

THE STORM BROKE.

Lively Scenes in the Senate Today.

Senator Gorman Unable to Contain Himself.

SCORES THE PRESIDENT

In the Most Bitter and Scorching Terms.

He Delivers a Dramatic Denial And

Says "the Limit of Endurance Has Been Reached."

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The battle over the conference report on the tariff bill was resumed in the senate today. The attendance in the galleries and on the floor was even larger than on Friday. The ladies and gentlemen, prominent in society and public life, were conspicuous in the reserved galleries, and several members of the diplomatic corps occupied the terra cotta tier of plush benches opposite the vice president's chair.

After the expiration of the preliminary ruling business at 1:30 Senator Voorhees called upon the conference report on the tariff bill and then the storm broke. Mr. Gorman immediately arose. He hoped he appreciated the gravity of the situation he began. He hoped that the senators would meet the situation as became patriotic men and duty bound Democrats. It was idle for him to add anything to what had been said last Friday by the senator from New Jersey (Mr. Smith).

In the house there was an overwhelming Democratic majority. Here the Democratic senators were at the outset confronted with the fact that there were but forty-four Democrats. A bill must be framed which would insure the support of all these senators, all of whose votes save one were necessary to pass it. That one vote was lost.

The gentleman from New York (Mr. Hill) had from the beginning opposed the bill openly and manfully. The Democrats faced with such a condition, had gone manfully to work to work to harmonize the differences and had accomplished it by many sacrifices—almost at the sacrifice of principle. No legislative body in this country had ever been confronted with such a condition. The infamously calumnious states of New York, New Jersey, Ohio, West Virginia and Maryland, at the outset announced that the house bill was so radical, so destructive of the interests of the people that they would not support it.

Then in dramatic tones he delivered his denials. The infamously calumnious heaped upon the heads of the senate forced from his lips, he said, a plain unvarnished statement of the facts. He would make it, he said, with malice toward none, but he would look his colleagues and the American people in the eye and tell the truth.

In patriotism the Democratic senate had gone to work to save the country and keep their party in power when suddenly in the midst of the struggle came the president's letter.

"It was the most uncalled for, the most extraordinary, most unwise communication," said he, in bitter tones, "that ever came from a president of the United States. It placed this body in a position where its members must see to it that the dignity and honor of its chamber must be preserved."

"It places me," said Mr. Gorman, "in a position where I must tell the story as it occurred. The limit of endurance has been reached." Mr. Gorman then proceeded to detail the story of the tariff bill after it reached the senate.

Messrs. Vest and Jones had frequent conferences with Secretary Carlisle and every one of the senate amendments had been seen by Secretary Carlisle and scanned by him before they were agreed upon. He drew from his desk and had read an interview with Secretary Carlisle on April 30, in which the secretary of the treasury gave the same bill his sweeping endorsement.

Cleveland Indorsed the Senate Bill. On the morning following the publication of that interview the papers announced that the president was in entire accord with his secretary of the treasury. It was not true then, that the fifty-two Democratic senators on this side of the chamber had been misled.

There was no suggestion anywhere either from the president or the secretary of the treasury that the bill as modified was a violation of Democratic principles. With dramatic emphasis Mr. Gorman called on Messrs. Vest, Jones and Voorhees to bear testimony as to whether his statements had varied a hair's breadth from the truth.

"Let the people have the truth," he said, as he ceased.

Senator Vest Speaks. Mr. Vest arose. He began by saying that he had not himself seen the president since the repeal of the Sherman law, but with the secretary of the treasury he had frequent conversations. Mr. Carlisle had repeatedly and distinctly stated to him that the greatest possible calamity that could happen would be the failure of any bill. He had distinctly stated to him that no difference in rates should be allowed to stand in the way of the consummation of some change of the tariff reform. His colleague, Mr. Jones, had seen both Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Cleveland; they had both declared that the bill was acceptable to them. The bill did not suit him (Vest). He knew it must have the support of the administration to pass it, and he asked Mr. Jones if the president would throw the weight of his influence into it. Mr. Jones replied that the president had said to him:

"I am willing to do anything to pass the bill through congress."

"If we go into this fight, the president must be behind us," Mr. Vest had said. Mr. Jones replied that he was.

"Thereupon," said Mr. Vest, "I gave up my personal opinions and resolved to support it. The president's letter was the final intimation to me that he was against us."

Palace Death. When Mr. Vest sat down Mr. Jones, who was in charge of the bill in the senate, took the floor. He was as pale as death. He had talked with Mr. Carlisle about his plan, and the president endorsed it as wise.

"I requested him to explain everything to the president," said Mr. Jones. "I saw the president. He told me Mr. Carlisle had explained all. He (Cleveland) said he thought we were doing the wise and proper thing. Among the amendments thus prepared were those placing coal and iron on the dutiable list."

"Until I read Mr. Cleveland's letter to Mr. Wilson," said Mr. Jones, emphatically, "I believed he cordially approved our action. I had expressed to him the opinion that it must be either this modified bill or none at all, and he had replied that in the alternative he favored the modified measure."

As senator Jones sat down, Mr. Gorman arose to resume, but Mr. Vilas interposed with a series of questions to Jones.

"In your interviews with the president," asked Mr. Vilas, "were the subjects of coal and iron mentioned?" "Yes," replied Mr. Jones with explosive vehemence, "at every conversation between the president and myself coal and iron were specifically mentioned."

There was a burst of applause from the galleries which the presiding officer had difficulty in checking.

Mr. Gorman resumed with one of the most sensational references of the day. The senator spoke of the deep regret that he was compelled to ask the public testimony of these senators. But the time had come to speak. The limit of endurance had been reached. The senate had been produced. An attempt had been made to "cry and gibbet" before the country. These charges had been "foully made from distinguished sources," that they must be met and refuted. The charges were echoed by men "who chirped when he talked."

The senators who had been summoned had fought for the tariff reform when "curses in high places would not show their heads."

Mr. Gorman said he could conceive no reason for the remarkable action that had been taken unless perhaps the one responsible for it was "consumed by vanity" in having the country regard him as the author of all that was right in tariff reform.

As Mr. Gorman made each reference to the president, there was a commotion in the galleries which compelled the presiding officer to impose constant cautions against further demonstrations.

Mr. Gorman next turned his attention to Senator Hill's speech of Friday evening endorsing President Cleveland's letter. "That letter," said Mr. Gorman, "was godsend to the senator from New York. It was the only comfort he had from this administration." [Laughter.]

As the laughter continued, Mr. Hill arose and with good natured deliberation said: "In the last proposition I will say that the senator from Maryland is entirely correct."

Mr. Gorman proceeded to criticize Mr. Hill's course, and asserted that the New York senator had throughout attempted to thwart his party.

Never before since the Declaration of Independence (Mr. Gorman went on, had a president of the United States been guilty of such a violation of the spirit of the constitution as had Mr. Cleveland in writing his letter to Chairman Wilson. He handed it to Mr. Blackburn, and had the Kentucky senator read the extract from Washington's farewell address about the separation of the executive on the powers of congress as a subversive of the principles of the republic.

"Pace" Men Should Have Clean Hands. He referred to the great political excitement attending the Hayes-Tilden controversy and the fear of the concentration of the army at Washington. Forms of law had averted that catastrophe. There had been, he went on, no further concentration of power. Conference committees had been free from outside influences. The liberty of the senate had been invaded, he said in thunderous tones, "though a thousand hirings write us down and traduce us."

The president, he concluded, had said it would be dishonorable to tax coal and iron. The house, parrotlike, repeated the cry. "Men who set up high standards," said the senator, "should come to us with clean hands."

He urged that the house, if it had been consistent, would have placed all raw materials on the free list. He enumerated other raw materials which the house had made dutiable. He doubted that it was either Democratic doctrine or in accordance with Democratic platform doctrines to place coal and iron on the free list. He enumerated the amount of the tax on coal placed by different Democratic congressmen.

The same hills also spoken of," interrupted Mr. Hill, "splendid wool and timber on the dutiable list."

"They did," replied Mr. Gorman. He proceeded to declare that the Democratic platform did not demand free raw material. He went back to the platform of 1854, on which he said Mr. Cleveland was elected by the grace of God and a great deal of hard work.

"It did not provide for free raw materials. The bill prepared by his distinguished radical friend (Mr. Mills) placed 75 cents duty on coal."

"I was in the same situation then," interrupted Mr. Mills, "that I am now. I was in the hands of half a dozen men who forced a duty on coal. It was not my choice."

"I am not attacking you," said Mr. Gorman deprecatingly. "You said I prepared a bill with taxed coal in it," replied Mr. Mills hotly.

Radicals in the Saddle. Mr. Gorman then gave the story of the convention of 1858, where he said the radicals were in the saddle.

A resolution was adopted indorsing the Mills bill taxing coal. Mr. Cleveland accepted it and stood on it. He referred to the platform declaration of 1852, prepared by Mr. Cleveland's friends, commending the house, "for going in the direction of free raw materials."

The radical resolution sprung in the convention was pushed by those who desired to defeat his nomination. But it did not defeat his nomination. No one expected Mr. Cleveland to stand on that radical plank.

Mr. Cleveland's letter was looked forward to with anxiety. Mr. Cleveland declared specifically against the destruction of any industry and in favor of "freer raw materials."

"That letter," Mr. Gorman said, "changed the tide and elected Mr. Cleveland president. At 2:17 p. m. the senate went into executive session.

At 2:30 p. m., the senate adjourned until tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

HEAD END COLLISION.

Three People Killed and Two Injured in a Big Four Wreck.

CINCINNATI, O., July 23.—There was a head end collision on the Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis road, at Griffith station, fifteen miles from this city, at 10 o'clock this morning. Three were killed and ten injured. The express, from Chicago, due here at 7:30, was on time, but the St. Louis express, which runs 15 minutes ahead of the Chicago incoming train, was an hour late. At Griffith a light engine was running down to the gravel bank in charge of Engineer Hart. He forgot his orders, knowing the St. Louis express was late; he pulled out and was met by the Chicago train.

Hart will probably die, without being able to tell how he made the mistake in orders. The fireman, Frank Taylor, of Indianapolis, was killed outright; also Charles Sherman and another tramp, who were stealing a ride. There are ten reported injured, none of them fatally, excepting Engineer Hart.

Among the injured are Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lynch, of the C. C. & C. & St. L. passenger department; J. B. Tuces and W. D. Howell, postal clerks; Elwood Kopper, secretary of the Latonia Jockey club; Gratz Hanley, of Lexington, Ky.; George H. Jones, of the board of education of Cincinnati.

The postal cars of the Chicago express were damaged. The rest of the train was brought into this city. None of the passengers were seriously injured.

MYRON REED BLASPHEMES.

A Carthage, Missouri, Minister Answers the Denver Preacher.

CARTHAGE, Mo., July 23.—Rev. G. H. Hemingway of the First Presbyterian church, preached a sermon last night in reply to Rev. Myron Reed of Denver, who recently preached in an address that Christ was an anarchist, who, he said, was as different in every way from an anarchist as daylight differs from darkness.

He characterized the utterances of Mr. Reed as rank blasphemy, and expressed doubt as to whether he would get forgiveness for his sin.

SEIZED BY CANADIANS.

An American Steamer Taken by Canadian Revenue Cutter.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, July 23.—Early this morning the steamer Louise was seized just east of Point Pelee island by a Canadian revenue cutter. The Louise is an American vessel and has been engaged in the fishing trade running between this city and Leamington, Ont. The cause of the seizure has not yet been ascertained.

To Block the Yang-Tse-Kiang.

LONDON, July 23.—The senior consul, representing the foreign consuls at Shanghai, has been officially notified that the government is preparing to block the Yang-Tse-Kiang river, at the bar near Woosung, at any moment, in case of need.

Quarantine Against Europeans.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 23.—Four fresh cases of cholera are reported from Adrianople. The government has declared five days quarantine against all European arrivals.

Agent for Pottawatomie Indians.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate: Charles H. Robinson of Iowa to be pension agent at Des Moines; Clayton Belknap of Nevada to be surveyor general of Nevada; Louis F. Pearson to be agent for the Indians of the Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha agency in Kansas.

FILE THEIR ANSWER.

Indicted A. R. U. Officers Answer Charges Against Them.

Deny by Their Attorneys They Were Guilty of Contempt.

POLICY OF DEFENSE.

Will Question Power of Court to Issue Such Injunctions.

Labor Organizations Will Defray Expenses of the Trial.

The Contest to Be Carried On to the "Bitter End."

CHICAGO, July 23.—What is considered by labor leaders and their counsel to be one of the most important legal battles in the nation's history, was begun in the United States circuit court today, when President Debs, Vice President Howard, Secretary Keleher and Director Rogers, of the American Railway union, by their attorneys, W. W. Erwin, S. S. Gregory and C. S. Darrow, filed their answers to the contempt ruling issued by the court against them last week and came themselves in court to make a return to the writ. The defense propose to carry the case to the supreme court of the United States in the event of an adverse decision here and if defeated there to appeal through congress to the people.

The policy of the defense will be to question the right and power of the court to issue injunctions like that obtained by the railway companies against Debs and his associates and then imprison those enjoined, if the injunction be violated. It will be contended that the injunction has done amounts to a usurpation of power not given to the federal judiciary either constitution or law.

The de genie will follow closely the lines of the report of the Boatner committee of congress which investigated the injunction and contempt proceedings by Judge Jenkins.

Labor organizations throughout the country will contribute money to defray the expenses of this legal struggle. The American Federation of Labor has given \$1,000. Other associations are to follow, and the contest will be carried to the bitter end. If the supreme court declares the injunction and contempt method to be a good law, congress will be asked, labor leaders say, to amend the statutes and curb the power of the courts and every candidate for congress will be asked to pledge himself for such reform.

The Debs answer filed today is as follows: In the circuit court of the United States Northern district of Illinois, vs. Eugene V. Debs, George W. Howard, L. W. Rogers, Sylvester Keleher, et al, defendants.

The issuance of the injunction by the United States circuit court is admitted and after a recital of the aims and purposes of the A. R. U., the petition goes on to say:

They deny that it was at any time the purpose and object of said American Railway union or the officers or directors thereof, or of these defendants or either or any of them, to concentrate the power and jurisdiction of said American Railway union under one official management and direction with power to order strikes or a discontinuance of the service of such employees at any time the board of directors of the American Railway Union should elect so as to, as alleged in said information or otherwise, and they allege that by the organization of the said American Railway Union, strikes could only be declared or discontinued by the vote of a majority of the members of such American Railway Union employees in the service affected by any such strike, and that the only power, authority or office of the said officers or directors of said American Railway Union or of these defendants or either of them in respect to said matter was to notify the members of said American Railway Union in the service concerned in such strike of the action taken by such majority.

Done By a Vote of the Union. They deny that on the 26th or 27th day of June last past, or at any other time the American Railway union or its board of directors or other officers, or these defendants or either of them, had directed and ordered the members of said American Railway union engaged in the service of the Illinois central railroad company to leave the service of said company as alleged in said information, or otherwise, and that at any time any orders were issued to the employees of the railroads mentioned in the complaint, or any of them, to leave the service of such companies, but they allege that on the above time, the majority of the said American Railway union, employed on said Illinois Central and upon said other companies referred to in said information did for themselves, without an order, direction or control of the said American Railway union, or of its officers, or directors, or of these defendants or either of them, voluntarily determine by their votes that they would strike or leave the service of said railway companies, and that in pursuance of such votes said employees did on or about said time leave the service of said railway companies freely and voluntarily of their own accord, without any order, direction or control on the part of said American Railway union, its officers or directors, or of these defendants or any of them.

Upon this information and belief the defendants deny that said employees so leaving the service of said railway companies as aforesaid did so for the purpose of hindering, preventing and delaying said railroad companies in the operation of trains engaged in the transportation of the United States mails and inter-

state commerce over the respective roads of said companies.

Defendants admit that said order or writ of injunction was published in the daily papers of the city of Chicago, as alleged in said information, and that copies thereof were served upon the defendants as in said information alleged.

Defendants admit that prior to the said second day of July many local unions of the said American Railway union were organized upon railroads located in the northwest and extending from the city of Chicago westward to California and including substantially all the railroads to the Pacific coast. They deny that orders to strike were at any time or in any manner communicated by said American Railway union, its officers or directors, or these defendants or either of them, to said local unions or any of them, as alleged in said information or otherwise.

Disown the Telegrams. The defendants deny that any one of the telegrams set forth in the information was sent or caused to be sent by them or any of them, or that they authorized or approved the same or any one thereof, except a certain telegram dated July 6, 1894. [This telegram was from Debs and counseled every one to stand firm.]

They deny that any of the telegrams similar in form and character to those in said information sent out were sent by the defendant Debs, or any of the defendants, with the knowledge, authority or approval of any of said other defendants at any time after the service of said writ of injunction upon said defendants and deny that any employees of any railway companies named in said injunction were induced by reason of any telegram sent or caused to be sent by the defendants, or any of them, by threats, intimidation, force or violence to leave the service of said railway companies, or to do any act in violation of the laws of the United States mails and interstate commerce were thereby in any way hindered, or delayed or prevented.

Defendants expressly deny that they or any one of them did at the time mentioned in said information, or at any other time, order, direct, counsel, advise or recommend or approve the acts of violence in said information set forth, or any of them, or any violence or unlawful acts of any kind or character, but on the contrary allege that they did at said times counsel and advise all members of the said American Railway union with whom they were in communication to do all things lawfully and from violence, threats and intimidation, and at all times respect the law and the officers thereof.

They deny that the board of directors of said American Railway union, or its officers, or these defendants or either of them, at any time assumed the authority and power, or have now or ever have had any authority or power whatever to order strikes and boycotts, or to discontinue the same.

Consulted Counsel How to Act. The answer makes other sweeping and more specific denials of the charges, and concludes:

"The defendants further allege that after the service of said injunction upon them they forthwith consulted competent counsel, learned in the law and duly authorized and licensed to practice as attorney and counselor-at-law in the courts of the United States, and fully and fairly stated to him all the facts in the premises, and exhibited to him the order of the court made therein, and were advised by him as to what they might rightfully and lawfully do in the premises with respect to violation of the order of the court or contempt of its authority and that they have since that time in all things ordered their acts and conduct in regard to said strike and the persons engaged therein in strict accordance with the advice of said attorney and counselor-at-law and the said defendants each for himself, denies that he intended in any way to violate the injunction of this court or to act in defiance or contempt of its authority in any respect."

The answer is duly subscribed and sworn to by Eugene V. Debs, George W. Howard, Sylvester Keleher and L. W. Rogers.

WAITE STILL DRIVING.

He Declares Again the Use of Federal Troops a Usurpation of Power.

DENVER, Colo., July 23.—In a public speech last night Governor Waite said: "President Cleveland and Secretary Harrison agree that no demand from the governor of a state is necessary, but that the president of the United States, upon a request from his own officers, and himself the judge as to the existing emergency, may invade a state with the military of the United States. I maintain that this is a clear usurpation of power."

The governor quoted section 4, article 4, of the constitution, in support of his position. He maintained that the contention that a strike on a railroad was an interruption of commerce would apply equally to a factory, and that manufacturers would soon demand federal troops to compel men to work for fifty cents a day.

Sovereign Says Strike Still On.

OMAHA, Neb., July 23.—The general executive board of the Knights of Labor held an informal meeting this morning, but did not transact any business. This afternoon the full board began its work in secret session.

General Master Workman Sovereign declared the strike was still on, and said that representatives of the order reported from Chicago that the railroads were not handling freight and would not be able to do so under present conditions. The railroad managers, he said, were whistling to keep up their courage.

Didn't Start Up.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Contrary to expectations the Allen Car Wheel works didn't start up today at Pullman. Out of the 50 men expected to go to work, only three reported for duty. Police were thick in the town and the white-ribboned strikers were out in force.

Strikers Held for Conspiracy.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 21.—United States Court Commissioner Bloodgood has just rendered a decision in the railway strike case holding C. S. McLaughlin, Frank W. Archibald, Eugene V. Debs and seven others for trial on the charge of conspiring to obstruct mails. Although Debs is mentioned in the decision, no bail is fixed for him, as he is thought to be sufficiently cared for in Chicago.

AGAINST SALOONISTS.

The Stand of Mgr. Satholi Against the Liquor Dealer.

HONOLULU, N. J., July 23.—Rev. Father Charles Kelley, rector of the Church of Our Lady of Grace, and president of the Catholic Total Abstinence union of New Jersey, is heard at the attitude of Mgr. Satholi toward the liquor traffic. Mgr. Satholi said: "Catholic priests with all the moral suasion with which they are capable, have labored always and ever to make their flocks temperate, realizing as well the frightful consequences of intemperance."

"The third council of Baltimore directed the attention of pastors to the repression of the vice of intemperance, of the abuse of selling intoxicating liquor to minors, and the profanation of the Lord's day by the unholiness business, but we also call upon them to induce all their flocks, which may be engaged in the sale of liquor, to abandon the dangerous business and embrace a more becoming way of making a living."

BLOW UP A TOWN.

The Whole Town of Dunbar, Pa., Shaken by Dynamite Bomb.

ESKOWORTH, Pa., July 23.—Dynamiters made an attempt last night to blow up the town of Dunbar, just north of here. At 1 o'clock a large bomb was exploded under the house of a non-union workman named Vaughn. In the center of the town the building was blown to pieces and the larger part of the town was badly shaken up by the explosion. Windows were broken all over the town and chimneys thrown from their positions. The family escaped without injury, which is considered a miraculous escape.

Nearly 2,000 strikers have gathered here today for a meeting. Many are armed with guns and revolvers.

GOLD MILL BURNED.

One of the Most Complete Reductions Plants in the Country Destroyed.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., July 23.—The Rosobud mill, one of the most complete gold ore reduction plants in the country, was burned early today. The loss is fully \$150,000. The plant was owned by a French company known as La Societe Anonyme des mines de Lexington. It had only just been put in running order and it was predicted that it would at once prove a highly profitable investment.

It was equipped with fifty stamps, Gilpin county lumps, fine magnets and amalgamating tables and settling tanks. A complete plant for treating ores by the cyanide process and also included a sampling mill. The Rosobud was insured in California companies for a small part of its cost.

Sends Resignation to Lowellling. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 23.—President O'Donnell of the police board today sent his resignation to Governor Lowellling to take effect immediately.

TODAY'S MARKET REPORT.

Furnished by W. F. Federmeier, Broker in Grain, Provisions, and Stock, Real Estate Building, Corner of Seventh and Jackson streets.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Wheat opened irregular at 54 1/2¢ bid, 54 3/4¢ asked for September against 54 1/2¢ at the close on Saturday, sold at 54 1/2¢, eased off to 53 3/4¢ bid, 54 1/4¢ asked. The early strength was somewhat lower. New York was weak and the early expectation of a decrease in the visible supply gave way to a probable increase.

Corn opened strong at 42 1/2¢ bid, 42 3/4¢ asked for September against 42 1/2¢ at the close Saturday, bounced up to 43 1/2¢ on the dry weather in the corn belt declined to 43 1/4¢ bid, 43 1/2¢ asked, worked off to 43 1/4¢.

Oats opened 1/2¢ lower at 27 1/2¢ for September, advanced with corn to 28 1/2¢ and declined to 27 1/2¢.

There was nothing doing in pork on Saturday.

Table with columns: JULY 23, High, Low, Open, Close, and other market data for various commodities.

WHEAT—July, 52 1/2¢ bid, 52 3/4¢ asked; Sept., 51 1/2¢ bid, 51 3/4¢ asked; Dec., 47 1/2¢ bid, 47 3/4¢ asked.

CORN—July, 42 1/2¢ bid, 42 3/4¢ asked; Sept., 42 1/2¢ bid, 42 3/4¢ asked; May, 38 1/2¢ bid, 38 3/4¢ asked.

OATS—July, 27 1/2¢ bid, 27 3/4¢ asked; Sept., 27 1/2¢ bid, 27 3/4¢ asked; May, 31 1/2¢ bid, 31 3/4¢ asked.

Hops—Estimated receipts for today 30,000 lbs. at 13,438; shipments Saturday 8,000; left over 2,000; quality poor; market active; best grades ranged a shade higher. Sales ranged at \$4.90 to \$5.25 for light; \$4.65 to \$4.85 for rough packing; \$4.75 to \$5.10 for mixed; \$4.90 to \$5.20 for heavy packing and shipping lots; pigs \$4.10 to \$4.80.

Cattle—Receipts 11,000, Saturday 3711 shipments Saturday 2,737; market firm; best grades 56 to 10¢ higher.

Sheep—Receipts today 10,000, Saturday 10,557; shipments Saturday none. Market firm; best grade 56 to 10¢ higher.

KANSAS CITY, July 23.—WHEAT—1/2¢ cent lower. No. 2 hard, 44¢; No. 3 hard, 42 1/2¢; No. 2 red, 44 1/2¢; No. 3 red, 42 1/2¢; rejected, 38 1/2¢.