A Spring Madrigal.

Here the blue bay
Lies like a sapphire set,
Through all the lovely day,
Edged by its rise
Of wooded shores,
Soft penciled on the skies.

There is no rush,
No murmur of the sea,
To break the sunny hush;
The long-winged gull
Sits idly on the ledge,
Becalmed in the warm lull.

And O, the rise,
The carol on the wing
Into all radiant skies
Of April birds!
"The bluebird with the sky
Upon his back," and breast
Like leaves that lie
In russet drift,
While golden air and low
Doth softly blow
In stilly woods!

So tenderly, mid-May
Could woo no softlier to the day,
Peep rosy buds
And clinging sprays from mast
And boscage Autumn cast;
The dewy bloom,
The starry clusters blent,
The mossy leafage bent,
The waxen tufts
Of wandering vines
Beneath the dreamy pines!
Ah! there the breeze
Comes like the breath of seas
In summer idlese through the dusky trees!

Farm, Garden and Household.

It is always well to brush cows before milking, especially at the season of the year when they are changing their coats. Some dairymen always provide milkers with a little broom, to dust off any loose hairs or dirt that would be liable to fall into the milk pail while milking. It is a cleanly practice, and one to be recommended.

If it is desired to extinguish the fire in the fire-place, shut all the doors of the apartment so as to prevent any current of air up the chimney, then throw a few handfuls of common fine salt upon the fire, which will immediately extinguish the same. The philosophy of this is, that in the process of burning the salt, muriatic acid gas is evolved, which is a prompt extinguisher of fire.

A simple way to wash potatoes for feeding stock, or in large quantities, for hotels, etc., is, take a good, light salt barrel, fill half or two thirds full of potatoes, pour on water until it reaches the top of them. Set the barrel on a fork handle or some stick, and shake back and forth a few times. Turn the whole on a loose floor, or into a box with slatted or perforated bottom, turn on one more pail of water to rinse them, and they are clean.

Salt Brine on Shingles.—L. S. Winch of Gnadenhatten, Ohio, said in the Farmers' Club that he had heard that saturating pine shingles in strong salt brine previous to putting them on roofs, would make them proof against fire from sparks. He would like the opinion of the Club. Mr. Whitney said it was no practical advantage, and wouldn't pay for the trouble. Mr. Sylvester said the plan was tried on a bank built in Lyons It was found that the salt acted on the nails, which soon rusted, and left the roof in a leaky condition. Mr. Colton has known a wash of lime to be applied after the shingles were laid, and with advantage. It prevents the accumulation of moss, to say the least.

"B," writes to the *Country Gentleman*, describing some very nice poultry which he had seen in market, and, having questioned the farmer who raised it, learned that the fowls were fed and treated in this way: He said they were fattened on pumpkins, but, on questioning him further, I found that he gave them a half-and-half mixture of corn-meal and boiled pumpkin, and the latter feed imparted the golden tinge to the flesh which made them "take" so well in the market. This may be a hint worth remembering. Another thing about this batch of poultry is worth noticing. They were dressed clean and nicely, and this adds to their market value. The heads were removed, and the skin tied down over the stump of the neck, the wing feathers pulled out, the entrails carefully removed, and they were dry picked. The latter spoke volumes in their favor.

Early Rose Potatoes.—This is how I raised fifty bushels of Early Rose potatoes on one-eighth of an acre, without cultivation:—I manured the ground in November with good compost, broadcast; then plowed to a good depth, and left it, for the winter, well drained. March 1st following, I put on five bushels lime, ten bushels ashes and one peck of salt; plowed and harrowed thoroughly; run out rows two and a half feet apart, three inches deep, dropped the potatoes fifteen inches apart; covered with three inches fine earth; rolled the ground. As soon as the potatoes began coming up, I covered the entire ground with straw about one foot deep, and so they remained until they were taken up. The 29th of May we had them on the table; they were then a fine size. (A little gas tar will keep out all mice, moles, &c.)

Beans for Garget in Cows.—A correspondent of the New England Farmer says: Some six or seven years ago, I saw beans recommended for garget in cows, by a gentleman who had a cow so badly affected that she was nearly spoiled, but she got to a stack of beans and ate what she wanted. The result was, she was cured. Since then I have used nothing else; and it has never failed to cure as yet. Beans, we all know, will do no harm, and it is a medicine that all farmers have on hand, or ought to have. At first I soaked a pint to a feed, and mixed them with meal to make the cow eat them; but now I keep ground beans, as I think the meal is the best. This fall I had a very promising two year old heifer become so bad in one teat that I could scarcely milk it, and the milk was very chunky and muddy. I gave her one pint of the meal mixed with other meal, for four days, when she was as well as ever, and has remained so. I think if cows were to be fed with bean meal two or three times a year, they would not be troubled with garget."

Commercial Failures.—The failures in the U. S. in 1870 exhibit an alarming increase. In 1868, the losses net to $63,754,000, compared with $75,054,000 in 1869, and $88,272,900 in 1870, showing an increase of nearly 20 per cent. over the losses involved by the disasters of the two former years, and over 33 per cent. in 1870 than 1869. The fact is the big fish are swallowing up the little ones. There are too many sellers of merchandise, and too few buyers; too many consumers, and too few producers. We must not expect in many years to witness a time of unexampled prosperity. The country at large appears to be very slow in learning. As evidence of this, the aggregate losses by failures of New York and Brooklyn in 1868, amounted to $31,684,008, against $21,370,000 in 1869, and $20,573,000 in 1870, being a reduction of $11,061,000 in the three years. Dire consequences must result to our national wealth, if impudent management in commercial affairs is suffered to go on unchecked.

The Crown Princess Victoria, Princess of Prussia has devoted her entire income of the past and present year to the German soldiers wounded in the late war, and the German women made widows by it.

News Summary.

Vermont's personal property amounts to $21,555,428.82.

The bonded water debt of N. Y. City is ten million dollars.

The rush to the South Africa diamond mines still continues.

Great Britain pays tax for over a eleven million dogs.

No more German troops are to leave France for the present.

Vesuvius is still sending up two columns of ashes and smoke.

Subscriptions to the new U. S. loan have reached fifty millions.

In the New York market about 18,000 barrels of shad are sold annually.

California's State prison had 859 inmates during the month of February.

The result of the elections to the Spanish Cortes is favorable to the new government.

The insurgents of Paris have fired on the people, 30 persons being killed or wounded.

Three Prussian officers were married to three French ladies at Amiens a few days ago.

Bancroft will resign the office of United States Minister to Prussia, and go to Italy.

Menotti Garibaldi has been appointed commander-in-chief of the insurgent Nationals.

Mace and Coburn, are without concealment, traning in New York for their coming fight.

Reports from San Domingo say that Cabral, has had a success—capturing one of Baez forts.

In New York City the small pox is steadily increasing, and new cases are reported daily.

The Indian scares on the frontier are said to be groundless, and no troubles are apprehended.

There were 537 deaths, 41 still-births, 115 marriages, and 365 births in New York last week.

Some Germans have attempted to open shops in Paris, but the mob compelled them to close again.

The schooner Quickstep capsized in Eastport harbor. The owner and his brother were drowned.

Lord Lyons telegraphs to the Government that he is confident of the early restoration of order in Paris.

The American Minister, the Hon. George Bancroft, has received an ovation from the people of Berlin.

The English House of Commons, sustained the Ministry on various clauses of the Army bill by heavy majorities.

The Havana journals protest against the reported negotiations for the sale of Cuba and Porto Rico to the United States.

Pietro Salini made a balloon ascension from Messina (Sicily), on the 18th of February, and has never been heard of since.

Geo. P. Rowell, the well-known advertising king, commenced his business career in the advertising department of the Boston *Post*.

One of the amendments of the Deficiency bill appropriates $200,000 for means of saving life and property on the New Jersey Coast.

In a proclamation the Central Republican Committee of France resign its functions and yields to the newly elected Municipal Government.

An accident occurred to a railway train filled with *interned* artillerymen returning to France, by which twenty-two were killed and seventy-two injured.

While the Germans in Bucharest were engaged in celebrating the birthday of the Emperor, they were attacked by a mob and several persons were injured.

The Pennsylvania Legislative Committee on the coal question recommend the application of the English system of arbitration to the Anthracite coal mines.

An old pedlar who has traveled over New Hampshire for thirty years past, has this winter, for the first time, kept his cart upon wheels, never putting it on runners for a single day.

Thirteen thousand nine hundred and forty-two feet of tunneling have been completed through the mountain at Hoosac, and eleven thousand and eighty-nine feet remain to be dug through.

A resolution was adopted in the Canadian House of Commons removing the duty on salt, peas, bran, barley, rye, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat, and all grains, and on Indian meal, oat-meal and flour.

It is stated in well-informed Washington circles that the Joint High Commissioners are proceeding in such a manner as to warrant the belief that they will, before many weeks, come to a satisfactory conclusion.

William Van Dover, the Ellenville, N. Y., incendiary, has made a full confession, and implicates fifteen members of his hook and ladder company in the firing of many buildings in Ellenville, during the past winter.

The cost to the United States government of the occupation of Alaska, according to Major Tidball, is $9,388 a month, besides supplies, and is divided as follows: Army, $3,900; navy, $3,588; revenue cutter, $2,200; and custom house, $700.

The constitutionality of the California State law imposing a tax upon Chinamen, is to be argued in the Supreme Court of the United States. The Circuit Court of that State has decided against and fined the sheriff who levied it $20.

The Boat Race.

Perhaps no event in England creates so much interest as the pull beteen the Cambridge and Oxfords clubs. The great boat race for the championship of the Universities lately took place. The course was the usual one, from Putney to Mortake. Both crews were on the water promptly at the call of time. The choice of position was won by the Oxfords, who took the Middlesex side of the river. Both crews got a splendid start, but Cambridge took a slight lead upon the instant and maintained it throughout the race. The tide was slack and the water lumpy. The race was well contested from the start to the finish, but was never in doubt, as it was early apparent that the Cambridge men were the better crew. Cambridge took her opponent's water at Barns' Bridge, and shot under the arch several lengths ahead. After passing the bridge, Oxfords spurted and slightly decreased the lead of Cambridge, which quickly after passed the stakeboat three lengths ahead.

The time of the winning crew was twenty-three minutes, nine and a half seconds.

The usual crowds lined the river banks and filled the bridge; probably half a million people witnessed the race. The wildest excitement prevailed among the spectators, who were all enthusiastic supporters of one or the other of the contestants. The betting just before the start was 2 to 1 on Cambridge. The Oxford crew comprised three of last years crew and five of last year's trial eight men.

Message from the President.

Washington, April 5.—The following is the President's message transmitting the report of the Santo Domingo Commissioners:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor to submit to the two Houses of Congress the report of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the joint resolution approved Jan. 12, 1871. It will be observed that this report more than sustains all that I have heretofore said in regard to the productiveness and healthfulness of the Republic of Santo Domingo, of the unanimity of the people for annexation to the United States, and of their peaceable character. It is due to the public, as it certainly is to myself, that I should here give all the circumstances which first led to the negotiation of a treaty for the annexation of the Republic of Santo Domingo to the United States.

When I accepted the arduous and responsible position which I now hold, I did not dream of instituting any steps for the acquisition of insular possessions. I believed, however, that our late institutions were broad enough to extend over the entire continent as rapidly as other people desire to bring themselves under our protection. I believed, further, that we should not permit any independent Government within the limits of North America to pass from a condition of independence to one of ownership or protection under a European Power.

Soon after my inauguration as President I was waited upon by an agent of President Baez, with a proposition to annex the Republic of Santo Domingo to the United States. The gentleman represented the capacity of the Island, the desire of the people, and their character and habits, about as they have been described by the Commissioners, whose report accompanies this message. He stated, further, that, being weak in numbers and poor in purse, they were not capable of developing their great resources; that the people had no incentive to industry, on account of lack of protection for their accumulations, and that if not accepted by the United States, with institutions which they loved above those of any other nation, they would be compelled to seek protection elsewhere. To these statements I made no reply, and gave no indication of what I thought of the proposition.

In the course of time I was waited upon by a second gentleman from Santo Domingo, who made the same representations, and who was received in like manner. In view of the facts laid before me, and with an earnest desire to maintain the Monroe Doctrine, I believed that I would be derelict in my duty if I did not take measures to ascertain the exact wish of the Government and the inhabitants of the Republic of Santo Domingo, in regard to annexation, and communicate the information to the people of the United States. Under the attending circumstances I felt that if I turned a deaf ear to this appeal I might, in the future, be justly charged with a flagrant neglect of the public interests, and utter disregard of the welfare of a down-trodden race, praying for the blessings of a free and strong government, and for protection in the enjoyment of the fruits of their own industry. Those opponents of annexation who have heretofore professed to be pre-eminently the friends of the rights of man, I believed would be my most violent assailants if I neglected so clear a duty.

Accordingly, after having appointed a Commissioner to visit the Island, who declined, on account of sickness, I selected a second gentleman, in whose capacity, judgment, and integrity I had, and have yet, the most unbounded confidence. He visited Santo Domingo, not to secure or hasten annexation, but, unprejudiced and unbiased, to learn all the facts about the Government, the people, and the resources of that Republic. He went certainly as well prepared to make an unfavorable report as a favorable one if the facts warranted it. His report fully corroborated the views of previous Commissioners, and upon its receipt I felt that a sense of duty, and a due regard for our great National interests, required me to negotiate a treaty for the acquisition of the Republic of Santo Domingo.

As soon as it became publicly known that such a treaty had been negotiated, the attention of the country was occupied with allegations calculated to prejudice the merits of the case, and with those whose duty had connected them with it. Amid the public excitement thus created, the treaty failed to receive the requisite two-thirds vote of the Senate, and was rejected. But whether the action of that body was based wholly upon the merits of the treaty, or might not have been in some degree influenced by such unfounded allegations, could not be known to the people, because the debates of the Senate in secret session are not published. Under these circumstances, I deemed it due to the office which I hold, and due to the character of the agents who had been charged with the investigation, that such proceedings should be had as would enable the people to know the truth.

A Commission was therefore constituted, under authority of Congress, consisting of gentlemen selected with special reference to their high character and capacity for the laborious work intrusted to them, who were instructed to visit the spot and report upon the facts. Other eminent citizens were requested to accompany the Commission, in order that the people might have the benefit of their views. Students of science and correspondents of the press, without regard to political opinions, were invited to join the expedition, and their numbers were limited only by the capacity of the vessel. The mere rejection by the Senate of a treaty negotiated by the President only indicates a difference of opinion of the Government, without touching the character or wounding the pride of either. But when such rejection takes place simultaneously with charges openly made of corruption on the part of the President or of those employed by him, the case is different. Indeed, in such case, the honor of the nation demands investigation. This has been accomplished by the report of the Commissioners herewith transmitted, and which fully indicates the purity of motives and action of those who represented the United States in the negotiation.

And now my task is finished, and with it ends all personal solicitude upon the subject. My duty being done, yours begins; and I gladly hand over the whole matter to the judgment of the American people and of their Representatives in Congress assembled. The facts will now be spread before the country, and a decision rendered by the tribunal, whose convictions so seldom err, and against whose will I have no policy to enforce. My opinion remains unchanged; indeed it is confirmed by the report, that the interests of our country and of Santo Domingo alike invite the annexation of the Republic. In view of the difference of opinion upon this subject, I suggest that no action be taken at the present session beyond the printing and general dissemination of the report. Before the next session of Congress the people will have considered the subject and formed an intelligent opinion concerning it, to which opinion, deliberately made up, it will be the duty of every department of the Government to give heed, and no one will more cheerfully conform to it than myself. It is not only the theory of our Constitution that the will of the people, constitutionally expressed, is the supreme law, but I have ever believed that all men are wiser than any one man; and if the people, upon a full presentation of the facts, shall decide that the annexation of the Republic is not desirable, every department of the Government ought to acquiesce in that decision.

In again submitting to Congress a subject upon which public sentiment has been divided, and which has been made the occasion of acrimonious debate in Congress, as well as unjust aspersions elsewhere, I may, I trust, be indulged in a single remark. No man can hope to perform duties so delicate and responsible as pertain to the Presidential office without sometimes incurring the hostility of those who deem their opinions and wishes treated with insufficient consideration; and he who undertakes to conduct the affairs of a great Government as a faithful public servant, if sustained by the approval of his own conscience, may rely with confidence upon the candor and intelligence of a free people, whose best interests he has striven to subserve, and can bear with patience the censure of disappointed men. (Signed,)

U. S. Grant.

Executive Mansion, April 5, 1871.

The Troubles in Paris.

The Sub-Central Committee passed sentence of death upon Wilfred Fonvielle, for being engaged in an attempt against the existence of the Committee. Gen. Duval was at the same time authorized to search out and arrest all enemies of the Commune.

The *Daily News'* special dispatch from Versailles says the government stops all horses and cattle from entering Paris The mails to and from Paris are greatly delayed, and will, it is expected, be stopped entirely.

All documents from the Versailles authorities are forbidden circulation in Paris. Deputies Delescluze and Courment, desiring to remain with the Communists, have resigned their seats in the Assembly.

A proclamation bearing the captain of the "Federation National," urges the citizens of Paris to prove for themselves and their descendants the value of liberty, and they will surely assist in founding the "Universal Republic." Paris grows sadder in appearances daily. One hundred and sixty thousand people have left the city within the past ten days. Chaplains are ordered to cease the performance of mass in the prisons. The insurance offices have been searched, by order of the Commune, for the jewels and money deposited by the Empress Eugene.

The Communal Council is deliberating upon a proposal to pay the Prussian indemnity by selling Versailles for one milliard of francs to an Anglo-American Company; Saint Cloud for 800,000,000 francs to a German gambling proprietor, and Fontainebleau for 500,000,000 francs.

Many executions have already been carried out by the insurgents. Generals Lecompte and Clement Thomas, and two of Lecompte's aides, all of whom were taken prisoners, were shot an hour afterwards in a garden of Rue dus Rosiers. An officer in Garibaldian uniform, and said to be Ricciotti Garibaldi, superintended these executions. He at first proposed that the prisoners should be tried by a drum-head court-martial, but the mob overruled his proposition. He then directed the summary execution of the two generals. Clement Thomas made a vigorous resistance, but, by the direction of Garibaldi, he was seized by several men who held him against the wall of the garden while a volley of musketry was poured into his breast and head. General Lecompte, on the contrary, met his death with the utmost coolness and indifference. He lit a cigar, disdainfully ordered the canaille, as he addressed them, not to pollute him by touching him, and, refusing to have his eyes bandaged, faced his murderers and ordered them to fire. He fell, pierced with a dozen balls, and his body, as well as that of Thomas, were afterward found shockingly mutilated with sabres and knives.

The following dispatch has just been received from Versailles: Several thousand National Guards, occupying Puteau. Courbevoie, and the Bridge of Neuilly, have been routed by the troops, who carried the barricades, and captured many prisoners. The Nationals fled into the city. The moral effect of the affair is excellent. The crisis is at hand. Two batteries are in motion on the Paris road, and the ambulances are all ready. Bismarck has given permission for any number of troops to be massed near Paris, and says that if order is not restored in Paris by the 15th inst, the Germans will enter. This news may be accepted as trustworthy.

Another dispatch just received from Paris gives the following account of the engagement: There was a serious engagement this morning between the Government troops and Communists. About 2,000 of the National Guards marched on Courbevoie, and were met by the Gendarmes and Gardes Forestiers. The Captain of the latter galloped up, intending to address the Communists, when a zouave with that body shot him dead. A general action followed, in which the Gendarmes took five prisoners, one 76 years of age, who were shot immediately. The guns of Fort Valerien swept the road, and the Communists fled. Twenty-five of the insurgents were killed and many more wounded. The engagement was over at 1 o'clock. The National Guards still hold Porte Maillot. Battalions of artillery are hurrying up, the rappel is beating, and the ramparts are being manned. The greatest excitement prevails.

After great preparations on the third, the National insurgents commenced passing out at Neuilly gate, in all 50,000 men. Gen. Bergeret, Flourens, and Menotti Garibaldi commanding. It was understood that Fort Valerien would not fire. About 6 o'clock the artillery was all in front and Gen. Bergeret in advance with 10,000 men, when suddenly Valerien opened fire, killing Commandant Henry. Gen. Bergeret had just got out of his carriage, when the vehicle was smashed by a bombshell. The wildest scene ensued. The troops tried to retreat. The main body left Bergeret alone with 10,000 men. He tried to flight with field artillery against Valerien, but it was useless.

The Communists got into the city, but Bergeret and his men are cut off and cannot pass Valerian. The main body escaped with the loss of 100; but Bergeret must lose large numbers. Altogether there are 12,000 men killed, wounded and missing, including Bergeret's force. The Communist troops under arms number 150,000. Tremendous excitement prevails.

The Commune has issued a proclamation couched in the following language: "Attacked by the Versailles Government, we have a mission to protect the city, and count upon the aid of the citizens."

Cabral would have been glad to have met the San Domingo Commissioners, but they would not travel twenty-five miles to meet him.

The Public Debt Statement.

The following is Secretary Boutwell's April statement of the debt:

Debt bearing interest in coin:	
Bonds at 6 per cent	$1,699,776,950 00
Bonds at 5 per cent	214,567,300 00
Principal	$1,914,344,250 00
Interest	50,469,826 91
Debt bearing interest in lawful money:	
Certificates at 4 per cent	$678,000 00
Navy Pension Fund at 3 per c't	14,000,000 00
Certificates at 4 per cent	38,815,000 00
Principal	$53,498,000 00
Interest	377,900 85
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity:	
Principal	$3,162,502 26
Interest	514,942 39
Debt bearing no interest:	
Old Demand and Legal Tender Notes	356,098,621 00
Fractional Currency	40,340,444 63
Coin Certificates	25,261,460 00
Principal	421,700,525 64
Unclaimed Pacific Railroad Interest	13,695 01
Total Debt:	
Principal	$2,392,700,277 89
Interest	41,376,365 16
Total	$2,434,076,643 05
Cash in the Treasury:	
Coin	105,697,800 04
Currency	18,686,246 74
Total	$124,379,046 78
Debt less cash in the Treasury:	
April 1, 1871	$2,309,697,596 27
March 1, 1871	2,320,708,846 92
Decrease of debt during past month	$11,011,250 65
Decrease of debt from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1871	204,754,413 09

Industrial and Agricultural Statistics.

The following tables have been prepared at the Census Office:

Increase, per cent, in the number of establishments of productive industry returned by Assistant-Marshals in 1870 over the number returned in 1860:

Alabama	43	Minnesota	288
Arkansas	76	Mississippi	47
California	41	Missouri	242
Connecticut	73	Nebraska	332
Delaware	26	N. Hampshire	25
Florida	263	New Jersey	59
Georgia	91	New York	59
Illinois	189	N. Carolina	1
Indiana	112	Ohio	107
Iowa	235	Oregon	267
Kansas	334	Pennsylvania	64
Louisiana	142	Rhode Island	58
Maine	47	Tennessee	106
Maryland	93	Vermont	69
Michigan	173	Va. & W. Va	45
Massachusetts	62	Wisconsin	129

Increase per cent in the number of farms returned by Assistant-Marshals in 1870 over the number returned in 1860:

Alabama	22	Minnesota	154
Arkansas	7	Mississippi	49
California	19	Missouri	55
Connecticut	4	Nebraska	216
Delaware	19	New Jersey	16
Florida	50	New York	8
Georgia	2	N. Carolina	21
Illinois	40	Ohio	7
Iowa	93	Oregon	48
Indiana	23	Pennsylvania	13
Kansas	251	Rhode Island	3
Kentucky	23	Tennessee	43
Louisiana	23	Vermont	3
Maine	4	Va. and W. Va	18
Maryland	10	Wisconsin	51
Michigan	52		

In Massachusetts there appears a loss of 26 per cent., and in New Hampshire of 2 per cent. Nevada is omitted from both these statements on account of the small number received in 1860. Returns from Texas and South Carolina are not yet made up.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Fair to prime	$12.00	@15.00
Hogs—Live	.07	@ .08½
Dressed	.09	@ .11½
Sheep	.04½@	.08½
Cotton—Middling	.15	@ .15½
Flour—Extra Western	6.00	@ 6.75
State Extra	6.65	@ 6.80
Genesee Extra	7.00	@ 8.75
Wheat—Amber Western	1.57	@ 1.70
" State	1.57	@ 1.65
White Genesee Extra	1.60	@ 1.85
Rye—Western	1.00	@ 1.14
State	1.10	@ 1.18
Barley—State	.90	@ .95
Corn—Mixed Western	.87	@ .88
Seed—Clover	.11	@ .12
Timothy	...	@ 6.15
Oats—Western	.62	@ .71
Pork—Mess	19.00	@23.00
Lard	.11½@	.12½
Whiskey	.91½@	.92
Butter—State	.35	@ .38
Ohio W. R.	.26	@ .28
" Fancy	.30	@ .31
Western ordinary	.15	@ .18
Pennsylvania fine	.34	@ .37
Cheese—State Factory	.15	@ .16
" Skimmed	.07	@ .10
Ohio	.10	@ .24
Eggs—State	.27	@ .28
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice	$7.00	@ 7.75
Prime	6.00	@ 6.60
Fair Grades	4.50	@ 5.75
Stock Cattle—Common	4.00	@ 4.75
Inferior	3.50	@ 4.00
Hogs—Live	6.30	@ 6.85
Sheep—Live—Good to Choice	4.00	@ 5.00
Flour—White Winter Extra	6.50	@ 7.25
Spring Extra	4.65	@ 6.00
Buckwheat	4.75	@ 5.75
Grain—Corn—No. 2	.50	@ .53
Barley—No. 2, new	.81	@ .85
Oats—No. 2	.45	@ .49
Rye—No. 2	.90	@ .93
Wheat—Spring, No. 1	1.30	@ 1.34
No. 2	1.23	@ 1.28
Lard	.11½@	.12
Pork—Mess	18.00	@20.00
BUFFALO.		
Beef Cattle	5.75	@ 7.60
Sheep	3.50	@ 6.75
Hogs—Live	6.50	@ 7.75
Flour	5.90	@ 7.25
Wheat	1.20	@ 1.45
Corn	.67	@ .70
Oats	.50	@ .58
Rye	1.00	@ 1.10
Barley	.75	@ .78
Lard	.12	@ .13
ALBANY.		
Wheat—State	1.68	@ 1.70
Extra	1.75	@ 1.87
Rye—State	.98	@ 1.20
Corn—Mixed	.78	@ .86
Barley—State	.75	@ .90
Oats—State	.60	@ .70
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. Extra	6.37	@ 6.75
Wheat—Western Red	1.65	@ 1.70
White	1.80	@ 1.85
Corn—Yellow	.79	@ 80
Mixed	.77	@ ..
Seed—Clover	.10½@	.12
Timothy	..	@ 5.25
Petroleum—Crude	17½	refined 24½

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