FINANCIAL.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer says within the next two years the charters of the majority of the National Banks now in existence will expire. This fact will compel the present Congress to take some action with respect to these corporations. When the last Congress passed a three per cent. refunding bill, and had in it a clause making it mandatory upon all new banks formed, of those desiring to renew their charters, to deposit with the Secretary of the Treasury the proposed three per cent. to secure their circulation, it will be remembered quite a number of the banks gave notice, in case the bill became a law, to go into liquidation and cease business. At the time it was thought the banks gave such notice in order to coerce the President to veto the bill, which he did. If the threat of these banks was honest, and it was not made with a coercive view, there is every reason to believe that there will be a repetition of such notices to wind up business if a three per cent. funding bill is passed. The outlook now is assuredly that a three per cent. bill will be passed. Hence, if the banks maintain their position of last year, and withdraw their circulation to any considerable extent, it will involve a very serious contraction of the volume of currency, and the very pertinent question is What will Congress do about it? True, under existing laws the banks could reorganize under State laws; but if this were indulged in to any considerable extent we would have a currency as complex as we had before the war. Those in Congress who believe the greenback dollar the best the country has ever had favor legislation which will replace National Bank currency surrendered with greenbacks. Others favor the coinage of the silver dollar to the full limit, and the issue of silver certificates. The attitude of the banks touching a three per cent. refunding bill has not been made apparent thus far at this session, but undoubtedly will be when the Specimen Bill is discussed. The Specimen Bill will, no doubt, pass the Senate without any restrictions as to the banks being forced to use their funds as a fund to secure circulation, but such an amendment will be offered in the House, with the chances of its passage.

[illegible] a Washington dispatch: "The sentiment in favor of some revision of the tariff is steadily growing. Judge Kelley, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, has modified his extreme tariff views to the extent of admitting that revision is [illegible], and he intends to draft a bill [illegible] direct." And further: "It is generally conceded that a decided majority of the Houses favor revision, but there are [illegible] views as to the means and methods that should be employed in making it; and [illegible] this part of the subject that will delay the passage of the bill and cause protracted discussion." And still further: "Free-trade men have so modified their views as now to express themselves willing to accept tariff revision, and upon this middle ground they have met the head and front of protection—Judge Kelley."

The cost of mail transportation for the fiscal year was $19,323,890.

The city of New York wants $28,010,596 to keep the governmental machinery in motion during the year 1882.

The directors of the northern State prison at Indiana report the average number of convicts at 572. The earnings for the year were $77,425.40, and the deficit $1,359.47.

THE decision just rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the National Bank of Gloversville, New York, against Johnson, finally settles an important question touching usury under the National Bank Act. Section 5,197 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides that any national bank may charge on loans and discounts interest at the rate allowed by the law of the State where the bank is situated, or 7 per cent. in case no rate is fixed by the State law. In the suit just decided, the bank admitted that it was usurious to charge a person more than 7 per cent. for money loaned on his own paper, but alleged that, by the law of New York it was not usurious for an individual to take more than 7 per cent. for discounting buiness paper. The same rule, it is claimed, applied to national banks. The Supreme court held that this position is untenable. It decides that the prohibition against usury in the National Bank Act extends not only to paper of which the customer of the bank is the maker, but also to paper of others offered by him for discount. The act limits the rate of interest on discounts as well as loans, and limits it to a rate fixed by the State law for the use of money.

Secretary Folger disclaims any intention to anticipate the January interest, and says he considers such a step uncalled for under the present satisfactory condition of finances. He made this statement in explanation of published rumors that he proposed to anticipate the January interest.

Total exemption of extended bonds under the one hundred and fifth call, $16,912,000, leaving only $3,088,000 of these bonds outstanding. Only $44,000 in bonds were offered in New York to-day under the one hundred and sixth call.

DALLAS EXCHANGE AND COIN.

	Buying.	Selling
New York Exchange	50c	Par
St. Louis	"	"
Chicago	"	"
New Orleans	"	"
Galveston and Houston	¼	"

Commercial exchange upon all points ¼ to ½ discount.

Sterling sight, $4 85.

Sterling 60s.

Gold, silver, other than trade dollars, par.

Trade dollars, [illegible] cents.

Mexican dollars, [illegible] 80

Mexican halves, [illegible] 40

Mexican quarters, [illegible] 15

COMMERCIAL.

DALLAS, December 29.—At this season of the year more business failures are expected than at any other time. It is the period when prudent business men strike their balances and take a retrospective view of their yearly gains or losses. It is certainly gratifying and speaks volumes for this portion of Texas to know that the few failures which have occurred are confined to small men, who engaged in business with an inadequate capital, and even had they realized large per cents. on their investments if not have supported themselves and be dependent upon them out of their [illegible]. There is always a portion attending the [illegible] system, particularly on account of the ease, as it is given to men in the South generally, but the last two years Northern merchants have met their liabilities a promptness which has raised their [illegible] above those of any others in the North or Western States. Our merchants in this city all agree that their collections never were better, and with the exception of two or three failures, insignificant in amount, we have heard of few or no failures in all the country surrounding tributary to Dallas that have ever [illegible] attention on their indebtedness. Why should it be different? While the crops have not yielded as largely as in former seasons, they have been fairly profitable, highly remunerative. Our farmers are most fortunate in regard to debt, and only all have money or products of the [illegible] on hand sufficient to meet every need until the next crop is ready for marketing. This county is lightest in this respect, but the whole country west, and in every other direction from Dallas for hundreds of miles, is in the same healthy condition. This is one of the reasons why the wholesale trade of our city is so prosperous. Our merchants buy [illegible] of their necessities, are [illegible] and accommodate them, and [illegible] trade in consequence flows [illegible] of gain or profit which [illegible] the cost and expense of a [illegible] any city in the country [illegible] a [illegible] Galveston or [illegible] for the [illegible] trade to be [illegible] South Texas.

[illegible], December 27.—A few [illegible] from a M. Waco, [illegible] in these [illegible] which of the State [illegible] Mr. Parsons is sound in [illegible] Florida, has 40,000 [illegible] of the [illegible] Mr. Parsons is [illegible] very [illegible] Mr. [illegible] the best [illegible] to New York.

[illegible] recently bought three [illegible] pounds to New York.

[illegible] N. C., has [illegible] shipping [illegible] a long [illegible] All [illegible] the same as [illegible] the hills are turning.

day. The company have control of ample means and are pushing their work in all directions with rapidity. We do not know the exact distance the road bed is graded this side of Mt. Pleasant, but have been informed that over forty miles are now ready for the ties and iron and that other grading contracts have been let and the contractors at work. The road will divert a new trade to our city, which will prove in another direction, in the form of a little of the trade [illegible] Texas road from Texarkana. Capital is already coming here over the Texas Pacific, but the time and expense required to break bulk and change gauge at Big Sandy, make the completion of the Narrow-Gauge desirable at an early day. Our merchants cannot too soon send their representatives out into Northeast Texas, invite the merchants there to visit us, and court the coming of the commercial interests that are soon to follow.

THE Abilene Reporter says last Friday was a busy day with the government transportation contractors. Mr. William E. Ellis received from the railroad and shipped per freight wagons to Fort Concho and McKavett over 90,000 pounds of merchandise, and more than 50,000 pounds on Saturday. And it should be said, further, that all these freights came from Dallas.

Foreign beer and ale importations into the United States from 1872 to 1875 averaged over 2,000,000 gallons, but in the centennial year they declined to 1,490,150, and have since averaged only 900,000 gallons annually. At the same time the exports of American beer in bottles increased from 7,045 dozen in the centennial year, when the trade may be said to have commenced, to 37,876 in 1877, to 76,475 in 1878, and to 125,883 dozen in 1879. American lager has found its way into every civilized country, and is universally preferred to the heavy English beers with which it comes into competition.

In 1775 there were but three postoffices established in Maine, one of which was at Kennebunk, kept by Nathaniel Kimble, another in Portland, by Samuel Freeman, and the third in Georgetown, of which John Wood was postmaster. At the present time the whole number of postoffices in Maine is 940, and the whole number in the United States is 44,797.

The assessment rolls of 1881, footed up in the Comptroller's office, show that the aggregate valuation of the property in the State has increased about 40,000,000 since the previous year. The aggregate assessment of the State will be about $503,000,000.

The Banner says it may fairly be estimated that about $60,000 will be paid out in Brenham for cotton seed this season, whereas had the Oil Mills not been erected there, $10,000 would have been more than all the seed hauled there would have brought. Low prices would not have justified farmers in hauling it more than six or seven miles at the farthest; this season it has been hauled eighteen or twenty miles, and we will have about $50,000 more clean, bright, new buzzard dollars in circulation than we otherwise would.

Virginia in the last year produced in her twenty-one iron-ore establishments 182,326 tons, worth $459,824, giving employment to 969 men and boys, who earned $186,279 in wages.

The number of vessels at the present time plying between the United States and Europe is 5,210, of which 4,665 are sailing vessels, and 555 steamships. The sailing vessels are distributed among the various nations as follows: 1,276 are British, 1,025 Norwegian and Swedish, 884 American, 508 German, 165 Austrian, 85 Spanish, 64 Russian, 598 Italian, 57 French, 49 Dutch, 29 Danish, 26 Portuguese, and 2 Belgian. Of the steamers, 447 are British, 55 German, 21 Spanish, 14 American, 13 Belgian, 9 French, 6 Dutch 5 Italian, and 5 Danish.

The State of Iowa gives annually $200 to each and every Agricultural society in good and regular standing. This year $18,000 will be so distributed. This shows the existence of ninety societies, or one for every county in the state except nine.

Prohibition is a failure in Kansas. The citizens are now seeing snakes with heart-shaped heads, and fifty feet long.

An electro-photographic process has been invented by which a perfect photograph can be taken in the five-thousandth part of a second.

The State of Ohio has nearly completed its new capital at a cost of $1,800,000.

The wires of the Rock Island Electric Light Company are about all in position.

The State Auditor's returns show 179,000 taxable dogs in this unhappy State.

BRADSTREET'S gives the following interesting statistics in regard to the wool clip of this country: In Texas and California, as well as in parts of intermediate regions, there are two clips of wool in a year, a spring clip and a fall clip. In some instances the census returns secured the spring clip only, and in some cases the schedules were answered so as to show the clip for both parts of the year, a variation which still needs fuller revision.

A large number of sheep are not to be found on farms, and in their wide range in western territories have not been reached by ordinary enumeration. These only reached by special investigation are known as ranch sheep.

The sheep sold as lambs and as fat sheep to butchers carry some wool to the shambles not returned in the wool clip, but obtained through other returns as pulled wool.

The investigations of the census office are not so far completed as to give exact figures for the total wool product of the United States.

The regular returns of wool clip [illegible] to 80,100,000 fleeces, 155,030,493 pounds—4.43 pounds average weight of fleece. To this is to be added by estimate on data, largely obtained by Special Agent Gordon, 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 pounds for the two annual clips where enumerators secured reports of but one. Five million sheep at the estimated addition for ranch sheep, and 25,000,000 pounds a possible addition for their fleeces. From 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 pounds are likely to be obtained as pulled wool. This will give a total wool product of from 220,000,000 to 228,000,000 pounds.

We import a large amount of wool. In 1880 this amounted to 128,000,000 pounds—a very extraordinary import. The ordinary import is in the neighborhood of 60,000,000 pounds, and will probably fall much below that for 1881, as home production has been somewhat stimulated, and other causes have modified the supply.

At first sight the great import of wool would seem to be a serious dependence, but our farmers raise mostly wools of higher grades and better price, and cannot afford to spend their time upon sheep that produce wool only fit for the uses of most of the imported wool.

We import very few carpets. We import great quantities of coarse carpet wool, and give them new value by our manufacture. We also manufacture largely carpet machinery, and send it to England for use there. The wool product might be profitably increased here, especially with the demand for carcasses for mutton, but it will be in better-priced wools, and in the rapid increase of population and demand for all the products of the sheep farm there is not great danger of overdoing the business.

DURING the year ending December 7, the Delavan, Wisconsin, cheese factory received 40,038 pounds of milk, from which was manufactured 77,114 pounds of cheese and 1,501 pounds of butter. The average net price per hundred weight of milk was 87.30 cents, and average per pound received for cheese was 8.96 cents. Average price of butter, 31.2 cents. Patrons of milk per pound of cheese, 10½, per pound of butter, 7.08.

The farmers of Southern Oregon want supply into the business of raising ostriches and emus, and the results are stated to have been very satisfactory. The climate is [illegible] in the same high latitude on the Pacific coast as on the Atlantic. [illegible] were imported into Texas, [illegible] and turkeys were from [illegible] that a [illegible] the Texas [illegible] for the [illegible] Texas.

[illegible] were imported into Texas, [illegible] and turkeys were from [illegible] that a [illegible] the Texas [illegible] for the [illegible] Texas.

[illegible] Texas. The Supreme [illegible] increased to over [illegible] in 1880. There are in [illegible] over [illegible] there in valuation in the county. In 1870 the population of Stephens county was 500, in 1880 it was 4,800.

FUTURES.

The future markets all over the country show a weakness, and declined several points both in New York and New Orleans. In Liverpool the market was steady at above former prices. Sales were light and probably confined to speculators to cover their long or short transactions.

NEW YORK, December 27.—Futures opened quiet, and while they were generally quiet and steady during the day they generally declined in spot, but at the close [illegible] rebounded [illegible] other points under Saturday. Sales [illegible] bales.

	TO-DAY.	
December	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	11 76@11 77	11 55@11 60
November	[illegible]	11 54@11 56

NEW ORLEANS, December 27.—In New Orleans the future market opened steady, closed at 12 7 for March, and declined during the day [illegible] 12 21, were points below Saturday. Sales [illegible] bales.

	SATURDAY.	TO-DAY.
December	11 74@11 75	11 65@11 66
January	11 71@11 72	11 60@
February	12 02@12 03	11 91@11 92
March	12 33@12 34	12 21@12 22
April	12 54@12 55	12 42@12 43
May	12 71@12 72	12 60@12 61
June	12 81@12 82	12 71@12 72
July	12 89@12 90	12 80@12 81
August	12 92@12 93	12 83@12 85
September	12 93@12 94	12 80@12 90
October	11 80@11 90	11 46@11 47
November	11 56@11 58	11 34@11 39

LIVERPOOL, December 27.—In Liverpool the future market was barely steady.

December-January	6 21-32
January-February	6 11-16
February-March	6 21-32
March-April	6 3-4
April-May	6 13-16
May-June	6 7-8
June-July	6 29-32
July-August	firm
August-September	[illegible]

GRAIN.

THE "bull" element seems to have been in the ascendant in Chicago, and both wheat and corn advanced on the exchange. January wheat opened at $1.26 and closed at $1.27¼ a cent and a quarter above the close on Saturday. February wheat opened at $1.28½ and closed at $1.28¾. February corn opened at 60½ and closed at 62½. January corn sold on Saturday at 60¾.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., December 23.—The following is the weekly statement, compiled from the books of the State warehouse registrar, showing the amount in bushels of each kind of grain in store in the public warehouses of Chicago at the close of business on Saturday, December 17, and on the same date last year, as reported to the railroad and warehouse commission:

	1881.	1880.
Wheat	3,802,083	6,010,865
Corn	5,387,580	4,635,595
Oats	620,118	1,449,394
Rye	373,588	302,432
Barley	243,387	241,853
Total	10,400,766	12,539,249

Nett increase during the week, 143,119 bushels, confined to wheat, oats, rye and barley. Decrease from same date last year, 3,132,483 bushels.

LIVERPOOL, December 23.—A leading grain circular says: The grain trade continues quiet and dull, owing to the approach of the holidays. In the various spot markets prices generally have been steady and transactions restricted. Cargoes in all positions are in limited inquiry and without particular change. On spot since Tuesday wheat has been in fair demand at unchanged rates. Corn has been dull and lower. To-day's market was thinly attended, and business in wheat was correspondingly limited, and prices unchanged. Flour was in fair request and prices firm. Corn was in moderate demand and firm.

From all accounts California is going to have a great wheat crop next year. The crop for 1882 is computed at 50 per cent. above that of 1880 or 1881. If no accident or catastrophe arises to destroy the hopes of the farmers of the Golden State, they look for a yield of sixty million bushels, putting the average crop at about fourteen bushels to the acre. The high prices prevailing this fall for wheat gave a great impetus to the business on the Pacific coast, and largely increased the acreage devoted to wheat. It had a similar effect throughout the United States.

One reason why our wheat crops are only about half as much per acre as in England is because the British farmer employs sheep as grain growers, while with us sheep are only considered as wool or mutton makers.

It is estimated that there are nearly 2,000,000 acres under wheat in South Australia this year.

THE receipts of grain to-day were light, and other small amounts received were purchased at standing quotations.

PORK.

There was little doing in pork to-day. In Chicago it opened for February at $16.50 and closed at $16.97½, an advance of 47½ cents.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed from November 1st to date at the undermentioned places, with comparisons, as follows:

To Dec. 7—	1881.	1880.
Chicago	1,01[illegible],000	1,1[illegible],000
Cincinnati	210,000	220,000
Indianapolis	250,000	186,000
Milwaukee	14[illegible],000	170,000
Louisville	100,000	160,000
Kansas City	109,228	136,848
Cedar Rapids	37,800	49,000
St. Joseph, Mo	33,000	40,000
Saint Louis	13,000	28,000
Davenport, Iowa	2,000	4,000
Peoria, Ill	16,000	25,000
Wabash, Ind	6,000	.....

Since the opening of the season, November 1st, 180,000 hogs have been slaughtered here, against 236,000 for the same time last year.

The exports of meats from Chicago to European markets since January 1 is reported at 500,178 boxes, against 625,548 boxes for the corresponding time last year.

The French government is soon to modify its decree against American pork. Under the new system, each piece of bacon sent to that country will be subjected to critical examination.

The past week shows a falling off in the Western hog-packing compared with the preceding week, and a small reduction compared with a year ago. At the ten principle places, which are shown in our returns, the aggregate for the week is 325,000 hogs, against 336,000 for the corresponding week last year. At all points the total is about 400,000, again at 420,000 a year ago, making the aggregate packing now 2,450,000 at all points, against 2,120,000 a year ago, or a falling off of 670,000. The aggregate exports since November 1st to last Saturday are 195,000,000 pounds of product, against 178,000,000 last year, and 203,000,000 two years ago—the decrease compared with a year ago being 12,000,000 pounds, of the product of over eleven hogs. Now with even this deficiency in the exports, the situation might look favorable to holders, in view of the greater reduction in the manufacture by 20,000,000 than there seems to be evidence that there is as great a stock of product in the country as a year ago. As compared with a year ago pork is $2.50 per barrel higher, lard 40 per ½, and 34 per cent. per pound higher, or 34 per cent. sides 40 per cent. per pound higher, or 34 per cent.; hogs $1.50 per hundred pounds gross higher, or 21 per cent.

St. Louis pork men have discovered a new middle in the product of hogging American pork in Europe. They say there is an unusually heavy demand for pork, [illegible] the [illegible] Liverpool the same is reported of English trade [illegible] in this country [illegible] sale in France and Germany, which [illegible] how this could be in the face of [illegible] trade, [illegible] Russian and American pork will reach the [illegible] Russian [illegible] this.

DALLAS PRICE CURRENT.

Flour, Grain and Hay.

FLOUR—Patent, $6 50 per barrel; family XXX, $5 50; XXX, $5 00; extra, $4 50; superfine, $4 25; low grade, $3 50; graham, $4 50; rye flour, $4 50; buckwheat, $4 50 per barrel; 25 per cent. discount for sacks.

CORN—Per bushel, 70@75c; per peck, 20c; per quart, 10c; per ear, 5c.

CORN MEAL—Per bushel, 60c; per peck, 20c; per quart, 10c.

OATS—Per bushel, 60@65c; per peck, 20c; per quart, 10c.

HAY—Best grass, bright, $13. From stores—prairie, baled, dull, $16@18; bright, $18@19; bright, free on board cars, $16; dark, $12.

We quote: Chopped corn, per 100 pounds, $2 25; chopped oats and corn, per 100 pounds, $2 25; chopped barley, per 100 pounds, $2 25; crushed oats and corn, per 100 pounds, $1 50; corn bran, per 100 pounds, 75c; Graham flour, per 100 pounds, $3 50; grock meal, $2 50; the boiled oats, per bag, $1 25; hominy, per 100 pounds, [illegible] per 100 pounds, $3; corn flour, per 100 pounds, $2 50.

Seeds.

GERMAN MILLET—We quote at $1 00 to $1 25.

RICE—In sacks, 5c per pound; retail; wholesale 1¾ to 2 per pound.

COTTONSEED—At the oil mill, 12½c per bushel.

Green and Cured Hides.

Green—Green salted hides, 5½c; heavy, 21c; black, heavy, [illegible]

Dry Flint—Dry pounds and upward, 10@12½c; dry kips, 10@11c; wetsalted, 7@7½c; green butcher hides, 5@6c; all damaged, wet or dry, half price; calf skins, 80c; sheep skins from 25@50c each.

BEESWAX—24 to 18c per pound as per color.

TALLOW—In barrel, 4½c; in cake, 5c per lb.

Live Stock.

CATTLE—Four years, $18@22; three years, $14@17; two years, $9@12 50; one year, $7@9.

Barn cows $12 50@18; stockers, $12@25; milch cows and calves $15@25; springers, $15@25.

HORSES—Ponies $10@50; farm stock $40@60; harness livery, $75@125; fancy harness, $125@135; harness stock, $30@500.

MULES—Small, $30@40; medium, $75@100; extra draught, $100@150.

HOGS—None on the market and in demand.

MUTTON SHEEP—They are quotable at $2 50@$3 per head. Per weight, 2½@3c per pound.

Groceries.

COFFEE—Rio common, 12½@14c; fair, 13½@15; choice, 14½ to 15; Laguyra, 17 to 18½; Java, 28@30c.

TEAS—Imperial, 50@65c; Young Hyson, 40@60; Oolong, 45@60c; Japan, 50@65c.

SUGARS—We quote: Powdered 12c; crushed 12c; granulated, 11½c; standard A, 11; extra C 10½; Louisiana white clarified, 10¾ to 11; yellow, clarified, 10¾ to 11c; choice, 9¾c; prime, 9½c; fair, 9c.

MOLASSES—Louisiana choice, 70; prime to fair to good none in market.

SWEET POTATOES—75@$1 00 per bushel.

RICE—Wholesale, 6¾ to 8.

SALT—In barrel, $2 50; Liverpool in sacks $1 [illegible] $1 85.

ONIONS—Red, per barrel, $3 75 to $4 00; yellow $4 75 to $5 00.

POTATOES—$4 00@5 00 per barrel, and $1 75 per bushel.

CRACKERS—Soda, X, 8½; XX, 9 XXX, 10; cream, 11½; ginger snaps, 11½.

SOAP—Ollve, $3 per box; blue India, ½ lb bars, $3 75 per box; ½ lb. bars, $4 75 per box; 1 lb bars, $3 75 per box. Eureka Soap, $2 85. Cyclone, $3 75.

BEANS—7½ to 8c per pound.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 16 1-2.

CHEESE—W. R. 14; full cream.

HOMINY AND GRITS—$5 to $5 50 per barrel.

DRIED APPLES—8¾@9.

DRIED PEACHES—Unpeeled, none; peeled 11c per pound.

PICKLES—$11 50@12 per barrel; half barrels, $7; firm.

COAL OIL—110 deg. fire test in barrels, 18 in cases, $2.20.

CLOTHES PINS—Round, 65c; spring, $1 per box.

MEASURES—½ bushel, iron bound, $3 50 per dozen; two-hoop pails, $2 10; three-hoop, $2 25.

TUBS—Three nest, $2 25@——; eight nest, $3 25. No. 1, $9 30 per dozen; No. 2, $8 50; No. 3, 7 50 per dozen.

WASH BOARDS—Wood, $1 35; zinc, 1 90; New Era, $2 50@2 70.

WELL BUCKETS—$4 00@4 25 per dozen.

POWDER—$6 65 per keg of 25 pounds; 12½, do $3 55; 6¼ do $1 90; blasting kegs, $5 90.

SHOT—Drop, bag, $2 15 to $2 25; buck, $2 40 to 2 60.

MACKEREL—No 1, barrels, $11; half barrels, $7; kits, $1@1 10; No. 2—barrels, $9 50 to $10; half-barrels, $5 50 to $6; kits, 90 to 95c; No. 3—barrels, $8 to $9; half-barrels, $5 to $5 50; kits, 75c to $5.

CANDY—Stick, 13¾ to 14½c a pound. Fancy, 15 to 25c.

LYE—Concentrated, $2 75@4.

ROPE—Sisal, ½ inch basis, 9¾ to 10c; cotton, 19@20.

MISSOURI CIDER—25@30c per gallon.

VINEGAR—Per gallon, 20@30c.

WRAPPING PAPER—Rag and straw, 45c to 75c.

STARCH—5@5½c

JUGS—We quote 11c per gallon for glazed. Crocks, 10c per gallon for glazed.

PEACHES—2 lbs, $2 15@2 45; 3 lbs, $3@3 50.

TOMATOES—2 lbs, $1 30@1 40; 3 lb, $1 65@1 70

SAUER KRAUT.—Bbls $11 50; half bbls $6.00.

Butter and Eggs.

EGGS—Market well supplied, 20c per dozen.

BUTTER—Northern, 25@28, Texas, 20@25c.

Poultry and Game.

CHICKENS—We quote at $1 50@2 00 per dozen; turkeys, 50@75c; prairie chickens, $3 per dozen; quail, $1 25 per dozen; wild turkeys, 70c@1 00; rabbits, 75c per dozen; squirrels, 75c per dozen ducks, large, $2 50 small, $2 00; venison, 5c.

Fruit and Nuts.

We make the following quotations:

RAISINS—London layer, new, per box, $3 65; layer $2 10@2 25.

BANANAS—Per bunch, $3 00@5.

GREEN APPLES—$4 50@5 50 per barrel.

CURRANTS—8@8½c.

PEACHES—None in market.

CALIFORNIA PEARS—$5@6 per box.

ORANGES—Louisiana, $7 50 per box.

LEMONS—Sicily, per box, $5 00.

NUTS—Almonds, 25c per pound; Brazil, 10@12; filberts, 15c; English walnuts, none; chestnuts, 25 per pound; Italian, none; peanuts, Tennessee red, 9 1-2c; choice white, 10c; cocoanuts, $5 per 100.

DATES—In frails, 7@8c per lb.

PECANS—$4@5 per bushel.

FIGS—Kegs, 14c, layers 20c per pound.

Meats and Lard.

BACON—Long clear sides, 11½c; short clear 11½; breakfast bacon 14c.

DRY SALT—Long clear sides, 10½; short clear, 10½c.

HAMS—Canvassed 13 1-2.

LARD—Tierce 12½c; half barrel, 13½c; pails 5 to 10 lbs, 14½c. 2 lbs. at 14 1-2.

Iron, Nails, Wire, Etc.

IRON—We quote merchant bar, 4c rates; Norway and Swedes, 10c.

PLOW STEEL—7c.

WIRE—Smooth wire No. 6 [illegible] No. 12, 7c; barbed wire, 9c; galvanized barbed, 10c.

HORSE SHOES—Per keg, $5 50.

HORSE NAILS—Per box, 25 lbs, No. 7, $5 50; No. 8, $ 25; No. 6, $6.

NAILS—From 10d to 60d, $4.25 rates.

TINNERS' STOCK—Block tin, per lb, 30c; tin plate, 14x20, 8c per box; I C 14x20 $8 do. I X, $11 50; zinc, 12c per pound, solder, 15c per lb; sheet iron, 6½c per pound.

AXES—Per box, $8 50@10 50.

Dry Goods.

PRINTS—Freeman's, 5½; Anconia, 6½; Glouster 6¾; Bristol, 6; Greenwich, 6; Peabody, solid, 6; Lodi fancy, 5½; Harmony, 5½; Sprague, 6; Hamilton, 6½; Cocheco, 6½; Allen, 6.

FINE BROWN DOMESTIC—Central, 5½; Gilcos, 7; Busy Bee, 7; Continental, 8; Pocahontas, 7; Cedar Falls, 7½; Greenbrier, 8½; Atlantic, 8½; Brickingham, 6½; New Hartford X, 47; Hamlet 10, 7½; Roanoke, 9½; Lakewood, 9½.

BLEACHED DOMESTIC—Barwicks, 8; Dover, 8; Commonwealth, 6, 5½; Morning Star, 7½; Fruit Loom, 10½; standard, 10; Chapman X, 7½; Altoona, 6½; Elmdale, 6½; Sconon, 6; Signal E, 5½; Just Out, 5½; Fairmount A, 6½.

HEAVY BROWN DOMESTICS—Pittsfield, 7½; Augusta, 8; Rocky Mountain, 7½; Old Dominion, 6½; Answer F, 6½; Collingwood, 7½; Star of the west, 8½; Princeton, 6½; Indian Orchard, 8½; Fort A & E, Barkeye, 8½; Cabot W, 7½; Lyman, 7, 7½.

SHEETING—Lancaster, 10-4, 21c; Monadnock, 10-4, 22; Androscoggin, 9-4, 27½; Androscoggin, 10-4, 31; Lancaster, 10-4 bleached, 23; Lowell, 10-4 bleached, 26; Sullivan, 10-4 bleached, 22; Monadnock, 9-4, 21½; Monadnock, 10-4, 25.

COTTON FLANNELS—Amoskeag AAA, 17c; do BB bleached, 24; Hugunot, 8, 8 do bleached, 9c; Hamilton X-F, brown, 10; do F, bleached, 12; Lawrence, F F, brown, 9; Fremont D L, 7½; Nashua X, 11½.

HICKORY—Hartshorn, 11½; Easton, 10; Wamsutta Stripe, 15½; American, 12½, 9½; do tan, 10; American tan, 9½; Methuen tan, 8.

DENIMS—Amoskeag, 17; Pacific, 9½; Atlantic, 9½; Lewiston, 8; Rock Head, 7½.

TICKING—Amoskeag, 12; Amoskeag ACA, 13½; Hamilton D, 12; Blackwood, 9½; Lenox, 8; Swift River, 7½; Conestoga AA, 16; York, 14½; Clark's Star, 14½; Cocheco AAA, 11½.

PLAID DRESS GOODS—Glenora, 8½; Georgia, 7½; Mecklenburg, 7½; Alamance, 8; Tiber Vale, 8; Delta, 8; Kirkwood, 7½.

CANTON FLANNEL—Boling Iron, 9½; Lockwood, 9½; Mecklenburg, 9½; Stonewall, 8½; Mecklenburg, 11; Stonewall, 12.

BATTINGS—Cotton, 12; Rivet, 6; Comber, 5; Lap, 5; Cotton Batt, 10; Wadding, 11; Cotton Batt, 10; Wadding, 11; Blue Seal, 10½; Acadia, 8, 10.

Wagon Wood Work.

SPOKES—From 1 to 3 inch, best oak, XXX [illegible] per set.

HUBS—[illegible] $3 75 per set.

HEADING, SPOKE WOOD—[illegible]

SHAFTS—[illegible]

Strayed.

W. H. Taylor strays before W. H. Price, Justice of the Peace, one brown mare, about 5 years old, and about 14 hands high; branded on the left shoulder. Value $75.

A bobtay colt came to J. A. Linsey a sorrel mare, about 13 years old, and about 13½ hands high; branded circle 3 on the shoulder, left hind foot white, and a white streak in forehead. Value $75.

W. H. Wade, of Justice precinct W. H. Price, one bay horse colt, seven years old, 14 hands high, branded circle 3 on shoulder; old scar on back, and also some brand on left hip; valued at twenty dollars.

STRAYED or STOLEN—One strawberry horse, 7 years old, branded [illegible] left hip. Any one returning him to Stephens & Hargis shall receive [illegible]

BIBBO [illegible] the finest market in Europe working for E. G. Ridout & Co., 10 Barclay st., New York. Send for their catalogue and all particulars. nov 1d

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

$86 [illegible]

$12 [illegible]

[illegible] Co.

26 Cortlandt St., New York.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., New York

SOMETHING EVERY LADY OUGHT TO KNOW.

There exists a means of securing a soft and brilliant Complexion, no matter how poor it may naturally be. Hagan's Magnolia Balm is a delicate and harmless article, which instantly removes Freckles, Tan, Redness, Roughness, Eruptions, Vulgar Flushings, etc., etc. So delicate and natural are its effects that its use is not suspected by anybody.

No lady has the right to present a disfigured face in society when the Magnolia Balm is sold by all druggists for 75 cents.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

Only Vegetable Compound that acts directly upon the Liver, and cures Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Biliousness, Malaria, Costiveness, Headache. It assists digestion, strengthens the system, regulates the bowels, purifies the blood. A Book sent free. Dr. SANFORD, 162 Broadway, N. Y. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

IT IS THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME.

Murray & Lanman's FLORIDA WATER,

Best for TOILET, BATH, and SICK ROOM.

Pure Water! WELL BORING & DRILLING.

The latest improved and best machines in the World for BORING AND DRILLING WELLS by HORSE or STEAM POWER. Catalogue Free. LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

OATS RUSSIAN WHITE best in cultivation, 100 bu. per acre. [illegible] D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of December, 1881, between legal hours, I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the right, title and interest of said estate in and to the following property:

A lot of horses and mules, saddles, harness, wagons, buggies, harness, open buggy, jack and stock, hoes, shovels and tools.

Said sales to take place at 3 o'clock p. m., at the house of Lyle & Cooperdock, on the south side of Elm street, between Ervay and Akard streets, in the city of Dallas, where the said [illegible] may be seen.

[illegible]

A. P. Davis, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, [illegible] Chronic Diseases