

MUNSON & McNAMARA.

123 and 125 MAIN STREET.

Condensed Bulletins.

WE'LL SELL YOU GOODS CHEAP.

HOSIERY.

20 dozen Misses Hosiery; black and colors, all wool, regular made; sizes 5 to 8 1-2, worth 30 to 45 cents a pair according to the size, all at the uniform price of 25 cents per pair.

HOSIERY.

50 dozen Ladies Hosiery, all wool, black and colors, regular made, full length worth 40 cents per pair at every store where they have them at all, at 25 cents per pair.

DRESS GOODS,

10 pieces of Camelotte, 42 inches wide, all wool, new colorings, never sold less than 80 cents in the regular way; the biggest thing on earth at 49 cents per yard.

Dress Goods.

5 pieces Camels Hair, 50 inches wide, greys and browns with handsome borders, formerly \$1.25 per yd. They won't last long at 69 cents per yd.

Dress Goods.

10 pieces plain colors and 10 pieces stripe boucle to match advertised last week, at 29 cents, did not arrive. They will surely be here Monday and will be put on sale. Don't miss them.

Cloaks.

50 childrens cloaks, sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years, all at the uniform price of 75 cents each.

Flannels.

40 pieces good heavy cotton flannel valued at 10 cents per yd. We have no place for them in our regular line and will let them out at 6 1-2c per yd.

Speaking of Towels

Here is one for you! heavy fine German damask, knotted fringe; a small lot of 25 dozen at 29 cents each.

Skirts.

10 dozen black farmers satin skirts 6 in. quilted bottom at 39c each.

Feathers.

10 pieces feather trimmings, nice shades of tan, brown beige, blue, myrtle and black all at 19 cents per yd.

Silks.

2 pieces black satin Rhodane warranted to wear, good value at \$1.25 per yd. We know this to be a good silk and put it on sale at an even \$1. per yd.

Linens.

All the bargains in Linens and towels advertised last week and not closed out then will be continued a little longer.

Silks Again.

A new line of black and colored Fille Francaise silks, the newest and most popular we have in silks this season, are now open for your inspection.

Trimmings.

Three new lines of dress trimming to open now, buttons, Galloons, and black and colored beads, all of the latest designs, and prices reasonable.

Dress Goods.

Another fine line of novelties in dress goods, more hair line stripes, more popular black and white patterns, and new greys in homespuns.

Underwear.

We will still run our ladies' scarlet vests at 60c; there are not many of them left after last week's sale. You will not see again this year such goods for the money.

Blankets.

We are still in shape to provide you with blankets at the same low prices at which we have been running them; the very best goods for the least money.

THE PEOPLE VICTORS.

The Attempt of a Bullying Railroad Company to Bluff a Community

Ends in Ignominious Failure, and Its Hirelings Promptly Visited With

Punishment Commensurate with the Arrogance of Their Dictatorial Bullying.

The Court Maintains and Defends its Authority and Dignity by Committing the Offenders.

Hallowell and Hatfield Awake the Echoes and Arouse the Enthusiasm of the Valley Center Denizens.

Bonds for the Panhandle. Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

LEON, Kan., Oct. 30.—The city of Leon, also Little Walnut, Logan, and Clay townships have this day carried by overwhelming majorities the bonds to the Kansas City & Panhandle railroad.

A Grand Rally. Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

VALLEY CENTER, Kan., Oct. 30.—The grand rally of the campaign was held at the school house last night. Colored Hallowell made an eloquent and forcible address, and no third party man could help being convinced that they were trying to throttle the cause which they claim to advocate. Hatfield also spoke upon this question, and we are satisfied that in the face of the truth no conscientious prohibitionist will cast a half vote without Carpenter and for the party of free whisky.

SARAZOGA WINS. In a Legal Fight With the Railroad Company. Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

SARAZOGA, Kan., Oct. 29.—C. S. Bowman, of Newton, attorney for the Santa Fe railroad, arrived here last Tuesday evening with a construction train and about seventy-five men under the charge of J. G. Hess, foreman of track laying, and John Steffer, foreman of bridge building, for the purpose of forcing the bridge across lake Ninnescah at this place. An injunction having been granted the Ninnescah Milling Company restraining the railroad company from building a bridge over this lake on the line of their survey, they attempted to avoid the injunction by running north of the old line, and on Wednesday the track was changed and built to the lake, and the steam pilot driver run down for work about five o'clock p. m.

Everything being ready the bridge men went to work and had driven the second pile about two-thirds down when Deputy Sheriff Magruder stepped onto the engine and arrested the engineer, under a state warrant issued by Judge Corrie.

Another man took the engineers place at once and was as quickly arrested. This program continued until twelve men were arrested, including Mr. Bowman, the attorney for the road, and J. A. Olliphant, a Pratt Center attorney who volunteered his services and got his foot in it. A jury trial held yesterday resulted in convicting Mr. Bowman, Mr. Olliphant and seven of the ten men arrested and their faces fixed at from \$25 to \$50, and from six days to three months imprisonment, as provided by section 109, chapter 31, of the compiled laws of Kansas.

N. B. Cankerton, Sarazoga's popular young lawyer, conducted the case on behalf of the state, and C. S. Bowman, of Newton, and E. E. Weir, of Kirgucan, were the attorneys for the defendants. The trial was a quiet one, the railroad men looking upon it as a huge joke conducted themselves with much propriety and good humor.

It is rumored this morning that no further work on the bridge will be attempted until a higher court renders its decision in the case. Whenever the Santa Fe railroad company fulfills its contract with the Sarazoga Town company, it is thought that the Ninnescah Milling company will dismise its cases and cease fighting the railroad.

Two much cannot be said in praise of H. P. Cooper, one of the members of the Milling company, and also a member of the Town company, whose energy and legal ability has been the moving power to prevent a railroad corporation from overriding the rights of the people and violating its pledges.

ALL HANDS ROUND. Martin at Atchison.

ATCHISON, Kan., Oct. 30.—The late Republican rally of the campaign took place at Price's opera house tonight. The house was packed, the audience being counted among the largest political crowds ever gathered in Atchison. The principal speech of the evening was made by Governor Martin, whose old friends pronounced his effort the finest of his life.

Speeches were made by Capt. Joe Watkins, Dr. Phillip Crane and Gen. Guthrie. The meeting practically united the Republicans of this city on the state and county tickets.

In St. Louis. St. Louis, Oct. 30.—The political canvass in this city preceding the election to be held next Tuesday, practically closed tonight. Large meetings were held by the Democratic, Republican and Labor parties in all parts of the city and a good deal of enthusiasm was manifested. The Labor party had the largest torchlight procession of workmen ever seen in this city, and from the indications tonight they will win a good deal of a share in the election. The most notable meeting of the night was the Republican gathering at the city exposition hall, which was crowded with people, and at which Senator John A. Logan spoke for more than an hour. The Democrats also had a roasting meeting at which several noted local speakers were present.

In New York. New York, Oct. 30.—Today was a busy one among politicians here, practical by closing the speaking canvass. All candidates for mayor made speeches. The labor organizations of the city who endorse the nomination of Henry George for mayor had a parade tonight. It is estimated that 45,000 men were in line. Police reserves were all held in stations in anticipation of

any trouble that might occur. The procession in files of ten was two hours and a half passing a given point. Henry George reviewed the parade in Union square.

At Kansas City. KANSAS CITY, Oct. 30.—The political canvass was continued here tonight. Meetings were held in several parts of the city, preceded by street parades and flambeau displays. The interest in congressional and local contests is unusually great.

Congressional Nominee. Troy, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The Democratic congressional committee for Rensselaer and Washington counties to-day appointed E. W. Green as the nominee for congress, the convention having failed to make a nomination.

Enthusiased Hiawathians. HIAWATHA, Minn., Oct. 30.—Governor John A. Martin in a two-hour, old-time Republican speech, and the witty and eloquent Littlefield here tonight, attracted about eight hundred people in our opera house today.

Intellectual Athletics. Fr. Scott, Kan., Oct. 30.—The Woman's Suffrage convention held in this city yesterday and today resulted in the organization of the Bourbon County Suffrage association. The following temporary officers were elected: Chairman, Miss Lucy E. Anthony, secretary, Mrs. E. G. Galloway, treasurer, Miss Beattie Randolph. Eloquent and effective addresses were delivered by Mrs. Colby, of Nebraska, Mrs. Elizabeth Saxon, of New Orleans, and Susan B. Anthony. The speakers, especially Miss Anthony, were received with much enthusiasm. The Methodist church in which the meeting was held was crowded, and tonight would not hold the people.

The Code Duello. New York, Oct. 30.—A Washington anecdote is reported here, that ex-Mayor Lamb of Norfolk and Representative George G. Wise of Richmond, may fight a duel. Lamb is a Republican and a man of nerve and courage; for many years a staunch supporter of Senator Mahone. The trouble between Lamb and Wise indirectly grew out of the recent convention of Knights of Labor at Richmond. The excitement that followed the colored man's presence among the whites at the theatre caused a discussion that spread more or less throughout the state. In Norfolk Col. Lamb in the presence of a large number of people of both races, after denouncing the action of the Democrats in the matter, referred to the candidate of that party for congress in the Richmond district, and charged several very respectable things against the Democratic candidate of Norfolk as a meeting between Wise and Lamb seems inevitable.

The Pavonia Beached. Boston, Oct. 30.—The disabled steamer Pavonia now lies on the beach at Ram-ford Island, where she was towed here last night from off Boston light, where she was anchored. It was discovered that the steamer was making water in other than her forward compartments, so much so that her fires were extinguished by water which leaked into the engine room. All passengers remaining on board transferred to the vessel to prevent her from sinking. The passengers were all transferred in safety to this city by tug and pilot boats, reaching here early this morning. Her mail and baggage is now being brought to this city by tug. The tug Lighter of board have gone to the steamer and will remove as much of the cargo as possible. A diver also goes to Ram-ford Island and will examine the bottom of the steamer as soon as the water will permit.

There are two bad holes in the bottom of the steamer Pavonia. The facts in brief about the accident as gathered from reliable sources, aside from officers of the ship, are these: The ship was proceeding at a fair rate of speed through a dense mist when the low strip of land, Garnet Point, was sighted dead ahead. The engines were reversed with remarkable promptness and the steamer had barely grazed the rock before coming to a standstill. She swung off to the southward. Her captain supposed that the ship was on the rocks, and when he saw the water level and the fact that the ship was not touching the bottom of the harbor, he was greatly relieved. The fact in brief about the accident as gathered from reliable sources, aside from officers of the ship, are these: The ship was proceeding at a fair rate of speed through a dense mist when the low strip of land, Garnet Point, was sighted dead ahead. The engines were reversed with remarkable promptness and the steamer had barely grazed the rock before coming to a standstill. She swung off to the southward. Her captain supposed that the ship was on the rocks, and when he saw the water level and the fact that the ship was not touching the bottom of the harbor, he was greatly relieved.

A Horrible Crime. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 30.—News of a horrible crime comes from the neighborhood of Mantoloking, N. J., where a brother and sister were brutally murdered. Grant Prewitt went to the home of Jarvis Bucke, his sister and her little son after supper on Tuesday night. He entered Duke's into a mountain where he and two men named Jim Jones and Bill Simpson killed Bucke and his little son. Prewitt and Jones then went to the house and set the woman on fire with a torch from a car, and crushed her skull with a washboard. The boy escaped and gave the alarm. A posse pursued and captured Prewitt, who confessed the crime and said he had been hired to commit the murder by Jones. Bucke had sold a horse and the object was robbery. The three men are under arrest and there is great excitement over the affair.

Locomotive Engineers. New York, Oct. 3.—The convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers today discussed the report of the insurance committee. Several clauses were adopted, the \$5,000 life and accident policies, divided into two policies of \$1,500 each, the assessment to be five cents for each death on a policy of \$1,000. Another clause limits the age in taking risks to forty-five years and only to members then. The change will go into effect May 14, 1887.

Canadian Reciprocity. Toronto, Oct. 29.—It is likely that the dominion government will shortly submit to the authorities at Washington a draft of the proposed extradition treaty. Efforts will be made to obtain the acceptance by the United States government of certain amendments suggested since the revision of the last draft by the United States senate and calculated to settle the disputed points between the two countries, and to transfer their relations more intimate and cordial.

Military Academy Banned. HANOVER, N. J., Oct. 30.—St. John's military academy, located here, was totally destroyed by fire at noon today. All the pupils escaped. The building was fully insured.

CAPITAL NEWS NOTES.

The National Debt Statement Shows a Pleasing Ensmallment.

Ditto the Magnifying of Receipts and Minimizing of Expenditures.

An Elaborate Opinion From the Attorney General Upon the Question of Bond Deposits

To Secure the Circulation of National Banks—He Quotes From the Author of the System.

And Discusses the Matter in Extensive Interest Bearing Bonds Must Be Deposited.

Weather Report. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30, 1 a. m.—The following are the indications for Missouri: Fair weather, southerly winds, slightly warmer.

For Kansas and Nebraska: Fair weather, southerly winds, becoming variable; slightly cooler.

CAPITAL BUDGET. GROWING BEAUTIFULLY LESS. It is estimated at the treasury department that the reduction in the public debt during October amounts to \$12,000,000.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES. The government receipts during the first four months of the present fiscal year, and today, were \$127,844,377, being \$14,168,891 in excess of receipts during the corresponding period last year. The expenditures during the same period of 1886, were \$82,554,085, being \$11,818,451 less than the expenditures during the same period of last year.

THAT BETTER FRAUD. The oleomargarine law will go into effect Monday next, and the internal revenue bureau has completed all the arrangements necessary for its enforcement. The demand for stamps has been very great and the indications are that a large amount of the commodity will be put on the market next week. The production of oleomargarine for domestic consumption is estimated by Commissioner Miller at the rate of 10,000,000 pounds a year, and the amount exported is also estimated to be very large.

AN OPINION AS TO BONDS. Attorney General Garland has given an opinion to the secretary of the treasury that national banks must deposit interest-bearing bonds to secure their circulation, that called three per cent bonds cannot be used as a basis of circulation. The following is the text of the attorney general's opinion:

Certain per cent bonds of the United States had by its treasurer a security for the circulating notes of the First National bank of North Bend, Neb., having been called in for redemption and ceased to be interest-bearing, the bank has been notified by the comptroller of the currency to exchange these bonds for interest-bearing bonds of the United States. The bank in reply asks to know by what authority the demand has been made, alleging that it has once complied with section 5319 of the revised statutes by depositing with the treasurer interest-bearing bonds of the United States which are market par. An opinion is requested upon the question thus presented, namely: Whether the stopping of interest-bearing bonds deposited with the comptroller of the currency authorized the bank to substitute interest-bearing bonds for bonds now on deposit if it is not open to question that the bonds deposited by a national bank to secure its circulation must be interest-bearing at the time the deposit is made. On that point the law is explicit; it would seem to be equally clear that whatever purpose congress had in view in requiring bonds deposited by national banks to be interest-bearing, that purpose has continued the same from the first law on the subject in 1863, down to the present time, there being an absence of any legislative declaration of a change of intention in that particular. In resolving the question whether it is essential to a valid deposit of bonds by a national bank that the bonds deposited should be of interest-bearing during the whole time of deposit, it may assist us to read the act of 1863 under which the national bank system was introduced, in the light of circumstances on which it was passed.

The country was engaged in a great war; it was of vital importance to strengthen the credit of the government by increasing the demand for its bonds and by averting the impending calamities of an unregulated and rapidly expanding paper circulation. It was to accomplish these objects that the national bank system was devised, and it is impossible to doubt that it was the intention that the banks composing the system should issue no bonds on deposit with the government except such as were still current and as the government was interested in keeping floating in the market, and this would seem to have been the view of the eminent secretary of the treasury to whom it is generally ascribed the authorship of the national bank system. In his report of the 4th of December, 1862, he says, in recommendation of the proposed system. The secretary has already mentioned the support to the public credit which may be expected from the proposed associations. The importance of this point may organize some additional observations. The organizations proposed, if sanctioned by congress, would require with a few years to circulate the United States to an amount not less than \$250,000,000. It may well be expected, indeed, since the circulation by uniformity in credit and value and cheap transportation, will be likely to be used more extensively than any hitherto issued, that the demand for bonds will compass this limit should congress see fit to restrict the privileges of deposit to the bonds known as five-twelves, authorized by the act of the last session. The demand would probably absorb all of that description already issued and make large room for more. A steady market for the bonds would thus be established and the negotiations of them greatly facilitated. But it is not in immediate results that the value of this support would be only or chiefly seen; there are always holders who desire to sell securities of whatever kind if buyers are few or uncertain the market

value must decline. But the plan proposed would create a constant demand, equaling and often exceeding the supply; thus a steady uniformity in price would be maintained, and generally at a rate somewhat above those of bonds of equal credit, but not available to banking associations. It is not easy to appreciate the full benefits of such conditions to a government obliged to borrow.

That the conclusion arrived at, namely, that it was the intention of congress that deposits of bonds by national banks should be kept interest-bearing during the whole period of the deposits, if correct, would seem to be rendered absolutely certain by the act of July, 1882, to enable national banking associations to extend their corporate existence and for other purposes. Section 9 provides that any national bank may on depositing lawful money with the treasurer of the United States, withdraw a proportionate amount of its bonds on deposit, subject, however, to the proviso that not more than three millions of dollars shall be deposited during any calendar month for this purpose, and to the further provision that the provisions of this section shall not apply to bonds called for redemption by the secretary of the treasury, nor to the withdrawal of circulating notes in consequence thereof.

This language, it would seem, leaves no doubt that it was the intention of congress that when the bonds deposited to secure the circulation of a bank are called for redemption, payment of them means retiring the circulation they secure, unless, indeed, the bank, as it may lawfully do, should make a new deposit of an adequate amount of interest-bearing bonds. It follows, then, that unless the First National bank of North Bend substitutes interest-bearing bonds for those existing deposit of bonds called for redemption the proceeds of the latter must be applied to retiring the circulation secured by it.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, A. H. GARLAND, Attorney General.

GETTING AT THE FACTS. Story of the Brakeman who was Charged with the Responsibility of the Wreck.

PORTAGE, Wis., Oct. 30.—An old building at Rio was converted into a temporary morgue yesterday. Therein repose all that is mortal of the beings who perished in the wreck night before last. The bodies were placed upon sheets, and articles found near them in the wreck were laid upon the remains for the purpose of identification. In some cases identification will be impossible.

Brakeman Wells of Milwaukee, who left the switch open causing the derailment of the train, has fled and his whereabouts are unknown. No efforts have been made to capture him.

Assistant Superintendent Earling telegraphed General Manager Miller late last night giving the total number of dead as positively identified so far as follows:

Mrs. Corral Scherer, Winona. Mrs. Ruth Jones, Rush Creek, Minn. Mrs. Alvina Winter, Kalamazoo, Mich. Mrs. Bertha Kalamazoo. Louis Brink, Ashland. M. Watersford, Columbus. Sister Alphonse, Winona. Sister Simper, Winona.

To the above list must certainly be added the nurse Albertina, who was in company with the two Franciscan sisters. Continuing Earling says that to the list of those positively identified it is quite possible will be added the names of John McKean, John Blank, Frank Gayer, of Chicago, and Mrs. Marr, of Chicago. These are not positively identified yet, but were supposed to be in the car. The above list brings the number of persons in the car to sixteen.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 30.—C. H. Wells, the freight brakeman charged with being responsible for the terrible accident at Rio on Wednesday night, has turned up. He came to this city yesterday, visited the general offices of the St. Paul railroad company and drew his salary late yesterday afternoon. Wells is 24 years old and unmarried. He declares that Hankley, the freight train conductor, is wholly responsible for the accident. Following is the substance of his story.

Our freight train arrived at East Rio several minutes before the limited put in an appearance. The freight train was too long for the side track, so we cut in two, switching one part on to one of the side tracks, the rest of it on to the other side track. It was not my duty to close the switch. I had never closed it before; the conductor had always done that. On the night of the accident, after we had reached the siding and side tracked our train, I had to remain on top of one of the cars. Conductor Hankley went to the switch shortly afterwards and passed the car on which I was standing. He told me that everything was all right; that he was going to the head of the train. I looked at my watch and discovered, or thought I did, that the limited was late. I was horrified to see it run off the track soon after it passed my car. In a moment the train was in flames. I was badly frightened, thinking the freight train would be wrecked, and I fled. I realize that I made a mistake in running away, but it was very natural under the circumstances.

Wells says he is ready to give himself up whenever he is wanted. He has engaged counsel in Milwaukee. If all the missing people so far reported as having been recovered, the list of victims will be swollen to twenty-two.

The laws of Wisconsin fix the liability of railroad companies for death caused by neglect at not exceeding \$5,000.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 30.—Today the new tally in the wreck of the St. Paul limited express at Rio assumes larger proportions. Tonight it is definitely known that at least seventeen perished, and the probabilities are the victims number more than twenty.

Ten Hour System Resumed. Chicago, Oct. 30.—The beef men in Morris & Swift's houses signed a contract last night to resume the ten hour system commencing on Monday next. The wages paid per day will be an advance from 25 to 50 cents per day on all skilled workmen. The advance is in comparison with wages received when work was eight hours a day. The raise is an advance of 25 cents per day over the schedule adopted on the first of May. Both sides agree to give eight days notice should a change be needed on either side.

The arrangement completed last night does not apply to the head men in Armour's stock house, but it is believed that they in their turn will fall in on ten hours, although there are those who pretend to know and predict another strike, and that soon, some fixing the date for the 15th of November.

THERE IS NO CONFLICT.

Grand Master Workman Powderly Seeks an Interview With

Cardinal Gibbon and the Congress of Bishops in Session in Baltimore.

Relative to the Attitude of the Catholic Church Towards the Knights of Labor.

The Cardinal Says the Order is Not Inimical to the Church, Therefore Not Under its Ban.

A Shrewd Chicago Firm Successfully Play a Sharp Game on Kansas City Bucket Shops.

The Church and the Knights. BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 30.—The Sun this morning has the following: Grand Master Workman T. V. Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, called on Cardinal Gibbons Thursday, when the conference of prelates was held to discuss questions affecting the welfare of the Catholic church in the United States, principally the relation and duties of Catholics who are Knights of Labor. Mr. Powderly had two interviews with the cardinal. He had before him the constitution and by-laws of the order, also spoke of the purpose of the K. of L.; how in his opinion they were an organization not included in the proscription of the church against a secret society which required a promise of blind obedience.

The utterances of Mr. Powderly were cordial and presented to the church of bishops. It is said Mr. Powderly went away from Baltimore assured that his organization would not be interfered with. Several Catholic priests said yesterday that the Knights of Labor is a lawful organization. Mr. Powderly is a strict Catholic, a weekly communicant and would not countenance any society, which, in its workings, antagonized decrees of the Catholic church.

McCartney, who is also a Catholic, had a lengthy interview this week with Manager McClellan, pastor of St. Paul's church. Monsignor sent for the district master workman, had him explain in detail the constitution of the Knights of Labor, their attitude in boycotts, and other important features of the organization. Then Manager McClellan, with the cardinal in favor of the Knights of Labor.

One of the Tricks of Trade. CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—A local paper this morning says that a very sharp game was played on the market in Kansas City basket shops Thursday and that somebody made a large sum at their expense. It appears that Thursday afternoon Norton & Worthington, board of trade brokers, bought 1,250,000 bushels of corn, May delivery, on bond, and by so doing bought the market from 42 3/4 to 43 3/8. When the latter figure was reached, Worthington, who was doing the trading, walked into the office, immediately returned, and in less than five minutes from the last purchase was selling the lot he had just bought. While he was making the market, he sold at 41 1/4 and his offer was at 41 1/8. The market rapidly declined, and by the time he had unloaded the 1,250,000 bushels the market had reached its original figure.

There was considerable comment on the preceding, and the general opinion on the local market was that somebody had made a large sum at their expense. Yesterday a leading broker, resident in Chicago, who is also a member of the board of trade brokers, was asked by Norton & Worthington had really bought largely, claiming that the buying of the market was part of a scheme to buy back shorts by opening prices and selling at 43 3/8 cents. Telegrams were received by members yesterday saying that basket shops refused to settle at 43 3/8. All alleged that the sharp dealing was no legitimate market at that price.

It is said by board of trade men, however, that the market was settled at 41 1/4 and his offer was at 41 1/8. The market rapidly declined, and by the time he had unloaded the 1,250,000 bushels the market had reached its original figure.

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