MULTUM IN PARVO.

Some of the Most Interesting Notes from Our Centennial Correspondence.

For more than twenty years have I searched for that extraordinary weapon—the boomerang. It is said of this formidable weapon, that when hurled at an object by a native it moves along just above the ground with great rapidity, and after reaching its objective point, leaps as it were into mid air, and thus poised for the moment takes a retrogressive movement in an air line for the point from which it was cast, thus making it dangerous to the thrower if inexperienced. It has been as great a puzzle to the savans and scientists as the calculating machine of Babbage. Four of these curious specimens of savage genius are to be seen in the department of Australia.

There are seventy-two block and slab specimens of timber from Sydney. There are also saddles, wools, tweeds and shawls, none of which will compare with the American section, and coal seams twelve feet thick, are shown as specimens from Hunter river district northern coal fields of New South Wales. There are sixty-six collieries. Preserved meats, candles, biscuits, condiments, ores of antimony and other minerals are also exhibited.

In a glass showcase fourteen feet square, in the United States building, are shown on one side the prismatic compass, transit, sextant and other instruments used by that intrepid navigator, Kane, near the frigid wilds of western Greenland; drawings and paintings of Arctic scenery and animal life, executed by himself, and the flag of the Advance, the ship in which he made his second voyage; the three other sides of the case contain relics of the expeditions of Hayes, Hall and Bradford; the flag that Wilkes took on his Antarctic expedition in the ship Peacock, the same flag being taken by Kane, Hayes and Hall, also, on their Arctic voyages; relics of Sir John Franklin's expedition, including portions of his vessel secured by Captain Hall in his second expedition and brought back by him then, together with relics of Parry's voyage; the journals kept by Hall in his Polaris expedition, and a *fac simile* of the sledge made for Captain Hall by "Esquimaux Joe."

Brazil has $3,000,000 in diamonds to display, but the United States, requiring a personal bond in amount double the invoice from the commissioner, he declined, hence we will not see the brilliants.

In the British section there are eighty-five exhibitors of chemicals and fourteen exhibitors of watches and chronometers. The latter timepieces were invented by John Arnold one hundred years ago.

The navy department of the United States in the Government building is arranged under nine heads; ordnance, torpedoes, equipment, navigation, construction, pards and docks, medicine and surgery, provisions and clothing, steam engineering and naval observatory and Arctic relics.

Japan exhibits two vases six feet high and thirty inches in diameter, price $2,000 gold, small vases ten inches high, $30 in gold, white and blue china goods far below the English standard at fabulous prices, $50 in gold for a table worth about ten or fifteen dollars. I saw a suit of buckskin, coat, vest and pants, trimmed with a few yards of silver lace from Mexico, price $1,000 gold. In the Egyptian department $2,000 gold is asked for silver, antique set, worth possibly a few hundred dollars; a few pieces of sandal wood $9 gold.

The Netherlands show carpets from the royal factory, would fit a room eighteen feet square, $280.

Haarlem shows a magnet eighty-eight pounds, carries a weight of 500 pounds, price $110.

Rotterdam displays an extensive assortment of fishing tackle.

Amsterdam, pipes of the quaintest Dutch style, georamas of canals, maps, and a swing double-crane bridge and a georama of the surface of the Zuyderzee,

Bermuda has a piece of a Xanthoxylon. It was taken from a stump by a British soldier. It is of yellow wood perfectly sound and dates back to 1612, also from the island black mangrove, rubber, olive, fiddle and other woods. Arrow root is a long, yellow looking root like the horse radish.

The Centennial stamped envelope is good anywhere in the United States.

A silver brick has arrived from Nevada, 117 pounds in weight, value in gold $1,623.65.

It takes a general manager, one captain and aid, chief clerk, a chief inspector, twelve inspectors, 102 gate keepers, two special gate keepers, one chief and sixteen wagon gate keepers to pass the masses in.

New York will be represented by five hundred varieties of winter apples and six hundred varieties of potatoes. Strawberries will be displayed June 7th, raspberries July 3d. Peaches, grapes, nuts, cereals, honey and wax, melons, horses, cattle and poultry will follow at different dates. Michigan and New York are in the front rank of apple growers.

Oregon exhibits wheat reaped in ninety days after sowing in ground neither plowed nor harrowed.

The New Secretary of War.

Mr. J. Donald (commonly known as "Don") Cameron, the new secretary of war of the United States, is the son of Senator Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and is about forty years of age. A graduate of college, he did not, however, choose a profession. At an early age he showed shrewd business and executive ability. Almost immediately after leaving college he begun to be interested in railroad management, and for many years has been prominently connected with the Northern Central railroad of Pennsylvania. He is now considered a man of excellent business talent. His father, it will be remembered, held the position of secretary of war before him, during a portion of President Lincoln's administration.

After a Consultation.

A Troy (N. Y.) man consulted a physician in that city relative to a cutaneous eruption of the face which greatly troubled his wife, and not getting relief it impaired her temper, which was usually remarkably agreeable. Another physician was called in by the husband. "Doctor," said the husband, "do you think it can be anything serious?" "Not in the least," replied the doctor with professional gravity; "it may be the result of cold, or possibly a little humor of the blood." "It cannot be the latter, doctor," rejoined the husband, "because my wife has been out of humor for a week." The doctor charged him a double fee.

The Swedish Schoolhouse.

The government of Sweden has erected in the Centennial grounds, situated east of the annex to Memorial hall, a Swedish schoolhouse. It is a square building, one story in height, is composed of a light wood, stained, the boards forming its sides being about one-half foot in thickness, the ends extending out several feet, and notched to fit across, after the same plan used in the construction of a log house. Over each of the doors and at the sides are gables, giving to the building a pleasing architectural finish. The doors are very ornate. They are covered with nickel plated nails a few inches apart. Stepping within, we pass through a small entry into the schoolroom. The windows of this are larger, admitting a sufficiency of light, and the matter of ventilation is well looked after. Heat is supplied by means of a patent fireplace, which is surrounded by a polished tile, which extends to the ceiling. The desks are fitted to accommodate but one person, and are similar to those in use in our own schools, as are also the chairs, except that the latter have straight backs. The walls are covered with maps, charts and drawing cards, while one corner is occupied by a cabinet of natural curiosities and minerals, and in another corner is a small organ. The school is very complete in all its details, and a Swedish pedagogue has been sent over by the government to look after this building and to arrange the interior.

The Use of Drugs.

The prevalence of secret indulgence in pernicious drugs is discussed by the London *Daily News*: One circumstance which should arrest any inclination to take this easy view is the insidious character of the taste for opiates and narcotics. A man goes on consuming opium for years, and nobody, not even his most intimate friend, notices or suspects the fact. If he visibly suffers from its effects, they are pretty sure to be set down kindly to some obscure malady, and, probably with perfect sincerity, the sufferer himself may take this view of his case. He is sure that his doctor does not understand his constitution; possibly he goes from one doctor to another in a restless search after unattainable health, and in pursuit of one who fathoms and sympathizes with his peculiar ailments. By-and-bye he meets some physician who penetrates the real reason of all the years of illness, and who unmasks the secret habit responsible for everything. But unfortunately, in most cases before this revelation takes place, the appetite has become an irresistible craving, the will has become too feeble and flaccid to contend with the imperious passion, and the discovery generally comes too late to admit of moral reformation.

Luck in Horseshoes.

A correspondent had his attention attracted to an engine at a railroad depot. In the caboose hung a rusty horseshoe. "Oh, what use is that?" he asked. "None other," replied the fireman, "than that it is believed by all firemen and engineers that so long as a horseshoe is about an engine, no ill luck can attend it. You will find one on every engine on this road, and I will venture to say that if you enter the engine room of any of the large manufactories, you will find a horseshoe somewhere about it." "It cannot be anything more than an empty superstition?" "Not at all. We have had engineers on this road who would not touch them, and something always went wrong. They either had accidents or were behind time, and if it was not one thing it was another. But if you keep a horseshoe about, good luck will follow you all around." Among the colored people it is believed to be a talisman of protection. It is regarded not only as good luck to have a horseshoe nailed over the front door, but that it will drive away witches, and over the front door of the domicile of nearly every colored person you will find a horseshoe, which is regarded by the owner as sacred.

New Round Hats.

A fashion journal says: The Gainsborough hat is a popular style that recalls the fashions of two years ago. This is a high crowned hat, with ample brim turned up on the left side and down on the right. It is richly trimmed with velvet, silk and ostrich tips, and is most liked in black or brown chip.

A decided novelty is the new coaching hat, brought into use since old-time stage coaching has come into fashion. This is a very large and picturesque hat, made of the rough straws now in vogue. The crown is high and tapering, and the brim is very broad. The front of the brim is faced with dark velvet, and a little bouquet of flowers is stuck underneath on the left side. The brim behind and on one side is close against the head, shading it well, while the front is worn far back on the head, and the left side is turned up. Two long Mercutio plumes sweep over the crown. The effect is very picturesque, and this hat promises to become the favorite for the summer resorts.

Labor in the Garden.

A poor old man, having to use a crutch to help him along, sat down on the grass in Detroit, his back against a close board fence, to nibble at a hard biscuit. It wasn't long before he realized that the owner of the place behind him was working in the garden, assisted by his estimable wife.

"That's no way to make an onion bed!" the old man heard the husband call out.

"Perhaps not; you know all about gardening!" mocked the wife.

"I've made more onion beds than you ever heard of!" he hoarsely said.

"Made 'em sitting on a chair in a saloon, didn't you?" she squeaked.

"Go to blazes with your old garden!" he yelled, throwing down his hoe.

The Number.

A wealthy Chicago merchant being ill the other day, a clerk sent to the house to get the number by which the combination lock of his safe was opened, and received the reply "1876." The clerk labored on till he was tired out, and then sent up again, receiving the same reply. Finally he went to the merchant's house himself, and asked him if he wasn't mistaken. "Mistaken!" he replied. "Does this look as if I was mistaken?" And he showed the clerk his note book, in which was written: "Nomber of Saf eighteen hundred and seve ty-six—1800706.'"

A young lady in New York, whose father has received princes at his table and still is enormously wealthy, graduated lately as a kindergarten teacher, and is about to take a position in a kindergarten school. She says she has no notion of spending her time fluttering her feathers on the sidewalk, and her father would not make it an object for her to become a cook.

Speaking Against Time.

The longest speech on record is believed to have been that made by Mr. De Cosmos in the Legislature of British Columbia, when a measure was pending whose passage would take from a great many settlers their lands. De Cosmos was in a hopeless minority. The job had been held back till the eve of the close of the session. Unless legislation was taken before noon of a given day the act of confiscation would fail. The day before the expiration of the limitation De Cosmos got the floor about ten A. M., and began a speech against the bill. Its friends cared little, for they supposed that by one or two o'clock he would be through, and the bill could be put on its passage. One o'clock came and De Cosmos was speaking still—hadn't more than entered upon his subject. Two o'clock—he was saying "in the second place." Three o'clock—he produced a fearful bundle of evidence, and insisted on reading it. The majority began to have a suspicion of the truth—he was going to speak till next noon and kill the bill. For a while they made merry over it, but as it came on to dusk they began to get alarmed. They tried interruptions, but soon abandoned them, because each one afforded him a chance to digress and gain time.

They tried to shout him down, but that gave him a breathing space, and finally they settled down to watch the combat between strength of will and weakness of body. They gave him no mercy. No adjournment for dinner; no chance to do more than wet his lips with water; no wandering from the subject; no sitting down. Twilight darkened; the gas was lit, members slipped out to dinner in relays and returned to sleep in quads, but De Cosmos went on. The speaker, to whom he was addressing himself, was alternately dozing, snoring, and trying to look wide awake. Day dawned, and the majority slipped out in squads to breakfast, and the speaker still went on. It can't be said it was a very logical, eloquent, or sustained speech. There were digressions in it, repetitions also. But still the speaker kept on; and at last noon came to a baffled majority, livid with rage and impotence, and a single man, who was triumphant, though his voice had sunk to a husky whisper, his eyes were almost shut, and were bleared and bloodshot, his legs tottered under him, and his baked lips were cracked and smeared with blood. De Cosmos had saved the settlers their lands.

Life in the Far West.

During our stay in Del Norte, says a correspondent on a flying visit to the far West, we put up at a little tavern, half mud and half boards. It was crowded with the strangest assortment of human beings I ever saw together. Cow boys in butternut, ranchmen, a couple of officers on their way to Fort Garland, an English tourist, greasers, half-breeds, an Ute Indian, a professor of chemistry under contract with a mining company, stage drivers and a couple of young ladies from San Juan City, who had been to a "round-up" and were on their way back. When a man rides all day on horseback in this atmosphere he generally shakes all the fastidiousness out of him. I believe if the supper at that house were set before me in New York it would nauseate me. I only know that I ate it with a keener relish than ever attended a banquet. It was ham. It alwaysis. Ham simmered in its own oleaginousness and a little water. Hot biscuit, monstrous yellow balls of flour and saleratus, and "apple sass" and fried potatoes.

Well, it was a feast of honeydew, and the coffee, weak, muddy and vile as it was, turned out to be the milk of Paradise. We all stuck our knives into the butter. Men, officers and cow boys sunk all distinctions in the presence of the appetite. Nothing would taboo a man so quick in this country as putting on airs. One of us burdened with ham grease yearned for a napkin, but he knew that he would be laughed to scorn. So he wiped his fingers on the cloth, as many better men than he had apparently done before him. "Airs" the Western men will not stand. The chemist in an evil moment asked for those cakes, meaning them biscuit, and I heard several of the gentlemen of the place referring to him afterwards with cutting emphasis as those infernal fool.

There was among the guests an anomalous character, in snow-white corduroy suit and wide-awake. At first sight he looked like a young English swell on the trail of buffaloes. But he wore a hang-dog air that was remarkable. He had done something that he was ashamed of. I struck up an acquaintance with him in order to find out. What do you suppose was the matter with him?

"You see," said he, "I was all right till I got to Canyon City, and there I had these duds" (meaning his corduroy suit and hat) "washed, and they come out white. I 'xspect I look like a horse thief, anyhow!"

Of Course They Would.

"George, my darling George, promise me one thing," said the young bride of a month, as she threw her arms around her husband's neck and gazed anxiously in his face. "What is it, precious?" he asked, as he drew her to his bosom. "Promise me, George, dear, that you will not become a Presidential candidate." "Why, my darling, that is asking a good deal," he replied, and his countenance darkened. "There are Jones, Smith, and Brown, and, in fact, all the best people—they are candidates. You want me to be somebody, don't you?" "Yes, yes, George, I do, I do," said the young wife, bursting into tears; "but all the newspapers will tell how big my feet are, and you know folks never think that anybody's feet may be good shaped if they are large."

Increase of Insanity.

There are indications that insanity is increasing in the United States. Since the beginning of the present year insane asylums in New York and vicinity have have become greatly overcrowded. The number of patients of this class admitted into Bellevue hospital alone (where they are received temporarily) averaged two a day for three months. Some were afflicted with acute or chronic dementia, others with melancholia, while not a few were victims of religious mania. The causes of insanity are as various as its phases. The majority of cases, however, may be traced to religious enthusiasm, business or domestic troubles, and to intemperance.

A married woman was charged at a police court in London, the other day, with drunkenness, and was fined £2. Her husband, it was stated, had paid £250 in fines within the last few years to release her from imprisonment for drunkenness.

Suicide prevails at present as an epidemic in the cities of Italy.

A Broken Hearted Race.

The spirit of the red man is broken. If any one else penned this sentence previous to present date it was all right. The spirit was broken quite a spell ago, and it was all right to say so.

The red man of Canada and Michigan is no longer on the whoop. Whisky, plug tobacco and the white man's old clothes have taken all the fancy kinks out of his spinal column. He couldn't see a war path if there were forty under his nose, and he can't tell a war cry from the voice of a ferryboat captain calling through the gloom of a stormy night: "Why don't that fellow cast off his bow line?"

All of the above and a dozen times as much was suggested to the Detroit *Free Press* by an incident. Two Indians and a squaw were tramping round with bead work and baskets, when they came to a small auction house. On a bench at the door was a pile of very old-fashioned hats and bonnets for female wear, and the Indian traded a basket for enough headgear to cover three heads. If Cooper had been around and seen that noble red man stick his head into an old-fashioned box bonnet trimmed with six yards of yellow ribbon, Cooper would have wept where the boys laughed till the tears came. It was a bargain, however. When an Indian can buy a bonnet for four cents' worth of basket he isn't going to stand out about the style of it. One bonnet is as good as another if it has yellow ribbons and a rose with three buds just ready to blossom out.

The mighty warrior put on the bonnet and wore it away. No flush of degradation mantled his cheek. On the contrary, he rolled his quid to starboard and tried to spit clear across the street. Some stray thought of old times made him step high for a few rods, but then the feeling passed away and he slammed along like a farmer going to mill. The boys jeered and followed on behind, but they couldn't fool that red child of the mighty wilderness. The gay yellow strings were carried out behind his ears by the breeze from Lake Erie, and on his bronzed features there rested a pensive smile. Looking behind him at the squaws as he turned into Michigan avenue, he grunted:

"Three heap bonnets twelve cent! Injun look like squaws, mebbe—mebbe squaws look like Injun! Jim Brown all right—make heap trade!"

New Married Lovers.

A Cleveland drummer was in Elyria a few Sundays ago, and while sitting in his room heard, from the next room, the mysterious question and answer:

"Whose ducky are you?"

"I'se your duckey!"

A few moments passed, during which the drummer sat in open-mouthed wonder, and the silence was again broken:

"Whose duckey are you?"

"I'se your duckey!"

Unable to stand it much longer alone the Clevelander hurried down to the office, learned that a newly married couple were in the house, invited three other drummers to hear the fun, and tiptoed back to his room. The wicked quartet crammed their handkerchiefs in their mouths, and during the next quarter of an hour heard that fond conundrum put and answered no less than four times by the unconscious rustic and his blushing bride.

At dinner, as luck would have it, the bride and groom were seated between two of the drummers, while the original discoverer of the bonanza sat opposite. The table had been cleared of the substantials, and orders for dessert had been given. At that moment a spirit of mischiet took entire possession of the Clevelander. Leaning across the table, he looked archly at his nearest friend, and in dulcet tones propounded the conundrum:

"Whose duckey are you?"

The other chap was equal to the emergency, and, in tones of affected sweetness, got in his answer:

"I'se your duckey!"

Two scarlet rustic faces, the flutter of a white dress through the doorway, two vacant seats at the table, and four crazy drummers laughing till the tears ran, flashed across the vision of the spectator as the curtain fell.

Centennial Topics.

There are now thirty regular restaurants on the Centennial grounds.

It is complained of that the Pennsylvania Historical Society has done nothing to make the centennial year interesting.

In the Syrian bazaar, near the Turkish pavilion, five natives of Jerusalem sell fancy articles made of wood from the Holy Land.

The Memphis Cotton Exchange will hold several meetings during the summer at the Southern Retreat in the Centennial grounds.

According to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, visitors "may secure the best entertainment at the very best houses for less money than is now charged for the same accommodations in New York hotels."

The select council of Philadelphia has adopted a resolution requesting the Centennial authorities to open the Exhibition buildings on Sunday. The common council declined to take up the subject.

A movement is gaining ground in favor of the extension of the time for closing the gates until ten or eleven P. M. each day. It is argued that there will be many more evening than daylight visitors.

Arrangements have been made for the delivery on specific days of instructive addresses at the Exhibition, these to be eventually published in book form for distribution in the United States and foreign countries. The speakers will be appointed by the governors of the States.

PUNISHED.—Here is the punishment the Bainbridge (Ga.) *Democrat* would have meted to a clergyman of Atlanta, charged with seduction: He deserves to be branded, stripped to the skin, and made to run the gauntlet of the outraged people of Georgia, each one of whom, being armed with a whip of steel, to lacerate his carcass of human rottenness as he passes, until he falls to the earth dead, an example to the country for all time to come.

Alfred Anderson, a pianist, was the man whom the singer, Ilma de Murska, married in Australia, and he died a few months afterward. He got legal possession before his death of a large share of her property, and in a will devised all he could of it to his parents, who live in Melbourne. The astonished widow threatens a lawsuit, and the legatees are disposed to compromise.

The rigorous enforcement of sanitary laws in London is again illustrated by only two deaths from smallpox being recorded in one week out of a population of 3,000,000.

Pimples on the face, rough skin chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of JUNIPER TAR SOAP. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.—*Com.*

A single field in Grimes county, Texas, contains 13,000 acres all under one fence without a cross-fence it it; 10,000 acres are in cultivation. Nearly the entire field belongs to one man, who rents it out to tenants at two dollars per acre.

Catarrh is a common disease—so common that snuffing, spitting, and blowing of the nose meets us at every turn on the street. Your foot slips in these nasty discharges on the sidewalk and in the public conveyance; and its disagreeable odor, contaminating the breath of the afflicted, renders them offensive to their associates. There is the highest medical authority for stating that with fully one-half, if not two-thirds, of those afflicted with consumption of the lungs, the disease commences as catarrh in the nose or head, the next step being to the throat and bronchial tubes—lastly to the lungs. How important then to give early and prompt attention to a catarrh! To cure this loathsome disease correct the system by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which tones it up, cleanses the blood and heals the diseased glands by a specific influence upon them; and to assist use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche. This is the only way to reach the upper and back cavities where the discharge comes from. No danger from this treatment and it is pleasant to use. The two medicines with instrument are sold by dealers in medicines.

Acting through the pores upon the sources of inflammation, GLENN'S SULPHUR Soap promptly relieves the burning, itching and other annoyances caused by saltrheum, scald head, impetigo, erysipelas, and other skin diseases, and ultimately removes every vestige of them. Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth avenue, N. Y.

Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye is safe as well as speedy.

An Irishman called at a drug store to get a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* for the rheumatism. The druggist asked him in what part of the body it troubled him most? "Be me soul," said he, "I have it in every houl and corner er me."

For loss of cud, horn ail, red water in cows, loss of appetite, rot or murrain in sheep, thick wind, broken wind and roaring, and for all obstructions of the kidneys in horses, use *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.*

See advertisement of James' Bitters.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Attention is called to the arrangement made whereby any subscriber to this paper (old or new) may obtain FREE, a copy of that household treasure—*Hodgman's Family Album*, the retail price of which, as sold by agents, is $5.00. Read the advertisement in another column; and if you send for a copy, *do not fail* to cut out the advertisement and forward it with your name, as this arrangement costs us something and is designed for the sole and exclusive benefit of our subscribers.

Don't Throw Away Your Money.—TO THE PUBLIC.—For over 28 years DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT has been sold; every bottle has been warranted, and not one has been returned. Thousands of certificates of its wonderful curative properties can be seen at the 10 Park Place, New York. It will do all, and more, than it is recommended for. It is perfectly safe to take internally. It cures Cholera, Croup, Dysentery, Colic, Sea Sickness, Chronic Rheumatism, Sprains, Old Sores, Cuts, etc. Sold by the Druggists.

TO ALL, particularly invalids, spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated, and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin, to take, without delay, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People need never suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indications of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have an almost instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a bilious attack. They are sold by all druggists.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	09¼@		11
Common to Good Texans	08 @		08
Milch Cows	40 00 @	75	00
Hogs—Live	08 @		08
Dressed	09¾@		09¾
Sheep	06¾@		07¾
Lambs	20 @		14
Cotton—Middling	12¾@		12¾
Flour—Extra Western	5 55 @	7	00
State Extra	5 45 @	7	00
Wheat—Red Western	1 10 @	1	20
No. 2 Spring	1 23 @	1	23
Rye—State	93 @		95
Barley—State	1 00 @	1	00
Barley—Malt	1 40 @	1	40
Oats—Mixed Western	33 @		43
Corn—Mixed Western	62 @		62¾
Hay, per cwt	80 @	1	05
Straw, per cwt	85 @	1	15
Hops, 75's—12 @19 olds	04 @		06
Pork—Mess	20 50 @	20	50
Lard	12¾@		12¾
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	26 00 @	27	00
" No. 2, new	15 50 @	15	50
Dry Cod, per cwt	4 25 @	5	25
Herring, Scaled, per box	24 @		24
Petroleum—Crude	08¾@	Refined,	14¾
Wool—California Fleece	23 @		28
Texas "	20 @		24
Australian "	45 @		46
Butter—State	24 @		30
Western Dairy	25 @		32
Western Yellow	20 @		30
Western Ordinary	16 @		20
Cheese—State Factory	06 @		13
State Skimmed	04 @		05
Western	05 @		12
Eggs—State	15 @		15

ALBANY.

Wheat	1 87 @	1	87
Rye—State	91 @		93
Corn—Mixed	58 @		64
Barley—State	84 @		84
Oats—State	88 @		50

BUFFALO.

Flour	6 15 @	10	00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 25 @	1	25
Corn—Mixed	54 @		54
Oats	37 @		38
Rye	64¾@		65
Barley	1 00 @	1	00

BALTIMORE.

Cotton—Low Middlings	12¾@		12¾
Flour—Extra	8 75 @	8	75
Wheat—Red Western	1 20 @	1	20
Rye	75 @		78
Corn—Yellow	60 @		60
Oats—Mixed	45 @		46
Petroleum	08¾@		08¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle—Extra	04 @		07
Sheep	05¾@		07¾
Hogs—Dressed	11¾@		12¾
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	6 00 @	8	75
Wheat—Red Western	1 22 @	1	24
Rye	80 @		17
Corn—Yellow	61 @		62
Mixed	60 @		60
Oats—Mixed	37 @		40
Petroleum—Crude	10¾@10¾	Refined,	14¾

WATERTOWN, MASS.

Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	4 75 @	9	00
Sheep	2 50 @	7	00
Lambs	2 00 @	6	50

25 FANCY CARDS, 7 styles, with name, 10 cts. post-paid. J. B. Husted, Nassau, Rens. Co., N. Y.

25 JET CALLING CARDS, with name in gold, 20 cents. J. K. HARDER, Malden Bridge, N. Y.

50 CARDS, Floral, etc., with name, 20 cts. Agents wanted. Hunt & Co., Newburyport, Mass.

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