $2.75a3.00 per sack.

FEATHERS—Advancing; prime, 42a43c; mixed, 20a25c.

BUTTER—Choice roll, 8a12c; prime, 6a10c; grease butter, 5a7c.

EGGS—Buying, 7c.

POULTRY—Live, Hens, 5½c. per lb Roosters, 2½c; Turkeys, 5c; Spring chickens, 5c per lb.

RAGS—Cotton, 1¼c.

BEESWAX—Dull, 18a19c per pound

HIDES—Dry flint, 13a14; green, 6½a7c.

TALLOW—4a4½c.

FLAX SEED—Per bushel, 80c.

BRASS—10a12c.; Copper, 10a12c.

WOOL—Declining, tubwashed, 35a38c; unwashed, 25c.

GINSENG—Spring, 90c.a1 00.

SENECA SNAKE—25a30c.

PINK ROOT—10c.

YELLOW ROOT—3½a4c.

LADY SLIPPER—2c.

MAY APPLE—1½c.

BLUE FLAG—2a2½c.

BLOOD ROOT—2c.

Wholesale Grocery Market.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

KNOXVILLE, Aug. 13

Coffees are firm with slight advance.

Coffee.		**Soaps.**	
Rio—Good	15a15½	White Russian	$5 25
—Prime	17a17½	Magnolia	4 25
—Choice	17½a18	Japan Olive	2 75
O. G. Java	27½	German Olive	3 25
Sugars.		Indigo	3 75
Hards	11¼c	Sterling	3 50
Coffee A	10¾	Saunders	$2 50
" B	10¼	**KNOXVILLE SOAPS.**	
Extra C	9¾a10	Laundry, 60 lbs	$3 85
Yellow C	9¼a9¾	Family, 55 lb boxes	3 00
New Orleans	9a10	**Tobacco.**	
Syrups.		Common, 11 in, ⅌ lb	30a4
Common	30a40	Bright, " "	50a55
Prime to choice	50a55	Caddy, 6 inch	55a75
Fancy	60	Fancy Brands	55a65
		Smoking	30a50
Teas.		**Snuff.**	
Hyson	50a 75	1 oz packages	$3 50a 3 75
Imperial	55a 75	4 oz. per box	13 25
Gunpowder	50a1 00	2 oz. "	6 75
Oolong	35a75	½ oz. tin box	$4.50a5 00
Eng. Breakfast	40a 75	**Cigars.**	
Spices.		All brds. ⅌ M	$12 00a50 00
Pepper	17a 18	**Shot and Lead.**	
Alspice	17a 18	Drop Shot	$2 40
Nutmegs	1 00	Buck Shot	2 65
Ginger	10	Bar Lead	8
Cloves	50a 60	**Powder.**	
Canned Goods.		Rifle, per keg	$6.16
Sardines, per case	12 50a13 50	Rifle, per ½ keg	3.35
2 lb Peaches, 2 dozen to case, ⅌ case	5 00	Soda blasting	3.00
Fine Apples, per case	3 00	Saltpetre, do	3.50
Strawberries	3 50	**Sundries.**	
2 lb Tomatoes	2 50	Layer Raisins	$3 25
Cove Oysters 1 lb	1 60a 1 25	Wrap'g Paper	30, 45, 60
2 lb	1 35a 2 00	Twine	17a18
Grocers' Drugs.		Blacking	20a80
Indigo, S.F., ⅌ lb	85a$1 00	Caps, G D, ⅌ M	3:a37½
" Madras	75a 1 00	Water Proof	60a70
Dutch Madder	12a 13	Musket	75a80
Candles.		Soda	4½a4¾
Parafine, per lb	23a25	Parlor Matches	2 50a3 50
Star, full weight	14	Drawing-room	3 25
" light "	12	Stick Candy	12a12½
Spun Cotton.		Mixed Candy	14a15c
Bunch	$1 00	Sole Leather	25a27
500	12	**Rice.**	
600	10	Carolina, per lb	7¼a8½
700	9	Rangoon	7a7½
		Rope.	
		Cotton	2 a22½
		Jute	10a11

Knoxville Retail Market.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

KNOXVILLE, Aug. 13.

Apples—dried	2½@5	Molasses	40@60
Apples, gre'n ⅌ bu	40a$1 00	Meal, ⅌ bush	
Butter,	15@25 ⅌ lb	Nails.	6a8 ⅌ lb
Beans, dried,	$1.25@2.00	Oats, ⅌ bush	35a40
Bran ⅌ bushel,	20@25c	" sheaf, ⅌ cwt	65@75
Bacon, hams, c.,	12½@15	Onions,	75a$1.00 ⅌ bus
" country,	10@12 ⅌ lb	Poultry, chick's	8@20
" sides,	10@11	" ducks,	12½@16⅔
" shoulders.	6a7	" geese,	25@40
Beeswax,	25@30 ⅌ lb	" turkeys,	50@$1.00
Beef—green,	4@8 ⅌ lb	Peas, dried,	80@$1.00
" dried,	15@20 ⅌ lb	Potatoes, sw't	1 60a1.80
Candles, ⅌ lb	15@16⅔	" Irish,	$1.00@1.50
Coal Oil,	20 ⅌ gal	Powder,	40@50 ⅌ lb
Coffee,	15@25 ⅌ lb	Peaches, dried,	8a10c
Cheese,	15@20 ⅌ lb	Rice ⅌ lb	8@10c
Cotton Yarns,	9@11	Sugar, crushed,	12½c
Corn,	55@60c	" coffee,	11@12c
Cabbage,	5@20	" yellow,	10a11c
Eggs,	8a10	" brown,	9a10c
Flour family,	3.00@4.00	Soap, ⅌ bar	3@8c
do extra,	3.25@3.50	Salt, ⅌ sack,	$1.25a1.40
do superfine,	2.50@3.00	Syrup,	60@75 ⅌ gal
Fish, fresh,	8@10 ⅌ lb	Shot,	15@2 ⅌ lb
do cod,	8@10 ⅌ lb	Tea, green,	50@1.50 ⅌ lb
do mackerel,	8@30 ⅌ lb	do black,	50@$1.25 ⅌ lb
Feathers,	⅌ lb 55@65	Tar,	50c ⅌ gac
Hay	55@70 ⅌ cwt	Tallow,	⅌ lb 8½
Lard	10@12½ ⅌ lb	Vinegar, ⅌ gal	3 @40c

Live Stock Market.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

Reported for the CHRONICLE by Jones, & Lee Caldwell, Butchers.

KNOXVILLE, Aug. 13.

REVIEW.

Cattle in fair supply and sell readily at quotations. Sheep in request. Calves dull.

BEEF CATTLE.

No. 1 2½c.; good fat, 2; medium, 1½a1¾c; common, dull.

SHEEP.

Best, 2½; good, 2c; stock sheep, $1.00 per head; lambs, 2½a2¾c.

VEALS.

$3.50 to $3.00, according to quality.

Chattanooga Market.

Chattanoora Commercial, Aug. 7.

CORN—On wharf, 45a46c, in depot, 50a52½c.

WHEAT—New, 75a90c; on wharf; 90a95c in depot.

MEAL—50 cents per bushel.

MEATS—Bulk meats, long clear sides, 7c.

BACON—Tennessee sides, 8a8½c; shoulders, 6c; hams, 8a8½c.

LARD—In cans, 8½c; tierces, 8.

OATS—Per bushel, 32a38 cents.

HAY—80a90c per cwt.

POTATOES—Irish, 50c.; sweet, new, 90c.a $1 00 per bushel.

FLOUR—Family, $6.00; extra family, $6.25; fancy, $6.50.

POULTRY—Chickens, grown, 17c; frying, 12½a14c.

EGGS—Per dozen, 10c.

BUTTER—Per pound, 15c.

GINSENG—Per pound, $1.00a1.05.

BEESWAX—Per pound, 20c.

HIDES—Green, 6a7c.; salted, 7a8c.; dry salted, 8a10c.

DRIED FRUITS—Blackberries, 4c; apples, 4c per lb.

FEATHERS—Choice, 35a40c.

TALLOW—Per pound, 4a4½c.

LIVE STOCK—Beef, 1½a2c gross; sheep, 1½a2c; lambs, 2a2½c.

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