

CURRENT TOPICS.

THE steamer Deutschland, which left Bremen for New York on Sunday morning, Dec. 5, on the following night struck on a sand-bank in the North Sea, known as Kentish Knock. All efforts to get her off having failed, and there being indications in the morning that the ship was breaking up, the captain gave an order to get the boats ready for launching. A severe snow storm was prevailing at the time, and although one or two boats were launched, the most of their occupants were either drowned or perished from exposure before reaching land. The ship filled with water, and many were drowned in the cabins, while the remainder of the passengers and crew were compelled to take to the rigging and other exposed portions of the vessel, where they remained until Tuesday morning, when they were rescued by the tug Liverpool and taken to Harwich. The ship's signals of distress were observed from Harwich all day on Monday, but the gale was so severe that it was impossible to go to her assistance. Many lives were lost, probably between 100 and 150.

A CONVENTION of delegates from 25 cities and towns of Ohio was held at Columbus, on the 8th, for the purpose of considering the tramp nuisance and the best method of abating it. The plan recommended is the establishment of work-houses in all cities and towns sufficiently large to maintain them, and that magistrates be given authority to arrest all vagrants, and, upon conviction, to commit them to these work-houses, which may also be used for persons convicted of petty offenses; that the system of work-houses, to be effective, must extend over the whole State; that the furnishing of free transportation to tramps from one point to another is disapproved of; that after work-houses are established private charity to vagrants should entirely cease, and that the proper authorities should be authorized to employ persons committed to work-houses on the public highways, or at other labor on the outside.

THE United States Grand Jurors for the Eastern District of Missouri, at the close of their recent session at St. Louis, sent an address to President Grant, in which they say that in the discharge of their duty they found it incumbent upon them to present indictments against a number of officials and others for conspiring to defraud the revenue, and thanking the President for the moral support imparted to them in the discharge of their duties by his notable instructions to the Secretary of the Treasury, to "let no guilty man escape."

THE United States Grand Jury at St. Louis, on the 19th, returned an indictment against Gen. Babcock for conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with the Whisky Ring. The military Court of Inquiry, which had been convened at Chicago to investigate the charges against Gen. Babcock, was thereupon adjourned to await the determination of the trial before the civil court.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 9th is as follows: The Attorney-General to-day sent a telegram to United States Attorney Dyer, at St. Louis, saying: "Evidence has reached here that Mr. Henderson, in his speech in the Avery case, went out of his way to assail President Grant. This Department will not pay Mr. Henderson further in that line. Show this to Mr. Henderson." Mr. Henderson's reply was, that his speech was entirely extemporaneous, that he had no intention of assailing the President personally, but that what he said he would stand by. His removal was subsequently announced, and the Hon. Samuel T. Glover was named as his successor.

THE following extracts from Gen. Henderson's speech in the Avery case at St. Louis are the obnoxious passages which brought about his dismissal as special counsel of the Government in the prosecution of the Whisky Ring cases:

What right had Babcock to go to Douglas to induce him to withdraw his agents? Douglas was placed in his position to see that the Revenue laws of the Government were properly enforced; what business, then, had Douglas with him? When an official goes into office, he should be free and independent of all influences, except that of law, and if he recognizes any other master, then this Government is tumbling down. What right has the President to interfere with Commissioner Douglas in the proper discharge of his duty, or with the Treasury? None; and

Douglas showed a lamentable weakness of character when he listened to Babcock's dictates. He should either have insisted that his orders as they existed be carried out or should have resigned his office. Now, why did Douglas bend the supple hinges of the knee and permit any interference by the President? This was Douglas' own business, and he stood responsible for it under his official oath. He was bound to listen to no dictation from the President, Babcock, or any other officer, and it was his duty to see that the order was carried out or to resign.

HON. W. L. McMILLAN of Louisiana, who was elected United States Senator by the McEnery Legislature, has relinquished his claim to a seat in the Senate. It is understood McMillan does this as a part of the Wheeler compromise, so that the present Legislature, which is the result of the compromise, may choose a Senator regularly, of whose election the Senate can raise no question, they having endorsed the Wheeler compromise. McEnery, as Governor, has published a protest against McMillan's resignation, and says he shall forthwith appoint his successor.

AN explosion of a case of dynamite occurred on the steamboat pier at Bremenhaven, on the 11th, while the steamer Moselle was taking on her passengers and baggage. Sixty-eight persons were killed outright and 35 wounded, while eight others were missing. Four of the killed and six of the wounded were passengers on the Moselle. The vessel was so badly disabled that another vessel had to be substituted in her place for the intended voyage.

THE Agricultural Department report for November shows that the corn crop of 1875 was one-fourth larger than that of 1874, and one of the heaviest ever grown in America. The same is true of potatoes, in quality as well as in quantity; while all the tobacco-growing States show a large increase of product. The cotton crop will pass the limit of four million bales. New England reports a good hay crop, but in other States the quality was much damaged by rains. The year has been mostly one of disaster to fruit-growers. An extraordinary increase in the sorghum crop, over last year, is indicated in the Southern States and in the Mississippi Valley.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL BREVITIES.

JOHN Q. SMITH, ex-Member of Congress from Ohio, has been appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

J. ROSS BROWNE, the well known travel and writer, died at his home in Oakland, Cal., on the 8th.

MICHAEL C. KEER, the new Speaker of the House, is a tall, stately man, more than 6 feet in height, broad-shouldered, with a head well poised, a full growth of brown hair, and eyes that seem to read you through at a glance. His scholarship is of the highest order; books are his dearest companions, and his judgment of men is keen and discriminating. The man is wholly practical. There is no element of humor or romance about him, and his manners are dignified almost to austerity. He is 47 years old.

THE consecration of the Rev. William Edward McLaren, S. T. D., as Bishop of the Northern Diocese of Illinois, took place at the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul, in Chicago, on the 8th.

It is officially announced that the Republican National Committee will meet on January 13, in Washington, for the purpose of fixing the time and place for holding the next Republican National Convention for the nomination of President and Vice-President.

HON. S. T. GLOVER, of St. Louis, who was appointed to succeed Gen. Henderson as special counsel for the Government in the Whisky Ring cases, declined to serve, and Col. James O. Broadhead has been tendered and has accepted the position.

GEN. BABCOCK was served with an order of arrest by a United States Marshal at Chicago, on the 11th, and gave bail in the sum of \$7,000 for his appearance for trial at St. Louis.

THE Prince of Wales arrived at Madras on the 13th, and was hospitably received.

OLUF SLENERSEN, Swedish Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, is dead.

THE Missouri State Grange met at Sedalia on the 14th.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT has made an additional donation of \$100,000 to the Vanderbilt University, which makes \$700,000 in all.

CLERK ADAMS of the House of Representatives has appointed his uncle, Green Adams, of Kentucky, Chief Clerk, in place of Clinton Lloyd. Adams was a member of the Thirty-sixth Congress, and afterwards Sixth Auditor of the Treasury.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

The closing price of gold in New York, on December 13, was 114 1/2.

The Arkansas Legislature has passed a bill donating all the State lands lying in the counties of the northwestern part of the State, for the building of a railroad from some point on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad in Missouri, via Fayetteville, Ark., to a point on the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad at or near Ozark.

By the burning of Harmony Mills, at Paterson, N. J., on the 8th, 200 hands were thrown out of employment.

Three workmen in the Centennial building at Philadelphia were killed by the falling of a scaffold on the 8th.

Wm. Delaney was hanged at North Hempstead, L. I., on the 9th, for the murder of Capt. Lawrence.

The Arkansas Legislature adjourned sine die on the 10th.

The total number of lives lost by the Deutschland disaster is given at 78, of whom 61 were passengers and 17 crew.

A riot occurred at Rolling Fork, in Issaquena County, Miss., on the night of Nov. 27, which terminated in the arrest of a number of negroes. Some days subsequently an attempt was made by a party of negroes to rescue their comrades, when a collision occurred in which nine of the negroes were killed. No white men were killed.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has given notice of a reduction in the salaries of its employees, beginning on Jan. 1 next. The operators in many of the cities and towns have united in a protest against the proposed reduction. The reduction only affects salaries of \$100 per year and over.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 7th, James E. English (of Conn.) was qualified and took his seat. The reading of the President's Message occupied most of the remainder of the session. The usual drawing of seats took place in the House, after which the President's Message was read. The House then adjourned until Friday.

A large number of bills were introduced into the Senate on the 8th, one of the most important being the Texas Pacific Railroad bill, introduced by Mr. West, which is mainly a copy of the bill reported by the Senate Committee on Railroads February 19 last and re-committed. Another railroad bill was introduced by Mr. McMillan, which provides for extending the time for completing the Northern Pacific Railroad ten years longer. The House was not in session.

In the Senate, on the 9th, the announcement of the Standing Committees was made. Mr. Bayard, on behalf of the minority of the Senate, he said, expressed regret that upon the Committee of Finance the minority had not been allowed so large a representation as upon the less important committees. Mr. Ingalls presented the petition of the widow of A. F. Short, late Deputy United States Surveyor, asking an appropriation of \$10,000 as compensation for the loss of her husband, who was killed by the Indians while surveying lands in Kansas. Referred to Committee on Indian Affairs. Mr. Maxey presented a memorial of the Texas Constitutional Convention in relation to depositions on the people of the Texas frontier by bands of marauders organized beyond the limits of the State. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs. Senator Boggs introduced a bill authorizing the payment of duties on imports in legal-tenders and National Bank notes. It provides that from and after July 4, 1875, the duties on imports may be paid in legal-tenders and National Bank notes or coin, at the option of the importer. Senator Boggs accompanied the introduction of his bill with a few remarks, which were replied to by Mr. Morrill (of Vt.). The Senate adjourned until Monday. House not in session.

The Senate was not in session on the 10th. The House met, but transacted no business with the exception of adopting a resolution to add to the House committee a committee of eleven to be known as the Committee on Mississippi Levees. Mr. Starkweather gave notice of a bill, to be introduced by the Government, for the restoration of the former rate of postage— one cent for every two ounces—upon periodicals, transient newspapers and other printed matter, to take effect on Jan. 1, 1876. The House adjourned until Tuesday, the list of standing committees not having yet been completed by the Speaker.

In the Senate, on the 13th, a number of memorials and bills, of no special interest, were presented and referred. The House was not in session.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

Extracts from the Reports of Generals Pope and Schofield.

GEN. POPE'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—The report of Brevet Major-General John Pope, commanding the Department of the Missouri, after reviewing at some length the campaigns against hostile Indians in the Department during the past year, says:

All bands of Indians in the Southwest, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Kiowas and Comanches, are now at their respective Agencies, brought there by military force after a campaign of eight months of almost unrelenting hardship and exposure, and after a heavy expense to the Government. They are brought there, too, entirely subdued, and in such condition and under such circumstances that there is not the least danger, in my opinion, of any further trouble with them, if only they are treated with common humanity and dealt with in the ordinary manner. Unless they are properly fed, they must either suffer the pangs of hunger or starve to death. To see that they are so cared for as the Government as well as humanity demands, and as the usual appropriations of Congress provide for, is a duty devolved upon another department of the Government. If honestly performed in the future, as I am sorry to believe it has not been in the past, further troubles with these Indians may be considered at an end.

Referring to feeding the Indians, he says: "It is presumed, though without positive knowledge, that the appropriations made by Congress, if honestly disbursed, and judiciously distributed, will be sufficient for this purpose, and I cannot, in view of the peace of the frontier and honor and good faith of the Government, too strongly urge that this subject be closely looked after, and that measures more vigorous and efficient than those hitherto pursued be adopted and enforced without delay. The military forces have done and are doing well all they have the right or power to do, and cannot and ought not to be held in any manner accountable for any further hostilities with these Indians due to bad treatment and want of food at the Agencies to which they have been forced to return, and where they now are. It is with painful reluctance that the military forces take the field against Indians who only leave their reservations because they are starved there, and who must hunt food for themselves and their families or see them perish by hunger. It is revolting to any humane man to see such things done, and far more to be required to be the active party to commit violence upon forlorn Indians who, under the pressure of such necessity, only do what any man would do under like circumstances. I desire to say with all emphasis, what every army officer on the frontier will corroborate, that there is no class of men in this country who are so disinclined to war with the Indians as the army stationed among them. The army has nothing to gain by a war with the Indians. On the contrary, it has every thing to lose. In such a war it suffers all the hardships and privations, and, exposed as it is to the charge of assassination if Indians are killed, to the charge of inefficiency if they are not, to the plunder of the Indians, and to the understanding of the people at a distance who are deceived by these very Agents and

their following, the soldier has little to expect from public feeling. Nevertheless, he is so placed under the present arrangements and orders that he has no power whatever on the Indian reservations to redress or prevent wrongs which drive Indians to war. On the contrary, at the demand of the very Agent whose unfair dealing with Indians has brought on the difficulty, he is obliged to pursue and force Indians whom he knew to have been wronged, and who have only done substantially what he would have done himself under like provocation. Such a relation to Indian affairs and Indian Agents is unjust and unfair to the army, and a serious injury both to the interests of the Government and the well-being of the Indians.

All Posts in the Department require some, and several of them quite extensive repairs. He expresses the opinion that the maintenance of small Posts is inexpedient, and says it is not necessary for the defensive or aggressive duty required of the troops. It greatly increases the expense, and it is a positive injury to the discipline and efficiency of the troops themselves.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S REPORT.

The report of Maj.-Gen. J. M. Schofield, commanding the military division of the Pacific, after referring to important changes, transfers of troops, etc., made at the several posts, says: "It is with much reluctance that I have been forced to the belief that the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department is a necessity of the public service. The events of the past few years have demonstrated the utter inability of a civil department of the Government to maintain the necessary control over the uncivilized Indians. The effort to control them through civil agents while at peace on their reservations, and turn them over to the army when they leave their reservations or commit acts of hostility, has proved, as might have been expected, a most efficient mode of producing war. The officers of the army are compelled to stand idly by, powerless for good, while their promises to the Indians, made at the termination of previous hostilities and being thwarted, and the dictates of wisdom, justice, and even common honesty, discarded in the daily treatment of the helpless savage, who has no possible means of redress but escape from a reservation where his life is made intolerable; then the army is called upon to pursue the Indians, force them back on their reservations, and punish them for disobedience. Thus a war is inaugurated which could not have happened if the Indians had been under military control. It is an entire mistake to suppose that the proposed transfer of the Indian Bureau necessarily means a departure from the 'peace policy,' that policy which is the dictate alike of wisdom, justice, and humanity, which has been adopted by the present Executive, and is not likely to be abandoned by any of his successors, unless under influences of new surroundings. Military management means simply non-economic, just, uniform, and consistent execution of the Executive will. It means permanence in the mode of dealing with the Indians through the agency of life-tenure officers, who have spent most of their active lives among the Indians, who know their character and wants, and who have every possible motive for dealing with them wisely and justly. It means to do away with the constant fluctuations of policy, the continual disturbances of pre-existing arrangements, and frequent disregard of treaties or promises which have led the Indians to an almost total disbelief in the faith of the Government. Military management means peace and security, giving even a greater opportunity for the labors of Christian missionaries to civilize and instruct the savage tribes. Let these worthy philanthropists be relieved from the responsibility and continuation of more worldly matters, and their influence for good cannot thereby be diminished."

Gen. Sheridan's Annual Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Following is the concluding portion of the annual report of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan:

THE BLACK HILLS.

I earnestly recommend some action which will settle the Black Hills question, and relieve us from an exceedingly disagreeable and embarrassing duty. I feel quite satisfied that all the country south of the Yellowstone River, from the Black Hills of the Cheyenne as far west as the Big Horn Valley, and perhaps far west as Clark's Fork of the Yellowstone, is gold-bearing, but as to the amount of gold deposit I cannot say; it may be great, or it may be small. This area is also, at many places, well timbered, has many beautiful valleys of rather high altitude, with good soil and abundance of running water. Nearly the whole of it is well adapted to grazing purposes, the grass being principally bunch grass, with so little rain in the fall and winter as to let the grass cure on the ground and make better hay on the stalk than if cut and cured in the usual manner. The winters are, I have every reason to believe, very cold, but the temperature is uniform; the cold weather is found to be injurious to stock, where there is no shelter, but in the climate where cattle are subjected to the changes of alternate freezing and thawing, and where the rains rot the grass, I make this statement from having studied this country for a long time, and in order that my superiors, who will, before long, have to deal with the question of the Black Hills, may be able to better appreciate the interests of all concerned, be they white or red. The Sioux Indians, numbering about 25,000, now hold this extensive and perhaps very valuable country, and, in addition, the belt eastward from the base of the Black Hills of the Cheyenne to the Missouri River, which would make about 10,000 acres of land for the head of each family, and perhaps much more, without one single acre being cultivated, while the maximum amount given by the Government to an adult white settler is only 160 acres, on which he has to live, build a hut, put up fences, till the ground, and pay taxes. Hence much of the trouble of protecting Indian reservations; the sturdy pioneer having very little consideration for the red man who has so much and is still so idle and worthless.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

It would have been better if the Indians had been considered a part of the population of the United States, and dealt with generously; and when upon reservations, which is always the case—let them be reasonable in size, subject to special rule and government, until they are fitted to obey the ordinary laws of the country for the control of all our people. But, at present, we see the ridiculous anomaly of having the most stringent laws, municipal, State, and Federal, with penalties such as imprisonment in penitentiaries, and even the gallows, for the government of intelligent white people, while we are attempting to govern these poor, wild savages, without any power over them, or any laws at all. The observation of many years in my own command, and throughout most of the Indian country for the last twenty years, has left the impression that this system of civilizing the wild portion of our Indian inhabitants has not met with a success which gives a fair return for the expense, trouble, and bloodshed which has attended it. I believe there is true humanity in making the reservations reasonably small,

dividing them into tracts for the heads of families, making labor gradually compulsory, and even compelling the children to go to school. To accomplish this purpose, to civilize, make self-supporting, and save many more of these poor people than otherwise will be saved, I believe it best to transfer the Indian Bureau to the military, and let it be taken under the general administration of the army, governed and controlled in responsibility of accounts in accordance with our present system. The Indians will thus be humanely and honestly dealt with, and I believe if this had always been the case, there would have been but few of the troubles and bloody records which have characterized the civilization of the Indians in the many years gone by.

To meet the troubles which will originate from the Black Hills question, and to be in advance of them when they come, and to be better able to deal with them, I directed, without expense to the Government, an exploration of the Yellowstone River last spring, and selected two sites for military posts, one at the mouth of the Big Horn, the other at the mouth of the Tongue River, both in the Valley of the Yellowstone. These stations can be supplied by steamboats, and will have so important a bearing on the settlement of the Sioux Indian question that I earnestly recommend that Congress be called upon to give authority for their establishment and the necessary funds for their construction.

INDIAN CAMPAIGNS.

In the Department of the Missouri, the campaign against the Cheyennes, Kiowas, and Comanches, was finished early in the spring, and the fugitives and worst criminals separated from the tribes, and sent to Fort Marion, Fla. This campaign was not only very comprehensive, but was the most successful of any Indian campaign in this country since its settlement by the whites; and much credit is due to the officers and men engaged in it.

THE MEXICAN BANDIT.

Nearly all the troops in the Department of Texas, except those along the Rio Grande frontier, were engaged in this campaign. Those stationed along the Rio Grande River, the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, have had the humiliating duty of attempting to protect our citizens and their property from raids by people of a foreign country, who come over the boundary in armed parties to steal cattle, and do not hesitate to attack and kill our citizens when necessary to accomplish their purposes.

The low stage of water in the Rio Grande and its great length, 1,200 or 1,500 miles—makes the duty of protecting it difficult, in fact almost impossible, with the few troops available for the purpose. In speaking of this duty as a humiliating one, I do not mean that it is not perfectly legitimate—for any duty is such which has for its object the protection of the lives and property of the people on an international boundary line—but when it is considered that these armed parties, as soon as they are pursued, take refuge on the opposite bank of the river and there, within sight of our troops, who dare not cross, graze and slaughter the stolen cattle with impunity, the service is very mortifying to those engaged in the protection of that frontier. This condition of affairs has been going on for the last twenty years.

It gives me pleasure to state to the General of the Army the cheerfulness and alacrity with which all duties were performed by the officers and men under my command during the last year; and I think the high standing of honor and integrity attained is deserving of commendation. The result of my observations makes me believe the moral standing of the officers and men in the service higher at the present time than at any period within my knowledge. I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant. P. R. SHERIDAN.

Lieutenant-General Commanding.

"MRS. HENRY," said John to his wife the other morning, "if you give me a Christmas present this year, please arrange it so that the bill won't come in till the next month. It's just as well to keep up the illusion for a short time."

In searching the vats of Seth Rose's old tannery at Hanover, Mass., the other day, there were found 1,000 sides of hides, which had lain there 17 years and were in fair condition.

THE MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, December 14, 1875. BEEVES—Choice, \$5.00; 5.30; Good to 1st, \$4.50; 4.75; Cows and Heifers, \$2.25; 3.50; Calf, \$2.00; Fat, \$3.50; 4.25. HOGS—Packing, \$7.00; 7.25. SHEEP—Common to Choice, \$2.50; 4.75. FLOUR—Family, \$5.00; 6.00; A. & C. \$4.80; 5.25. WHEAT—No. 1, \$1.42; 1.45; No. 2, \$1.25; 1.28. CORN—No. 2, Mixed, \$2.40; 2.45. OATS—No. 2, \$2.34; 2.36. RYE—No. 2, \$2.00; 2.05. TIMOTHY SEED—Prime, \$2.20; 2.25. TOBACCO—Flowers, \$1.50; 1.55. Medium Shipping Leaf, \$2.50; 2.55. HAY—Choice Timothy, \$15.00; 17.00. BUTTER—Choice Dairy, \$6.25. EGGS—22¢. PORK—Standard Mess, \$6.00; 20.50. LARD—Refined, 12¢; 13¢. WOL—Ful-washed, Choice, 47¢; 48¢; Unwashed Medium, 32¢; 34¢. COTTON—Middling, 12¢. NEW YORK. BEEVES—Native, \$5.50; 5.75; Texan, \$7.50. HOGS—Dressed, \$9.00; 9.50; Live, \$7.25; 7.50. SHEEP—Common to Choice, \$5.00; 8.00. FLOUR—Good to Choice, \$5.45; 6.00. WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago, \$1.22; 1.25. CORN—Western Mixed, \$2.40; 2.50. OATS—Western Mixed, 44¢; 46¢. PORK—Mess, \$21.50; 21.75. COTTON—Middling, 12¢. CHICAGO. BEEVES—Common to Choice, \$2.00; 2.50. TEXAS, \$1.94; 2.25. HOGS—Common to Choice, \$5.75; 7.50. SHEEP—\$3.75; 6.00. FLOUR—Choice Winter, Extra, \$7.00; 7.75. Choice Spring Extra, \$5.25; 5.50. WHEAT—Spring No. 2, 97¢; 97 1/2¢. S. R. No. 3, 76¢; 80¢. CORN—No. 2, 47 1/2¢; 48¢. OATS—No. 2, 30¢; 30 1/2¢. RYE—No. 2, 68¢; 68 1/2¢. PORK—New Mess, \$19.25; 19.50. LARD—Per cwt, \$12.25; 12.50. GINN-SAFETY. FLOUR—Family, \$5.20; 6.25. WHEAT—Red, \$1.20; 1.32. CORN—New, 47¢; 48¢. OATS—No. 2, 35¢; 45¢. PORK—New Mess, \$19.75; 20.00. LARD—Steam, 12¢; 12 1/2¢. COTTON—Middling, 12¢. KANSAS CITY. BEEVES—Native Steers, \$3.00; 3.25. Colorado Steers, \$2.80; 3.25. HOGS—Packers, \$6.55; 6.70. MEMPHIS. FLOUR—Choice, \$7.25; 7.75. CORN—No. 2 White, 55¢; 54¢. OATS—No. 2, 47¢; 48¢. COTTON—Middling, 12 1/2¢; 12 3/4¢. NEW ORLEANS. FLOUR—Choice, \$6.00; 6.50. CORN—White, \$2.00; 2.05. OATS—47¢; 55¢. HAY—Prime, \$20.00; 22.00. PORK—New Mess, \$21.00; 21.25. BACON—11¢; 13¢. SUGAR—Fair to Prime, 6 1/2¢; 7 1/2¢. COTTON—Low Middling, 11 1/2¢.