

NEW GOODS AT H. Maurer's Great Bargain Emporium

Prices Never Known to be so Low! Our counters and shelves are now loaded with a magnificent line of rich and elegant dress goods, chevrons, novelties, henriettas in all the beautiful shades, hosiery, gloves, trimmings, silks, etc., just received from New York and Philadelphia. A few prices:

- Lancaster Gingham, 5c
- Light Calico, 5c
- Blue Calico, 5c
- Flannels, 5c to 10c
- See our novelty dress goods, 8c to 10c
- 14 Bed Blankets, 50c
- Best Unbleached Muslin, 4c and 5c
- All Spool Cotton, 4c
- Needles, per paper, 2c

Our Clothing Department

Will be found elegant stylish shirts, heavy and light weight Overcoats, storm coats and every day suits at prices to astonish you. Call and see our Men's Overcoat, only \$3.00.

Our Ladies Coat and Wrap Department

Is now complete. Here is a charming wrap, rich and strikingly handsome; Coats and Capes, a large assortment to select from, styles and prices from \$1 to \$15. The Children's coats are perfect beauties. We had these made expressly for ease and comfort and which is to your advantage. We are able to sell them at manufacturers prices.

Storm of Boots and Shoes

Reached our store. Everything in Footwear from the finest French Kid to the ordinary 75c shoe, a large assortment. Here is a whole counter full of shoes for little people, for fat babies, too, sizes from 1 to 12. Ladies' Rubbers, 25 to 50 cents; Gents' rubbers, 40c to 75c; Boys' gum boots, \$1.25; Men's gum boots, \$2.50 to \$3.00; Felt Boots, complete with overs, \$2.00. We kindly invite all to give us a trial in shoes. We can give you prices that will astonish. Good stock, low prices, quick sales is our motto.

TOP IN AND SEE

Our new line of Enamelled ware, tinware from a tooth pick to a wash boiler, clothes pins, 1 cent per dozen, Libra Buckets.

GROCERIES IN BLANKETS

Horse Blankets from 75c to \$3.50, Lap Robes from \$1.50 to \$4.50, One Buffalo Robe, extra large and a fine one. The only one left.

GROCERIES!		GROCERIES!	
1 lb. Coffee, 11c	2 lbs. Coffee, 21c	1 lb. Coffee, 11c	2 lbs. Coffee, 21c
1 lb. Coffee, 11c	2 lbs. Coffee, 21c	1 lb. Coffee, 11c	2 lbs. Coffee, 21c
1 lb. Coffee, 11c	2 lbs. Coffee, 21c	1 lb. Coffee, 11c	2 lbs. Coffee, 21c

MARKETS

Trade	Cash	Trade	Cash
Butter, No. 1	19	Onions	65
Butter, No. 2	18	Dried Apples	4
Eggs, fresh	22	Cherries	10
Lard	8	Young Chick	10
Potatoes	50	Old	7
Apples	65	Turkeys	5
New Berlin Flour	50		

OPPENHEIMER'S GREAT BARGAIN STOCK

Everything New and Complete in the Line of the LATEST STYLE FALL HATS. As just been received. You can be sure of honest prices. Shoes! Shoes! Shoes! You make no mistake in buying from us. We always give you a rich deal. Come and See Clothing. We are prepared to give you suits at rock bottom prices. At the old stand they use you right. H. OPPENHEIMER, Market St., Selinsgrove Pa.

H. HARVEY SCHUCH, GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY, SELINGROVE, PA.

Only the Oldest, Strongest Cash Companies, Fire, Life, Accident and Tornado. Liberal Adjustments. Prompt Payments. H. HARVEY SCHUCH, GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY, SELINGROVE, PA. The Aetna Founded A. D., 1819 Assets \$11,055,513.88 "Home" " " 1853 " 9,853,628.54 "American" " " 1810 " 2,409,584.53 The Standard Accident Insurance Co. The New York Life Insurance Co. The Fidelity Mutual Life Association. Your Patronage Solicited.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

To the senate and house of representatives: Notwithstanding the added burdens rendered necessary by the war our people rejoice in a very satisfactory and steadily increasing degree of prosperity evidenced by the largest volume of business ever recorded.

The president here reviews the causes that led up to the war with Spain and the prosecution of the war by the army and navy. The message then continues: I do not discuss at this time the government of the future of the new possessions which will come to us as the result of the war with Spain. Such discussion is reserved for the future. The treaty of peace shall be ratified.

As soon as we are in possession of Cuba and have pacified the island it will be necessary to give aid and direction to its people to form a government for themselves. This should be undertaken at the earliest moment consistent with safety and assured success. It is important that our relations with this people shall be of the most friendly character and our commercial relations close and reciprocal. It should be our duty to assist in every proper way to build up the waste places of the island, encourage the industry of the people and assist them to form a government which shall be free and equal.

Spanish rule must be replaced by a just, benevolent and humane government, created by the people of Cuba, capable of performing all international obligations and which shall encourage thrift, industry and prosperity and promote peace and good will among all of the inhabitants, whatever may have been their relations in the past. Neither revenge nor passion should have a place in the new government. Until there is complete tranquility in the island and a stable government inaugurated military occupation will be continued.

The Lattimer Shooting. On the 19th of September, 1897, a conflict took place at Lattimer, Pa., between the strikers and the police of Luzerne county and his deputies. In Luzerne county were killed 44 wounded, of whom 10 of the killed and 12 of the wounded were Austrian and Hungarian subjects. This deplorable event naturally aroused the solicitude of the Austro-Hungarian government, which, on the assumption that the killing and wounding involved the unjustifiable use of authority, claimed reparation for the sufferers. Apart from the searching investigation and peremptory action of the authorities of Pennsylvania, the federal executive took appropriate steps to learn the merits of the case. In order to be in a position to meet the urgent complaint of a friendly power. The sheriff and his deputies, having been indicted for murder, were accused of the shooting and proceedings and the hearing of hundreds of witnesses on the ground that the killing was in the line of their official duty to uphold the law and preserve public order in the state. A representative of the department of justice attended the trial and reported its course fully. With all the facts in its possession this government expects to reach a harmonious understanding on the subject with that of Austro-Hungary.

The Nicaragua Canal. The Nicaragua canal commission has nearly completed its labors, and the results of its exhaustive inquiry into the proper route, the feasibility, and the cost of construction of an interoceanic canal by a Nicaraguan route will be laid before you.

As the scope of the recent inquiry embraced the whole subject with the aim of making plans and surveys for a canal by the most convenient route, it necessarily included a review of the results of previous surveys and plans, and in particular those adopted by the Maritime Canal company under its existing concessions from Nicaragua and Costa Rica, so that to this extent those grants necessarily hold as essential a part in the deliberations and conclusions of the canal commission as they have held and must needs hold in the discussion of the matter by congress. I have not hesitated to express my conviction that considerations of expediency and international policy as between the several governments interested in the construction and control of an interoceanic canal by this route require the maintenance of the status quo until the canal commission shall have reported.

Nevertheless, it appears that the government of Nicaragua, as one of its last sovereign acts before merging its powers in those of the newly formed United States of Central America, has granted an optional concession to another association, to become effective on the expiration of the present grant. It does not appear what surveys have been made or what route is proposed under this contingent grant, so that an examination of the feasibility of its plan is necessarily not embraced in the report of the canal commission. All these circumstances suggest the urgency of some definite action by the congress at this session if the labors of the past are to be utilized and the linking of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a practical waterway is to be realized. That the construction of such a maritime highway is now more than ever indispensable to the intimate and ready intercommunication between our eastern and western seaboard, demanded by the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands and the prospective expansion of our influence and commerce in the Pacific, and that our national policy now more imperatively than ever calls for its control by this government, are propositions which I doubt not the congress will duly appreciate and wisely act upon.

Our Interests in China. The United States has not been an indifferent spectator of the extraordinary events transpiring in the Chinese empire, whereby portions of its maritime provinces are passing under the control of various European powers, but the prospect that the vast commerce which the energy of our citizens and the necessity of our staple productions for Chinese uses has built up in those regions may not be prejudiced through any exclusive treatment by the new occupants has obviated the need of our country becoming a factor in the scene. Our position among nations, having a large Pacific coast and a constantly expanding direct trade with the farther Orient, gives us the equitable claim to consideration and friendly treatment in this regard, and it will be my aim to subserve our large interests in that quarter by all means appropriate to the constant policy of our government. The territories of Kia-Chow, of Wei-hai-wang and of Port Arthur and Talienwan, leased to Germany, Great Britain and Russia respectively for terms of years, will, it is announced, be open to international commerce during such alien occupation; and if no discriminating treatment of American citizens and their trade be found to exist, or be hereafter developed, the desire of this government would appear to be realized.

Regarding the Paris exposition the message recommends an increase of the appropriation to at least \$1,000,000 to further our interests at that exposition, and says further: There is now every prospect that the participation of the United States in the Universal Exposition to be held in Paris in 1900 will be on a scale commensurate with the advanced position held by our products and industries in the world's chief markets.

Where our artisans have the admitted capacity to excel, where our inventive genius has initiated many of the greatest discoveries of these later days of the century, and where the native resources of our land are as limitless as they are valuable to supply the world's needs, it is our province, as it should be our earnest care, to lead in the march of human progress and not rest content with any secondary place. Moreover, if this be due to ourselves, it is no less due to the great French nation whose guests we become, and which has in so many ways testified its wish and hope that our participation should be felt in the place of free peoples have won in the field of universal development.

The commercial arrangements made with France on the 23rd of May, 1898, under the provisions of section 3 of the tariff act of 1897, went into effect on the 1st day of June following. It has relieved a portion of our export trade from serious embarrassment. Further negotiations are now pending under section 4 of the same act, with a view to the increase of trade between the two countries to their mutual advantage. Negotiations with other governments, in part interrupted by the war with Spain, are in progress under both sections of the tariff act. I hope to be able to announce some of the results of these negotiations during the present session of congress.

Negotiations With Germany. Negotiations to the same end with Germany have been set on foot. Meanwhile no effort has been relaxed to convince the imperial government of the thoroughness of our inspection of pork products for exportation and it is trusted that the efficient administration of this measure by the department of agriculture will be recognized as a guarantee of the healthfulness of the food staples we send abroad to countries where their use is large and necessary.

Reference is then made to Germany's prohibition of the importation of fresh fruits from this country, the alleged reason being the fear of disseminating the San Jose scale insect, a prohibition that was subsequently extended to dried fruits. The president says: As was to be expected, the alarm reached to other countries, and Switzerland has adopted similar prohibition. Efforts are in progress to induce the German imperial government to relax the prohibition in favor of dried fruits shown to have been cured under circumstances rendering the existence of animal life impossible.

Our relations with Great Britain have continued on the most friendly footing. Assenting to our request, the protection of Americans and their interests in Spanish jurisdiction was assumed by the diplomatic and consular representatives of Great Britain, who fulfilled their delicate and arduous trust with tact and zeal, eliciting high commendation. I may be allowed to make fitting allusion to the instance of Mr. Ramsden, her majesty's consul at Santiago de Cuba, whose untimely death after distinguished service and untiring effort during the siege of that city was sincerely lamented.

The Canada Negotiations. It will give me especial satisfaction if I shall be authorized to communicate to you a favorable conclusion of the pending negotiations with Great Britain in respect to the Dominion of Canada. It is the earnest wish of this government to remove all sources of discord and irritation in our relations with the neighboring Dominion. The trade between the two countries is constantly increasing, and it is important to both countries that all reasonable facilities should be granted for its development.

The president goes into a history of the events leading to the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, calls attention to the fact that our consular offices have ceased to exist in Hawaii, and says: Under the provisions of the joint resolutions the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and with other countries remain unchanged until legislation shall otherwise provide. The consular offices in the Hawaiian Islands, continue to fulfill their commercial agencies, while the United States consulate at Honolulu is maintained for all appropriate services pertaining to trade and revenue. It would be desirable that all foreign consuls in the Hawaiian Islands should receive new exequaturs from this government.

After reference to the raising of the Russian mission here and our mission in St. Petersburg, the ambassador's message has this to say of the tariff's disarmament proposition: The proposal of the tariff for a general reduction of the vast military establishments that weigh so heavily upon many peoples in time of peace was communicated to this government with an earnest invitation to be represented in the conference which it contemplated. In compliance with this view, discussing the means of accomplishing so desirable a result, His majesty was at once informed of the cordial sympathy of this government with the principle involved in his exalted proposal and of the readiness of the United States to take part in the conference.

Burdens and Waste of War. The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire, in common with most civilized nations, to reduce to the lowest possible point the damage sustained in time of war by peaceful trade and commerce. This purpose can probably best be accomplished by an international agreement to regard all private property at sea as exempt from capture or destruction by the forces of belligerent powers. I, therefore, suggest for your consideration that the executive be authorized to correspond with the governments of the principal maritime powers with a view of incorporating into the permanent law of civilized nations the principle of the exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerent powers.

NOTABLE DECLARATION

"Peace Treaty Can Contain Anything Victors Put Into It." AND THE DONORS ARE RESPONDENT.

Our Commissioners' Determined Attitude Causes the Spanish to Haggle For Concessions—They Want Uncle Sam to Export Philippine Prisoners. Paris, Dec. 4.—The joint peace commission was in session for two hours yesterday. Much of the discussion concerned details as to the guaranteeing of the rights of the Spanish citizens in the ceded colonies. The debate was occasionally energetic, and the Spaniards on emerging appeared to be dejected.

Secretary Ojeda, of the Spanish commission, when questioned after the meeting as to the progress made, answered excitedly: "I am almost mad. I cannot talk. We are making progress." The history of the document which will certify the passing of the oldest colonial power in the world and the advent of the newest was epitomized by Judge Day last evening in a single sentence: "A peace treaty can contain anything which the victors put in it."

The Americans had listened for hours with their customary patience to the technicalities convoked by the Spaniards with their customary shrewdness and persistency against every proposal making for the dismemberment of the empire. The burden of the Spanish arguments was that matters outside the bare cession and evacuation of the conquered territory, which the Americans proposed to cover by the treaty, were beyond the legitimate and customary scope of a peace treaty. Behind this bulwark Senor Montero Rios, president of the Spanish commission, fortified himself, bombarding his opponents with a supply of arguments and precedents which inspired the freely expressed admiration of the Americans.

Finally Judge Day summarized the American position in the foregoing memorable utterance. It was given and taken in good spirit, and from that moment the proceedings were entirely friendly.

The session accomplished much. Eight open questions were canvassed, seven being practically settled without noteworthy friction. The commissioners decline to say what conclusion was reached, but the bargain for a cooling station in the Carolines was not cemented, and, according to present prospects, it is likely to fail. The temper of the Americans in this matter is: We made you a good offer for the island. You may take it or leave it.

The Spaniards seem disposed to leave it. The Americans do not regard it as a prize which they can demand as one of the natural fruits of the war, while the whole policy of the Spaniards is to confine the negotiations as narrowly as possible to the letter of the protocol signed in Washington, and to exclude all extraneous matters. The result of this policy may be the leaving of many details involved in the change of sovereignty over the various possessions to settlement by the regular diplomatic processes when normal relations between the two governments have been resumed.

The Spanish commissioners continue fighting with tooth and nail to procure every possible pecuniary and other concession. The Americans had already promised to guarantee the release of Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos. Yesterday Senor Montero Rios proposed that the United States should pay the expenses of shipping them to Spain. The American commissioners thought the request unreasonable, and a good deal of time was consumed in discussing the question.

Another problem entailing a long debate was the disposition to be made of Spanish munitions of war in a number of military posts outside Manila which the Americans have not captured. The Spanish commissioners contended that Spain should be permitted to ship such munitions home. The Americans replied that, as the United States had conquered the Philippines, these munitions were spoils of war. The Spaniards finally waived their quibble.

They appear resigned to the inevitable, and now seem to realize that their best policy is to save as much from the wreck as their keenness in raising technicalities can secure for them.

The question of the status of the Spaniards in the West Indies and the Philippines who wish to remain there was nearly settled, as well as certain commercial questions involving the rights of shipping under the Spanish flag, which will be given advantages.

The Case Against Magowan. Cleveland, Dec. 4.—Attorney Johnson, of the firm of Jackson & Johnson, the Cleveland attorneys for ex-Mayor Frank A. Magowan and wife, who were recently brought here to stand trial upon the charge of kidnaping, and who fled to Canada with the child last Friday night, stated today that he was confident that Mr. and Mrs. Magowan would be back to Cleveland next Monday, the time set for the hearing, to fight the case, and that they would bring the child, Edith Beryl Barnes with them.

Hurricane Signals at Detroit. Detroit, Mich., Dec. 4.—The greatest snow and wind storm ever known here has kept communication by wire from this city practically at a standstill since Sunday night. Street car traffic is blocked almost completely and general business is demoralized. Hurricane signals were displayed for the first time in the history of the lower lake region. There has been a number of accidents and much damage to property as a result of the blizzard, but no loss of life.

Ex-Congressman Robertson Dying. New York, Dec. 4.—William H. Robertson, formerly congressman, collector of the port of New York and judge of the supreme court, is very ill in his home in Katonah. He has been suffering for a year or more with paralysis of the brain, and his condition is now critical. His death seems a question of hours, although he has several times rallied from almost similar sinking spells. He is about 70 years old.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED

Wednesday, Nov. 30 English capitalists desire to revive the sugar industry in Cuba "if bounties are abolished." It is asserted that G. D. Gillett, the Kansas City cattle plunger, took \$150,000 with him when he absconded. The school board of Alton, Ill., is upheld by the circuit court in supplying separate schools for whites and blacks. It is reported that 5,000 more regulars will be sent to the Philippines and some of the volunteers there returned home and mustered out.

Frank A. Magowan and wife furnished bail for trial in Cleveland on a charge of kidnaping Mrs. Magowan's child by her former marriage. Jim West, an engineer of the Missouri Pacific railroad, and two others held up a train on that road. The officials had been warned, Jim was captured and the others escaped.

Thursday, Dec. 1. Rev. Dr. T. N. Morrison, of Chicago, has been elected Episcopal bishop of Iowa. Blanco left Havana without any demonstration, even his old friends deserting him. President Shortall, of the Illinois Normal society, favors the whipping post for certain offenders. At Carroll Institute, Washington, a private exhibition was given of biograph pictures of the pope, taken at the Vatican and the Vatican gardens.

In last Sunday's storm off New England's coast there were 225 wrecks and over 200 drowned. In the steamer Portland alone 150 went down, not a soul being saved. Governor Black, of New York, has ordered the prosecution of the state engineer and surveyor and the superintendent of public works for alleged canal frauds. The uprising in Salvador, resulting in rebel victories, has dissolved the recently formed Central American republic—Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Friday, Dec. 2. The French government issues a decree barring out American fruits. General Garcia and the other Cuban commissioners interviewed President McKinley today. J. T. Gause, president of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Shipbuilding company, died in Wilmington, Del., aged 52. Mr. Wu Ting Fang, Chinese minister at Washington, appeals against enforcing the Chinese exclusion law in the Philippines.

Germany is endeavoring to purchase the Caroline Islands from Spain, contingent upon avoiding international complications. The 50th anniversary of Emperor Francis Joseph's accession to the throne is being celebrated in Austria. All her majesty's prisoners are pardoned. In connection with the fatal riots at Virden, Ill., Governor Tanner has been indicted for malfeasance in office. Mine Manager Lukens and three others face manslaughter, and 16 guards for riot.

Saturday, Dec. 3. It is deemed certain that Agrinalda, the Philippine insurgent leader, will not oppose the United States. The Second division of the Seventh army corps has been ordered to leave Savannah for Cuba as early as possible. General Miles has prepared a bill to increase the standing army to 100,000 men. It will be presented in congress soon.

An injunction restraining strikers from boycotting the Davis iron works in Denver was dissolved by Judge Johnson. Senator Hale, of Maine, says that if we had the entire trade of the Philippines it would not pay the army and navy expense made necessary. A bottle containing a message signed by Explorer Andree, found in the vicinity of the Ural mountains, says: "Andree's balloon has crossed the Ural mountains."

Monday, Dec. 5. An exploding steam pipe on the steamer Alamo, at New York, killed six men. Gillett, the absconding Kansas cattle plunger, is in Chihuahua, Mexico, shadowed by detectives. Mary E. Zeller, charged with poisoning her 70-year-old husband in Philadelphia, was acquitted.

Ex-Congressman Lindsley, of the Seventeenth New York district, died at Kingston, N. Y., aged 79. Three big buildings on Broadway, New York, were gutted by fire. Firemen could not reach the flames in a 15-story building. Loss \$500,000. Michael F. Corcoran, a hotel keeper at Scranton, Pa., was murdered by four masked burglars, who escaped with \$200.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS As Reflected by Dealings in Philadelphia and Baltimore. Philadelphia, Dec. 5.—Flour weak; winter superfine, \$2.50; city mills extra, \$2.50; city mills, \$2.40; city mills, \$2.30; city mills, \$2.20; city mills, \$2.10; city mills, \$2.00; city mills, \$1.90; city mills, \$1.80; city mills, \$1.70; city mills, \$1.60; city mills, \$1.50; city mills, \$1.40; city mills, \$1.30; city mills, \$1.20; city mills, \$1.10; city mills, \$1.00; city mills, \$0.90; city mills, \$0.80; city mills, \$0.70; city mills, \$0.60; city mills, \$0.50; city mills, \$0.40; city mills, \$0.30; city mills, \$0.20; city mills, \$0.10; city mills, \$0.00.

Baltimore, Dec. 5.—Flour dull; western superfine, \$2.15; do. extra, \$2.05; do. family, \$1.95; do. city, \$1.85; do. city, \$1.75; do. city, \$1.65; do. city, \$1.55; do. city, \$1.45; do. city, \$1.35; do. city, \$1.25; do. city, \$1.15; do. city, \$1.05; do. city, \$0.95; do. city, \$0.85; do. city, \$0.75; do. city, \$0.65; do. city, \$0.55; do. city, \$0.45; do. city, \$0.35; do. city, \$0.25; do. city, \$0.15; do. city, \$0.05.

Wheat steady; western, \$1.20; do. extra, \$1.30; do. family, \$1.40; do. city, \$1.50; do. city, \$1.60; do. city, \$1.70; do. city, \$1.80; do. city, \$1.90; do. city, \$2.00; do. city, \$2.10; do. city, \$2.20; do. city, \$2.30; do. city, \$2.40; do. city, \$2.50; do. city, \$2.60; do. city, \$2.70; do. city, \$2.80; do. city, \$2.90; do. city, \$3.00.

Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, December, 75¢; do. No. 2 yellow, for local trade, 75¢; do. in moderate demand; No. 2 white, 75¢; No. 2 white, clipped, 75¢; Hay firm; choice timothy, \$1.10; do. for large bales, \$1.00; do. for small bales, \$0.90; do. for small bales, \$0.80; do. for small bales, \$0.70; do. for small bales, \$0.60; do. for small bales, \$0.50; do. for small bales, \$0.40; do. for small bales, \$0.30; do. for small bales, \$0.20; do. for small bales, \$0.10; do. for small bales, \$0.00.

Butter, No. 1, 19; do. No. 2, 18; Eggs, fresh, 22; do. old, 20; Lard, 8; Potatoes, 50; Apples, 65; New Berlin Flour, 50.

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Wheat steady; western, \$1.20; do. extra, \$1.30; do. family, \$1.40; do. city, \$1.50; do. city, \$1.60; do. city, \$1.70; do. city, \$1.80; do. city, \$1.90; do. city, \$2.00; do. city, \$2.10; do. city, \$2.20; do. city, \$2.30; do. city, \$2.40; do. city, \$2.50; do. city, \$2.60; do. city, \$2.70; do. city, \$2.80; do. city, \$2.90; do. city, \$3.00.

Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, December, 75¢; do. No. 2 yellow, for local trade, 75¢; do. in moderate demand; No. 2 white, 75¢; No. 2 white, clipped, 75¢; Hay firm; choice timothy, \$1.10; do. for large bales, \$1.00; do. for small bales, \$0.90; do. for small bales, \$0.80; do. for small bales, \$0.70; do. for small bales, \$0.60; do. for small bales, \$0.50; do. for small bales, \$0.40; do. for small bales, \$0.30; do. for small bales, \$0.20; do. for small bales, \$0.10; do. for small bales, \$0.00.