For Others' Sake.

'Tis happiness to love our work
For its own sake,
And could we always, none would shirk,
Or dread to wake.

But life is long, and we may cease
To love our tasks;
Illusions pass, the sober days
Throw off their masks.

They front us with averted eyes
And faded bloom;
The spirit quails and almost dies
Before their gloom.

Ah! then we learn work has no worth
For its own sake;
And sordid are all tasks of earth
Till love partake.

For, truly, only love our lives
Can worthy make;
And he is happiest who most strives
For others' sake.

Farm, Garden and Household.

FRUIT GARDEN.—*Strawberries* ought to be mulched now, if not already done, to prevent the growth of weeds as well as to keep the fruit free from dirt. If the hay or straw used in mulching can be run through a hay cutter, it forms a better material than when uncut. Plants set this spring ought not to be allowed to bear until the next season.

Grape-vines set this season should be allowed to grow but one shoot. Rub off all other buds and keep the single shoot tied up to a stake. Young bearing vines should not ripen more than two bunches to a shoot, as the quality of the fruit will then be much better. Wherever mildew makes its appearance use sulphur applied by a bellows.

Currants ought to be heavily mulched, as it saves time in hoeing during the busy season.

Raspberries.—Allow only three or four canes to grow to each stool, unless it is desired to propagate the variety.

Blackberries.—Canes must not be allowed to grow more than four or five feet; the pinching induces the growth of side shoots, and these should be stopped when eighteen inches in length.

TIMOTHY HAY is much more valuable when cut early than when permitted to become ripe. If seed is needed, leave a portion for that purpose; but the main crop for hay should be cut when in blossom. At this period the plant contains much gum, sugar and starch, which later become changed into dry, harsh, unnutritious, woody fiber. For this reason, cut early in July. There is a very prevalent idea that the blossom causes the hay to be dusty, and injurious to horses fed on it. Heaves are said to be caused by it. This is an error. Any dust made by the dried blossoms must of necessity be shaken off during the handling of the hay, and if it were not so, the dust itself would be harmless unless taken into the lungs, which continued, of course, would be hurtful. There is no necessity for the hay to be fed in such a manner as to allow this. The injurious dust is that caused by damp and mold. This is hurtful, in a high degree, and care must be taken to have the hay put in the barn free from moisture. Timothy hay is very easily cured; we have cut it in the forenoon, and had it well and safely housed before night by having it well-spread and turned during the day. Hay so gotten in will come out green and fragrant, will spend well, and sell well. It is a common idea Timothy is hard on the land. When permitted to ripen its seed, this is true, as of any other grain crop; but when cut early, is not exhaustive. Cutting early, spares the soil, gets the hay out of the way of the wheat harvest in good time, and gives the farmer more nutritious feed for his stock. Try it.—*Hearth & Home.*

HINTS FOR THE SEASON.—In its hints for the season the *Agriculturist* says:

Plaster or *Gypsum* may still be sown with advantage on clover, corn, peas, etc. When the sowing costs more than the plaster, put on two or three bushels per acre; but when plaster is dear, we should not sow more that a bushel per acre.

Beans.—Drill in the beans on good, clean land, or on clover sod, 2½ feet apart, and 10 inches apart in rows, and say 4 beans in a hill; or drill in the beans 2 or 3 inches apart in the rows. The latter plan sometimes gives the largest yield, but it is more work to hoe and pull the crop. Beans may be sown as late as the middle of the month, but the earlier in the month the better.

The Dairy.—Let everything about the dairy be done with unvarying regularity and with scrupulous cleanliness. Tolerate no noise, harsh words or rough treatment. Never hurry or run the cows, or excite them in any way. Milk with a steady, unceasing flow, and leave not a drop in the udder. Next to liberal feed, pure water and clean milking, we place in importance, petting the cows. A dairy farmer must be a gentleman. And the cows like to see a kind-hearted, sensible woman in the yard or stable at milking time! Let every dairy utensil be scalded every day. Mere washing in warm water will not answer. The water must be boiling hot. Nearly all the trouble of the butter not coming, bad flavor, etc., arises from ignorance of or inattention to the necessity of having the water boiling hot. A dirty vessel dipped in boiling hot water for a minute or two is far better than one that has been washed perfectly clean in merely warm water, but not scalded. The hot water penetrates into every pore or crack, and destroys the germs of the fungus that produces the mischief.

Sheep.—Tag all that need it, and wash the sheep as soon as the water is warm, but not earlier. Attend to the washing yourself and recollect that it will be better (at least for the sheep) to allow the washers more coffee than whisky. A little grain for a week or ten days before and after washing, will do much to prevent the sheep from taking cold—and it will start the oil sooner after washing, and they can be sheared earlier. If a shearer is rough with the sheep, kick him out of the barn—figuratively, of course. Fat, long-wooled sheep should be fastened a few hours before shearing. Look out for foot-rot. On the first symptom of lameness, separate the lame sheep, and dress the feet of the whole flock with a strong solution of carbolic acid. There is nothing better than carbolic acid to cure the foot-rot, and nothing so good as a preventive. Lambs troubled with ticks should be dipped in a weak solution of carbolic acid—say a gallon of the crude acid to twenty gallons of water.

A VALUABLE PLANT.—A plant in Ceylon has a singular provision for the distribution of its seeds. These are contained in a circular head which is composed of spinkelike divisions that radiate in all directions, making a diameter of eight or nine inches. When the seeds are ripe for distribution, these spherical heads with their elastic spines, are blown away by the winds and roll swiftly over the level shore for miles, dropping seeds as they go. If they come to water they float easily, and their spines serve as sails, so that they can cross estuaries. A plant valuable for taking root in the sand and protecting the shores from erasion is thus widely distributed, as it could not be in any other way in a barren, birdless region.

Summary of News.

OVER 1,000 Chinese emigrants arrived in San Francisco in one day.

RHODE ISLAND proposes to abolish the property qualification for voters.

MASSACHUSETTS has paid over $600,000 as State aid to soldiers during the past year.

TWENTY-FIVE women were killed and fifty injured by a railway accident near Paris.

THE weather throughout England is fair, but unfavorable to the growing crops.

IT is reported that M. Jules Favre will be appointed French Minister to Washington.

TEN thousand buffalo robes were shipped from Leavenworth, Kansas, for New York.

YELLOW fever is diminishing in Buenos Ayres, the deaths on the 16th of May having fallen to twenty a day.

WORK has been resumed by the Washington strikers; both white and colored laborers receiving $1.50 per day.

GOV. COOKE has received over 1,000 applications for the 136 offices at his disposal in the City of Washington.

A FLOATING grain elevator in New York harbor was damaged $25,000 by fire last week. Partially insured.

Two boys have been arrested in San Francisco for the murder of a Chinaman who was stoned to death in that city.

THREE men were arrested in Port Richmond, Penn., while counting the proceeds of the highway robbery of a boatman.

FOUR hundred new postal money order offices will be established on the first of July, making the total number nearly 3,000.

THE betrothal of the young King Ludwig of Bavaria to the Princess Marie, a daughter of the Russian Czar, is announced.

A DISPALCH from Bombay says a vessel bound from Kurrachee to Kotasir recently foundered near Luckput, and that eighty lives were lost.

A JURY has avarded John A. Coleman, of Boston, $3,500 damages for being ejected from a train on the New York and New Haven railroad.

A NEW disease has broken out among the sheep in Australia, which is destroying them by the thousands. No remedy for it has yet been discovered.

MRS. FAIR, the murderess, shows no change in spirits or health since her sentence to death. Demonstrations of sympathy by many women continue.

LATE advices from Teheran say that the famine in one district of Persia has reached such a state that the starving people have killed and eaten fifty children.

THE schooner Fearless, of Stony Brook, L. I, Capt. E. Smith, capsized in a squall on the Sound, off Mount Misery. The Captain's wife and child were drowned.

THE West Point cadets engaged in the riotous demonstrations last Winter have been publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of War, and go back to duty and enjoyment.

THE insurrection in Columbia has been suppressed, the government army of one thousand men having dispersed the rebel force of eight hundred with "great slaughter."

THE New England fishermen are complaining that on account of the excessive catch this season, the prices of codfish and mackerel have not been so low for many years.

Two colored murderers, John Roseborough and William Harrison, were hanged at Marion Arkansas, last week. Both struggled violently, and had to be carried to the scaffold.

A RUSSIAN corvette has arrived at this country from the Indian Ocean, having started from Russia in 1868, on a voyage around the world for the instruction of a number of young officers.

THE harvest prospects of France and Prussia are discouraging; much of the seed has perished. In the more Eastern portions of Europe, however, the crops promise an abundant yield.

THE Paris *Verite* says that a compromise has been effected by which the law exiling the Orleans Princes from France will be repealed, and their election to the Assembly be declared valid.

THE Marquis of Lorne being virtually debarred from any political preferment at home, the belief is gaining ground in Scotland that he will shortly come to Canada to rule the New Dominion.

MRS. ANNE TOTTEN has obtained a verdict for $22,000 in a New York court, against Phipp, Evans & Co., brewers, for the loss of her husband, who was killed in the brewery of the defendants by falling through a hatchway.

As a lady was looking at a burning building in Brockville, Canada, a few evening since, she fancied that she saw a man fall through the roof into the flames, and so greatly was she shocked that she fell to the sidewalk dead.

ONE of the disbursing officers of the Post office Department at Washington, F. A. McCartney, has been discovered to be a defaulter to the tune of $30,000. Previous to the exposure McCartney showed symptoms of insanity and was taken to the asylum.

THE city funded debt of New York is given at $49,710,864, the city temporary debt at $10,910,500, and the county funded debt at $21,591,350. The receipts in the city treasury from all sources during the year 1870 amounted to $57,789,405. The expenditures were $61,490,133.

DURING a dispute between two of the crew of the American ship Dexter, off the coast of Newfoundland, Chas E. Haywood killed John M. Gier, by driving a knife through his left lung. Haywood was arrested on his arrival at New York. He claimed to have acted in self-defense.

DURING the year 1870 four hundred and ninety-one vessels of various nations, including Government vessels and yachts, comprising a total tonnage of 436,618 tons, passed through the Suez Canal. Of these, 319 were British and 75 French, while only one carried the American flag.

THE Brazilian Government has presented to the Chambers a bill for the emancipation of all slaves belonging to the crown. Convict slaves are also to become free after seven years' imprisonment, their owners to be indemnified from the treasury. The bill meets strong opposition in the Chambers.

REAR-ADMIRAL L. M. Goldsborough, in command of the Washington Navy-yard, will be placed on the retired list shortly, but will probably remain in command of the yard, as the order of the Secretary, issued about a year ago, forbidding retired officers from holding active commands, has been rescinded.

THE Toronto *Evening Express* says: We have received positive information from private and trustworthy sources that the Indians have come down in force upon the Hudson Bay Company's buildings at Shebandowan Lake, and burned their steamers and buildings, and all the materials, together with all the tools.

The Last Stoic.

A paper called the *Guard*, of Centralia, Missouri, has what it esteems the unimpeachable authority of a gentleman lately arrived in that vicinity from Texas for the following story of a recent extraordinary occurrence in the Indian country of the last named State. A noted brave of the Choctaws having wantonly slain another member of the tribe, and been arrested, tried, and sentenced to be shot therefor, asked of the counsel of sachems that had comdemned him the privilege of absence for twenty days to visit his relatives and friends and prepare himself for death, pledging his word of honor that he would return punctually at the expiration of the allotted period, and undergo his sentence like a warrior. Without the least hesitation his petition was granted, and mounting his pony, he galloped off without guard or bail. The twenty days passed on, the hour named for the execution arrived, and the warriors gathered to witness the last act of justice beheld the condemned brave galloping duly towards the fatal spot, in company with three sisters and as many brothers. The family party seemed to be in the gayest possible humor, chatting, and even laughing, as they approached; and when some one suggested that the coffin which had been furnished for the occasion was not long enough, the doomed Indian, at the request of one of his brothers, cheerfully laid himself in it to settle the question. All being ready at last, the same stoic seated himself comfortably upon the ground, and one of his sisters bound a handkerchief over his eyes, after which, with a sister holding him by one hand and an Indian "sheriff" by the other, he coolly awaited the death shot. The executioner, rifle in hand, stood in an old house some ten feet in front of the condemned, and, in making ready to fire, allowed his weapon to explode prematurely. The ball went wide of its mark, whereupon a brother, apparently inspired by a new idea, marked a target with spittle and gunpowder upon the prisoner's breast. Again the rifle was discharged the ball, with exact accuracy, pierced the prepared mark, and the murderer fell back stark and dead. Of all the beholders of the grim scene, only the poor mother of the slain criminal was unstoical enough to shed tears, and her exhibibjtion of emotion was deemed disgraceful to her as the mother of the last of the stoics.

Clipping Polish Beards and Trowsers.

According to the *Breslauer Zeitung*, whose authority on such matters we can not doubt, the Russian ukase prescribing a change of costume to the Jews in Poland has not met with as ready obedience as was expected. The long coats have, indeed, been easily disposed of; whenever the owners refused to shorten them the police obligingly took the task off their hands. The curls have undergone similar treatment. But as the myrmidous of the law are not as skillful in handling the needle as the shears, the trowsers have for the most part remained as short as before. The provision exciting most resistance is that ordering the chin to be shaved; barber's work seems a ticklish matter for policemen to undertake; the Jews, on the other hand, venerate their beards almost as a sacred thing; they would as soon think of cutting their throats as their beards. The Warsaw police still allow the latter, shunning all application of force as apt to produce disturbances; but in provincial towns a crusade has been opened against them.

At Goica the police began the campaign by an experiment on an old man of about eighty, who was perforce spoiled of his beard in the public market-place. The old man's cries speedily attracted numbers of fellow-creedsmen anxious to rescue their Nestor. No better opportunity could have been desired. As fast as the men arrived they were seized, forced into chairs, and shaved in rather too hurried and rough a manner to be pleasant. The lamentations of the helpless victims are described as touching. The authorities are, however, mightily pleased with their success, and are said to intend adopting the same method in other towns, until the law imposed by the paternal Government shall have been everywhere complied with.

Compressed Air as a Motive Power.

A Portland (Me.) correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says: The experiments which Mr. Robert Spear has recently made in this city upon compressed air as a motive power have made a very considerable sensation among men of all classes, mechanics, manufacturers, capitalists and inventors. It is evident that in certain branches of manufacture a complete revolution must follow upon the general introduction of this simple and economical substitute for steam or water power. Whether engines of very high pressure can be successfully worked by this new agency is still a debatable question among our intelligent mechanicians. Mr. Spear has invented a governor which as easily controls the pressure as the governor of a steam-engine. He claims that air can be compressed in the reservoir to an extent double the power, of the engine that compresses, thereby saving a large per cent. in fuel; that the pipes can be extended to an almost indefinite extent, and the obstacle of friction, which previous experimenters have found almost impossible to deal with, is by a simple invention of Mr. Spear's entirely overcome. The necessity of long lines of shafting in large shops is thereby obviated, and each workman becoming as it were his own engineer, the work of keeping a large engine constantly running, when perhaps only a small part of the factory's machinery is in motion, is done away with. Mr. Spear affirms that the tidal force at Tukey's bridge alone is sufficient to furnish compressed air for all the machinery in this neighborhood, and that the water power at the Lower Falls of the Presumpscot, if applied to the same purpose, would give a sufficient power for a manufacturing city of hundreds of thousands of inhabitants.

POLITICS IN OHIO.—The Ohio Republican State Convention, nominated Gen. Edward F. Noyes, of Cincinnati, for Governor, Hon. Jacob Mueller, of Cuyahoga, for Lieutenant-Governor; Wm. H. West, of Logan, Judge of the Supreme Court; Isaac R. Welsh, State Treasurer; James Williams, State Auditor; Francis B. Ford, Attorney-General; F. M. Harvey, School Commissioner; Rodney Tods, Clerk of the Supreme Court, and R. S. Hosmer, Member of the Board of Public Works.

The prophecies from Deleware and Maryland are that the peach crop will yield 3,500,000 baskets—about half a million more than were gathered in 1869, which was the champion peach year.

A BUENOS AYRES dispatch of May 29, says the yellow fever is disappearing, and the city begins once more to wear an appearance of activity.

THE steamship Collingwood, from Liverpool for Bombay, is believed to have foundered at sea with all on board, 30 in number.

THE Iowa Republicans have nominated C. C. Carpenter for Governor.

Sad Affair at Sea.

Some days since the schooner Little Belle left the harbor of St. John, Newfoundland, bound for the North side of Conception Bay, laden with provisions and a general outfit for the cod fishery. About midway between St. John harbor and the bay, the wind sprung up lively and all the canvas was set upon the schooner in order to run clear of the land before nightfall. The wind gradually increased until it was found necessary to shorten sail. Several squalls struck the schooner, and every soul on board, though inured to the most severe weather, grew much alarmed. As the storm became more furious all canvas was taken off the vessel, and she ran for about an hour before the wind under bare poles. Even then the storm overcome her, and the order to lay to under the wind was given. Another fearful alarm arose at this point, for the wind was sweeping directly against the crags on the lee shore, whither the schooner was drifting at the rate of two miles an hour. After drifting several hours there was no alternative for the crew but to head the vessel toward the safest landing place along the shore to save their lives. About midnight the schooner struck heavily on one of the points of Belle Island Headland, near Portugal Cove, and stove in her bows. As the vessel was filling rapidly the crew strove to get her again into deep water and head her for a beach situated near the point on which she struck. On reaching a few hundred yards seaward the Little Belle went down, and her hardy crew—all fishermen, bound on their summer voyage, were called upon to save their lives. There were but three small punts on board, but these went down with the schooner, as there was no time or opportunity amid the confusion to unfasten the gear with which they were secured to the deck. Forty-five stalwart men leaped for their lives into the mountainous waves that rose furiously around the wreck, and only five reached the shore. The latter were rather cast insensibly by the waves upon the rocks than saved by any superior exertions of their own. On the following morning the scene of the catastrophe swarmed with fishing smacks and smaller boats in search of the bodies of the unfortunate crew of the ill-fated Little Belle. Eleven bodies were found floating near the shore, three of whom were indentified by witnesses of their discovery. Grappling was commenced on all sides, and late in the evening two more corpses were brought to light as evidences of this heart-rendering calamity. A later account of this terrible disaster announces that two women, named Mary McGrath and Mrs. Litburn, left St. John as passengers on board the ill-fated schooner. All but one of those who are missing or drowned, leave wives and families behind who are dependent on them for the means of living through the long and profitless winter of Newfoundland.

A Triumphal Entry.

The German troops have made their grand entry into Berlin. The troops detailed for this triumphal procession were the Prussian Guards, some Southern detachments, and five out of every regiment that has taken part in the campaign. The troops were quartered in the towns and villages near Berlin, and make their first appearance in the capital only on festal day. At their head the Emperor passed the gate and rode down the Via Triumphalia, constructed in honor of the occasion. All the way, from the Tempelbof Feld to the Palace the troops passed between two rows of cannon taken from the enemy, and varied here and there by gigantic trophies, composed of gun barrels and flags. No less than 2,000 pieces were placed at the disposal of the municipal authorities for this purpose. A perfect forest of French standards and eagles preceded the victorious army, in addition to which many of the enemy's colors were carried before the regiments which have taken them. At the Brandenburg gate, with its famous portal, the Emperor and the returning warriors were received by civic deputations, and—*more Germanico*—by 100 young ladies in white, strewing flowers and distributing laurel wreaths. Within the gate, on the Pariser Platz—so called after the first capture in 1813—platforms were erected for the accommodation of no less than 13,600 persons. Other platforms were placed in the Ascanische Platz, in the Waterloo Quay, and in divers localities.

Destructive Tornado.

A terrible tornado passed through the towns of Paxton, Holden, and West Boylestown, Mass., demolishing every building in its track and tearing up trees by the roots. The first account of it received, was of its appearance in the town of Paxton, where it demolished the barn of L. N. Parhurst and blew off one gable of his dwelling-house. From there it went in a North-easterly direction, and blew down the buildings of Mr. Bigelow on the old town farm. Thence it went through the woods, sweeping all before it, and striking the house and barn of Lewis Martin, in Holden, entirely demolishing both. The village of Holden was next taken in its destructive march, and five barns, three houses, and one carpenter-shop were blown down. Three persons injured, one, Charles Burrett, seriously. A strip of heavy stone wall, some twenty rods in length, was completely blown over, and large trees were blown thirty rods, with upward of a ton of earth upon their roots. The tornado took but a moment for its work, and was accompanied by thunder, lightning, and rain. At Oakdale many trees were blown down.

THE DEATH OF VALLANDIGHAM.—A very general sympathy was expressed for Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, whose life was put in peril by the accidental discharge of a pistol in his own hand, and the announcement of his death soon followed. Mr. Vallandigham's position in politics has always attracted attention to him, in the West at least. And his recent movement in Ohio has added to this notoriety. Vallandigham was forty-nine years of age. He was well educated, and had been a lawyer in good practice for about thirty years. He was twice in the Ohio Legislature. For two years he was an editor, and he served in Congress two terms. In 1863 he was arrested and banished to the South. He escaped to Bermuda, and thence to Canada.

Thus far the lobster catch has only been about two-thirds that of last season at the same time, and lobstermen think the season's work will not foot up more than one-half. The scarcity of lobsters puzzles the oldest fishermen, and seems to be wholly unaccountable. Contracts that have been made cannot be filled, and if something unforseen does not occur prices must advance.

THEY tell the tale of a New Britain dog. A pig entered the owner's dry goods store the other day, and this animal of rare sagacity bit off its tail, and then seized it by the ear and led it shrieking out. He then returned to the store, picked up the tail, and carried it out and laid it down before the pig, wagging his own meanwhile.

A HORSE DISEASE.—Within the last few weeks a very fatal and alarming epidemic has broken out among the horses of New York City. It is thought to be the disease known as the cerebro-spiral meningitis. Yet some veterinary surgeons dispute the symptoms. It is evidently a disease of the vertebræ, as the hinder parts of the animal are first affected (paralyzed), the affection gradually advancing along the back to the brain, when the fore parts also give way. The horse continues to eat as though in good health, but if allowed to lie down he never gets up. Therefore as soon as the malady shows itself, the animal is supported by broad canvas supporters placed under the abdomen, just allowing his feet to touch the stable floor. If this course is pursued recovery is possible. There is no treatment yet discovered, that can be relied upon. We hear that the same disease has manifested itself in sections of the country, and that many farmers have lost some of their finest stock by it.

For Dyspepsia,

Indigestion, depression of spirits, and general debility in their various forms; also, as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

THE EASTERN RAILROAD.—Col. George F. Field, a well-known railroad man, has been appointed General Passenger agent of the Eastern Railroad, and the line has made extensive preparations for the summer travel from Boston through Maine. Pullman's palace cars have been put on, and the route from Boston to Bangor and further east is now, and will continue not only one of the most direct, but one of the pleasantest to be found. Col. Field is one of those railroad men who like to make travelers feel at home, and on this route we know they will do so.

If a horse has a good constitution, and has once been a good horse, no matter how old or how much run down he may be, he can be greatly improved, and in many respects made as good as new, by a liberal use of SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY CONDITION POWDERS.

EMILY H. MOORE'S new novel, entitled "A Lost Life," recently published by G. W. Carlton & Co., is having an immense sale. Edition after edition is printed, and the orders seem to increase. It is one of the most exciting and deeply absorbing novels of the day.—*Literary Gazette.*

KANSAS farmers are busily engaged in harvesting winter wheat. The Lawrence *Journal* says that the yield and quality in that vicinity promise to equal any previous crop raised in that State.

A gentleman afflicted with the chronic rheumatism says, "No description of my case can convey the vast amount of benefit I have received from the use of JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. I believe it is the best article in the world for rheumatism.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEF CATTLE—Fair to prime	$ 9.50	@13.50
MILCH COWS	35.00	@86.00
HOGS—Live	.04	@ .07
Dressed	.09	@ .10½
SHEEP	.05	@ .07½
COTTON—Middling	.21	@ .21½
FLOUR—Extra Western	6.00	@ 6.35
State Extra	6.00	@ 6.30
WHEAT—Amber Western	1.59	@ 1.60
" State	1.62	@ 1.65
White Genesee Extra	1.62	@ 1.85
RYE—Western	1.00	@ 1.20
BARLEY—State	.80	@ 1.00
CORN—Mixed Western	.72	@ .78
SEED—Clover	.09	@ .09½
OATS—Western	.56	@ .68
PORK—Mess	14.00	@15.50
LARD	.10	@ .10½
BUTTER—State	.28	@ .30
Ohio W. R.	.26	@ .28
" Fancy	.34	@ .36
Western ordinary	.20	@ .23
Pennsylvania fine	.34	@ .37
CHEESE—State Factory	.15	@ .16
" Skimmed	.07	@ .10
Ohio	.10	@ .15
EGGS—State	.15	@ .18
BOSTON.		
FLOUR—Superfine	$5.75	@ 6.00
Extra	7.25	@ 8.00
CORN	.78	@ .80
OATS	.66	@ .70
CLEAR PORK	17.00	@20.00
LARD	.11½	@ .12
BUTTER—Common	.18	@ .22
Choice Lots	.35	@ .42
CHEESE	.10	@ .17
EGGS—Western	.15	@ .16
Eastern	.17	@ .18
GRASS SEED Clover	.10	@ .10½
Timothy	5.50	@ 6.00
Red Top	5.50	@ 6.00
HAY—Choice	30.00	@33.00
Common	20.00	@22.00
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice	$7.00	@ 7.75
Prime	6.00	@ 6.60
Fair Grades	4.50	@ 5.75
STOCK CATTLE—Common	4.00	@ 7.25
Inferior	3.50	@ 4.00
HOGS—Live	3.50	@ 5.00
SHEEP—Live—Good to Choice	4.00	@ 5.00
FLOUR—White Winter Extra	6.50	@ 7.25
Spring Extra	5.75	@ 6.75
Buckwheat	4.75	@ 5.75
GRAIN—Corn—No. 2	.50	@ .54
Barley—No. 2, new	.67	@ .80
Oats—No. 2	.46	@ .48
Rye—No. 2	.82	@ .84
Wheat—Spring, No. 2	1.26	@ 1.27
LARD	.10	@ .11
PORK—Mess	14.00	@15.00
BUFFALO.		
BEEF CATTLE	5.75	@ 7.50
SHEEP	3.50	@ 6.80
HOGS—Live	6.50	@ 8.00
FLOUR	5.90	@ 7.25
WHEAT	1.30	@ 1.39
CORN	.60	@ .64
OATS	.57	@ .59
RYE	.90	@ 1.00
BARLEY	.75	@ .83
LARD	.10	@ .11
ALBANY.		
WHEAT—State	1.60	@ 1.80
Extra	1.48	@ 1.68
RYE—State	1.15	@ 1.16
CORN—Mixed	.78	@ .80
BARLEY—State	.90	@ 1.00
OATS—State	.60	@ .70
PHILADELPHIA.		
FLOUR—Penn. Extra	6.25	@ 6.75
WHEAT—Western Red	1.62	@ 1.68
White	1.80	@ 1.85
CORN—Yellow	.73	@ .76
Mixed	.72	@ .75
SEED—Clover	.10½	@ .12
Timothy	..	@ 5.25
PETROLUM—Crude	19¼	refined 25¾

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