FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Burning Charcoal in Kilns.

P. F. P., Farmersville, N. Y., writes to the New York *Times:* We would be obliged if you would instruct us in regard to construction of a brick-kiln for burning charcoal, the mode of using, etc., that we may estimate the expenses of building and using.

Reply.—The kilns used by charcoal burners are of two kinds, oblong, with an arched roof, and round and conical like an old fashioned straw beehive. The former is generally built to hold eighty cords of wood, or, thirty-two feet long, sixteen feet wide, and twenty feet high. The walls are a brick and a half thick, and are carried up to a height of sixteen feet before the arch is sprung. To resist the thrust of the arch, as well as the pressure of the gas which accumulates during the cooling of the wood, the skin is strengthened with a series of timber posts set in the ground about four to six feet apart on each side, and into which, at the top, are mortised cross beams that reach from post to post above the arch. At each end there are iron doors fitting tightly in an iron frame, and other doors twelve feet up, by which the top of the kiln is filled. It is convenient to have the kilns built at the foot of a bank, so that a gangway can be made from the bank to the upper doors, upon which the wood can be wheeled in with wheelbarrows. At the bottom of the wall air holes are made by leaving out a brick here and there. Each of these is easily closed by putting in a brick and plastering over it with clay. It requires nearly one month to fill, burn, and empty one of these large kilns, the product being about four thousand bushels of coal. The latter kind of kiln is usually made to hold forty cords of wood, which require it to be twenty-four feet in diameter and twenty feet high. The walls are usually one brick in thickness, and are strengthened by one or two bands of iron, placed where the walls begin to narrow in, and just below that point. These bands are made so that their ends can be drawn together tightly by means of screw-bolts and nuts, and thus bind the brickwork together solidly. There are two iron doors and frames, one on the ground, and one near the top, for filling in the wood. The top of the arch consists of a cast-iron plate, held in its place by bolts or straps built into the wall. One of these kilns may be coaled in sixteen to twenty days or less, and will produce about 1,800 to 2,100 bushels of coal. Air holes are made as before mentioned. The kilns are filled with four-foot cord-wood, and are as tightly packed as possible, every vacant space being filled with short small wood cut purposely. The kiln is fired by means of light wood or half-coated brands laid from the air holes to the center; when the fire is doing well, the air holes are managed precisely as in burning coal in pits. When the wood is properly coaled, every crack in the doors and walls of the kiln is closely plastered with soft clay well tempered, until the fire is out. A supply of water should be kept on hand, lest on opening the kiln the fire be not complete smothered and should kindle again. In this case, if the fire cannot be quenched with water on the instant, the kiln should be closed. Any coal burner who can manage pits can manage kilns if they are well built. Such kilns as are here described cost from $500 to $1,500, and the cost of coaling the wood is reduced one-half by their use.

Household Hints.

Half a pound of borax, finely pulverized and scattered around where cockroaches frequent, will clear an infested house thoroughly. One advantage of this application is the harmless nature of the borax.

Various experiments made in France on the best method of preserving eggs show that the best, and at the same time one of the simplest, consists in rubbing some vegetable oil (linseed especially) on the eggs.

Potatoes are adapted to be eaten with lean meat—the starchy potatoes furnishing the fattening and heating elements which lean meat lacks, while the lean meat supplies the bone and muscle-making elements not afforded by potato or fine flour bread. Fat meat affords heating and fattening element, like potato, but in a form less easily digested by most persons.

Grease or paint spots in clothes are easily removed by oil of turpentine, or a hot iron pressed on the place over coarse brown paper, after scraping all that can be got off with a blunt knife. Stains may be removed from light colored clothes, such as drabs, buffs, or whites, with fuller's earth, but this is apt to take the color out of dark cloths. It should be dissolved in a little boiling water, put on the spot when hot, held to the fire to dry, and then brushed out. Pitch is removed, first, by rubbing the place over with grease or oil, and then taking out the oil by the application of spirits of turpentine.

About Butter Packages.

A correspondent, writing from Guernsey county, Ohio, to the *American Patron*, says: The business agent for this grange has on hand a number of tin and glass buckets, which will hold eight pounds each, this being the amount usually purchased by consumers at one time. The buckets are placed in boxes, with ice packed around them, so that the butter is kept perfectly cool while being transported. After the butter has been consumed, the buckets are returned free. We have purchased, during the season, several packages of butter from commission houses; it was packed in wooden buckets, with closely fitting covers. This butter seemed all right when examined by the tryer, but when we used it, we found that it was good only in the center; on the top for several inches it had acquired a very disagreeable taste from the wooden cover—the bottom and sides the same. This butter was made at the factory, and would have been very fine if it had not been spoiled with these wooden buckets. When producers are selling butter of their own making, at the market, for thirty and thirty-five cents per pound, butter can be bought by the whole package for eighteen or twenty cents at the commission houses. If producers would ship their butter in small packages, free from taint, much good would result both to the producer and consumer.

The Child.

A child has a right to ask questions and to be fairly answered; not to be snubbed as if he were guilty of an impertinence, nor ignored as though his desire for information were of no consequence, nor mislaid as if it did not signify whether true or false impressions were made upon his mind. He has a right to be taught everything which he desires to learn, and to be made certain, when asked for information is withheld, that it is only deferred till he is older and better prepared to receive it. Answering a child's questions is sowing the seeds of its future character.

St. Nicholas' Day in Germany.

One of the deaconesses, good and wise Sister Elspeth, "meine liebe mutter schwester," told me how they celebrated St. Nicholas' day at her sister's house, and in a great many other German families: Late in the evening, on the day before, just about the time when the children are usually sent to bed, a loud knocking is heard at the door; the mother, or auntie, goes out to let the stranger in, and comes running back, with:

"Oh! children! children! what do you think? here is St. Nicholas coming in; the Christ-kind has sent him to ask about you all, that he may know whether to bring you any presents at Christmas or not?" The children all become very much excited. Li tle Hanschen pulls his apron straight; Karl smooths down his hair with his hand; little Meta turns out her toes, as auntie is reminding her to do all day long; and as they are all on tip-toe with expectation, the door opens and in walks St. Nicholas. A great big bag hangs by his side; long, snow white hair falls from under his bishop's cap; and so much long silvery beard covers his face, that the children can hardly see anything but his eyes. These, however, look so kind and good, and twinkle so pleasantly, that little Hanschen lets go the mother's dress and ventures a step nearer to the new guest. The latter bows very politely to mother and auntie, and says that as Christmas is very near, the Christ kind has sent him to all the houses of the village to find out to what children the Christ-kind must bring presents at Christmas, when he comes in his little well-filled wagon.

Then the saint makes very particular inquiries about each child. "Has Meta learned to turn her toes when she walks, better than she did last Christmas?" Meta's toes turns wider and wider apart as he speaks, and auntie says: "I think Meta is trying very hard to learn to walk a graceful little lady." Meta smiles with pleasure, and St. Nicholas gives a nod of satisfaction. "And does Karl eat all his soup every day before he asks for anything else, and never grumble about anything that is put on his plate?" "Yes, Karl has learned not to be a baby about his dinner," says the mother, "and is getting ready to be a brave soldier some day, by thanking God for whatever He gives, and eating it without ever thinking about it." "Schon? schon!" says St. Nicholas, which means "Good! good!" "And has Hanschen been a diligent little boy, and learned by heart some little Christmas hymns to sing under the Christmas tree?" And little Hanschen, the youngest of them all, his face as red as fire with excitement, and his blue eyes as wide open as he can stretch them, before the mother can answer, opens his mouth, and bursts out just as loud as he can sing, with his new Christmas hymn:

"Holy night! silent night!
Darkness all, save yon light,
Shining o'er the stable where
Watch the worshiping, blessed pair,
By the heavenly child."

"Well done," says St. Nicholas, "I will ask the Christ-kind on Christmas day to bring a very full wagon to this house; and now, to show what very nice things He is going to bring with Him, He has sent you beforehand a few specimens of what he will have in His wagon."

So he opens the big bag that hangs by his side and brings out apples and nuts, candy, Christkindchens, and all sorts of cakes, especially big figures of himself, and gives some to each one of the delighted children; tells them to be as good as they have been, and, if possible, better, until Christmas comes, and they shall have still more beautiful gifts. Then he shakes hands with the children, makes a low bow to the mother and auntie, and says he must hurry off, as he has to visit every house in the village and inquire about all his children. Sometimes, instead of St. Nicholas coming in person, the father goes to the door when the knock is heard, and comes back with a great bag of good things, and tells the children all that St. Nicholas asked him, and what he answered before receiving this foretase of Christmas for them.—*St. Nicholas for December.*

Making Men Householders.

The Philadelphia plan of making men householders is simple and practical. A poor man in that city can obtain a lot, 18x90, for $200, by entering into an obligation to pay a yearly rental of twelve dollars, or six per cent. As long as this interest on the purchase money is paid annually, the ground-rent landlord, as he is called, cannot demand the principal. He now joins a building association, and takes, say, five shares. On each share one dollar is to be paid monthly, and, as there are one thousand shares, each month $1,000 is paid into the association. Then the money so paid is put up at auction among the members, and the bidding mounts up from five per cent. premium to perhaps twenty, at which it is knocked down to him. He agrees to pay besides his one dollar per month per share—say five dollars per month—the interest on $1,000, plus $200, twenty per cent. premium, amounting to seventy-two dollars per annum. With this $1,000 he contracts with a competent builder, who puts him up a house. The financial result stands as follows: He pays ground rent per annum, six per cent., on $200—$12. Building association, interest on loan, $72. Taxes, $2 per $100 on valuation of house—say $800, $16; $160. It is in effect a mortgage which never matures, unless there is a failure to pay the interest; or it may be described as a rental which gives the renter a permanent possession of the estate if he promptly pays the rent. It only takes in practice ten or twelve years to put him in absolute possession of his home.

Schoolrooms.

Dr. Allen McLane Hamilton, of New York, in his essay upon the increase of nervous diseases among schoolchildren, discussed a subject of the gravest importance to parents, teachers and school committees, in showing by conclusive statements that incipient cholera or St. Vitus' dance was increasing among the schoolgirls of New York, and it might be traced by nervous twitching of the hands and the muscles of the face. Also, chronic headaches, fainting fits, epileptic hysterical seizures were more numerous than they should be, and more especially among the young girls approaching womanhood. The cause was undoubtedly over-study and anxiety of mind produced by inability to master the allotted studies. The diseases of the schoolroom, it is also thought, might possibly be alleviated by change of construction and better attention to color, giving it as his experience that the whitewashed walls and blackboards were not sufficiently cheerful for persons whose nerves were in a tremor from overwork and timidity, but especially by reducing the number of hours required for study.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

A compulsory education bill has been introduced in the Mexican Congress....Don Carlos offered to establish a truce with King Alfonso in the event of war with the United States.... Blockow, Vaughan & Co., iron producers of Leeds, England, have been compelled to discharge between two thousand and three thousand workmen, owing to the depressed condition of the iron trade.....Reports from Fort Laramie, Neb., place the thermometer at fourteen degrees below zero ..... John C. Johnson, one of the aldermen of Newark, N. J., committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. Financial troubles led to the act..... Bainbridge, champion amateur oarsman of the country, was beaten by Julian Kennedy, of Yale College, in a contest near New Haven. Distance, two miles; time, 14.56½..... A monument to Edgar Allen Poe was unveiled at Baltimore with appropriate dedicatory exercises . ... The official vote of New York State for secretary of State gives Bigelow, Dem., 385,106, and Seward, Rep., 370,508.

A conspiracy to seize the arsenal and to burn the town of Rangoon, Burmah, has been discovered by the authorities. A great many Burmese have been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the affair..... A dispatch from England states that on account of the recent floods the sanitary authorities have declared a district of Brazil, with a population of six thousand souls, unfit for habitation until midsummer. Thousands of acres in the valley of the Trent will probably remain under water throughout the winter.....The Staten island ferryboat D. R. Martin was discovered on fire shortly after leaving her dock in New York, and she was immediately ran ashore and her passengers landed in small boats. The Martin burned to the hull, involving a loss of $50,000. .....The losses by the fire in New England during the month of October were $601,275. .....The Chicago grand jury found a true bill against nine election judges and three repeaters, for alleged election frauds..... Tom Allen and Jim Mace have made a match to be fought in May next, for $5,000 a side..... Frauds in the pay rolls of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) navy yard are being investigated..... The Black Hills commission advise the use of stern measures toward the Sioux to bring them to terms..... Alabama gives a majority of fifty thousand for its new constitution....By a collision between a freight and construction train on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad, near Dennison, Ohio, three men were killed and two wounded. One of the engineers disregarded the signals.

The Italian government is about to purchase the upper Italian system of railways, at an expense of about £32,000,000.....The New York canal commissioners have passed a resolution to close the canals on the tenth of December next....The secretary of the treasury has ordered the collectors of customs at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans to reduce their working expenses fifteen per cent.....John Clark, a noted desperado, who killed a Mr. Trevor, in Rochester, New York, in endeavoring to avoid arrest for burglary, was hanged at that place. Clark was cool and collected to the last, walking finally to the scaffold with a cigar in his mouth. He died easily.....Henry Nicholson was hanged at Coushatta, La., for the murder of Marcus Young, a Jewish peddler. He protested his innocence....The reply of the cure of Notre Dame, Montreal, to the counsel for the Institut Canadien, who demanded ecclesiastical rites over the remains of Guibord under pain of damages, is published. The letter refuses the demands made, and suit for damages will probably follow.....The population of Massachusetts, as finally corrected, is 1,651,912..... The President has issued orders consolidating about ninety internal revenue collection districts in various parts of the country into forty, including a number in New York and Pennsylvania.....Ex-Mayor Davis, of Carrollton, Ill., a wealthy citizen, shot himself in the head during the funeral ceremonies of Paul Wright, who shot himself three days previous ..... A handsome bronze medal and diploma were received at the Navy department from the Geographical Society of Paris, to be awarded to the officers of the United States steamer Tuscarora, as a recognition of their services in making deep sea soundings in the Pacific.....Brooklyn (N. Y.) public school children must be vaccinated or stay at home, the health board says.

James H. Hallock, a resident of New Jersey, took ether in the New York homeopathic college, for the purpose of having an ulcerated jaw operated upon, but died from the effects of the anæsthetic.....Lodicia and Albert Fredenburg, mother and son, were found guilty of the murder of Arlo Davis, in Grayville, Herkimer county, N. Y., and were sentenced to be hanged on Friday, December 31, at Herkimer. They were convicted upon the testimony of Mary Davis, daughter of Albert Fredenburg, who was an accomplice..... Grasshoppers are making their appearance in alarming numbers in the northern districts of South Australia ..... A telegram says in the negotiations which are now proceeding for the settlement of the troubles in the Turkish provinces, the programme put forward by Austria includes a comparatively high degree of self-government for the Christian communities in Turkey. Russia seems to demand only a more faithful adhesion to the promises of reform already made by the Porte.....The Cuban steamer Uruguay is still at Kingston, Jamaica, watched by a Spanish gunboat..... A fire in the extensive clothing store of James Marshall & Co., Newark, N. J., destroyed the entire contents. The loss is $100,000..... At Locustdale, Pa., while several miners were sitting on a box containing powder incased in a small keg, a spark accidentally dropped in the box, igniting the powder, which exploded instantly, terribly wounding the men. Alfred J. Steeley, John Durken and Mordecai Jones have since died. A man named Payne, was also wounded, probably fatally.....United States Senator Orris S. Ferry, whose health has been failing for some months past, died at his home in Norwalk, Conn.

The late Vice-President Henry Wilson was born in Farmington, N. H., Feb. 16, 1812. At ten years of age he was apprenticed to a farmer, with whom he continued for eleven years, during which period he only had in all twelve months' schooling. On attaining his majority he went to Natick, Mass., where he learned and worked at the trade of shoemaking, when, having accumulated some money, he returned to New Hampshire and studied for a while at the academies at Stafford, Wolfsborough and Concord. He afterwards returned to Natick and took an active part in the Presidential canvass of 1840, speaking in behalf of Gen. Harrison, the Whig candidate. During the next five years he was three times elected to the Legislature from Natick and twice a State senator from Middlesex county. He took an active part against slavery. In 1853 he was defeated as the Free Soil candidate for governor of Massachusetts, but in 1855 was elected to succeed Edward Everett in the United States Senate. He introduced, in 1861-2, the bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. In 1872 he was elected Vice-President, since which time his efforts have been seemingly directed to the restoration of peace and good will between North and South. He was a leader of the Republican party and a prominent candidate for the Presidency in 1876.

John Brown, colored, was arrested near Fort Valley, Ga., in the act of attempting to commit an outrage on a highly respectable young lady. He knocked out some of her teeth in the struggle, and otherwise maltreated her. Subsequently a band of disguised men took him from the custody of the sheriff and hung him.....British troops have captured two native villages in Malaya where the British resident, Mr. Birch, was murdered ..... Guibord's grave has been declared unconsecrated by the bishop of Montreal.....A treaty of peace, friendship, maritime commerce and extradition between Spain and Santo Domingo has been signed.....The efforts of the Mormons to inaugurate a church in Canada meet with considerable opposition by the people, every meeting so far having been disturbed.....Allen Gwynn, colored, living near Huntingdon, Tenn., having learned that Milton Roney and Frank Patterson, two ex-penitentiary convicts, had arranged to steal his horses, Gwynn collected a posse of white men to watch his premises. The two outlaws came as expected, and when halted fired on the posse, who returned the fire, killing Roney. Patterson escaped..... Gen. Sherman's report of the army shows that there are 1,540 officers and 24,031 enlisted men.

Early Life of Vice-President Wilson.

The New York *Evening Post* says: Henry Wilson was born at Farmington, N. H., on the sixteenth day of October, 1812. His parents were poor, and all of his family were of the lowest class, their name being in fact a local by-word on account of their lazy and thriftless character. On this account Henry dropped the family name, and assumed that of Wilson. Naturally, under these circumstances, his opportunities for early education were limited. He had, however, a great taste for reading, and, although apprenticed to a farmer when ten years old and for eleven years afterward confined to the hard duties of a farmer's boy's life, during which he attended school in all but eleven months, he managed in his leisure hours to read nearly one thousand volumes which some local libraries provided. When his apprenticeship ended he was the owner of a yoke of oxen and six sheep, which he sold for eighty-four dollars. "A dollar," he once said, "would cover every penny I spent from the time I was born until I was twenty-one years of age."

At the close of his apprenticeship, in 1833, putting all his worldly goods into a pack on his back, he walked to Natick, Mass., the place which has since been his residence. There he hired himself to a shoemaker, remaining for two years learning the trade. With a little money he had saved he then returned to New Hampshire, and studied in several academies; but a person to whom he had intrusted his money failed in business, compelling him to return to Natick and resume his trade.

Gaining something of a reputation as a speechmaker in a debating club, and having through his extensive reading a good source of information from which to draw, he became successful as a political orator, and in the Presidential campaign of 1840 made more than sixty speeches in favor of the Harrison ticket. These speeches elected him to the Legislature, and he continued in public life until the day of his death.

The Story of a Life.

News comes from Richmond, Va., giving a history of the family and antecedents of the beautiful and unfortunate girl who shot herself in Fifth avenue, New York. Her real name, it appears, was Minnie Roane, and she belonged to one of the most prominent families in King William county. Her parents were related closely to the family of Hon. Wm. Roane, a former governor of Virginia, and her grand uncle was a judge of the State court of appeals and at one time a United States senator. Unfortunately, her mother died while herself and a sister, Belle, were quite young, and the two beautiful girls were left without the tender care and watchful guidance of a mother's love. Six years ago the two girls ran away from their home, with, so the dispatch says, the avowed intention of leading a life of shame. They were pursued, captured, and brought back to their home, where they were placed under the closest surveillance. They managed to escape again, however, and entered houses of ill-fame in Richmond. Minnie left there nearly three years ago and went to St. Louis, subsequently going to New York. Her history is already known, and its tragical climax has shocked the community. "One grief doth tread upon another's heels," and following the death of the unfortunate Minnie intelligence comes that her sister, on learning of her suicide, threw herself from a window in Baltimore and was instantly killed, and that her brother took chloroform, from the effects of which he died. A sad and terrible story, indeed, of blighted lives, and willfulness, and wrong. May not many light-hearted girls draw a moral from the death of the fatally gifted sisters, and be warned in time from the rock of sin, against which their fair young lives may be shattered. Over the faults of the dead let us draw the veil of forgiveness and oblivion—

"Leaving with meekness her sin to her Savior"—

but let her grave stand as a warning for those whose feet are inclined to stray from the straight path.

The Apothecary's Game.

In this highly entertaining Scandinavian play for the holiday season, two of the older persons in the company are selected, one for the apothecary and one for the doctor. The chosen doctor then retires to a neighboring room, and the remaining players each choose the name of some drug or medicine necessary to the fitting out of an apothecary's shop, upon which the company sit down in a ring with the exception of the apothecary. The point of this game is, to remember well the chosen name at the proper time, and to rise up and turn around whenever it is pronounced, if not, a forfeit must be paid.

The doctor now makes his appearance. After some mutual compliments between the apothecary and the doctor, during which the respective titles are often repeated, each repetition being followed by a low bow and the turning round of the complimented party, the doctor proceeds to the visitation of the druggist's store, and to question the apothecary regarding the contents of his stall, exclaiming:

"I dare say, Mr. Apothecary," (bow and turning round on the part of the druggist,) "you have plenty of such and such a drug."

Now in the quick pronunciation of the different drugs and medicines, it is very frequently the case that the party representing the medicine forgets to rise from his seat and make his bow, as well as his round-about. For this failure he must pay a forfeit, and after having undergone the atonement required for his forgetfulness, he can return to his seat.

Two lovers at Wilmington, Ill., have fallen out. The girl was about to marry another young man, when her former suitor replevined a sewing machine that he had given her. She responded by suing him for the value of meals eaten at her house, and now he has sued her for time occupied in courting her.

Why should any one buy a soap half resin or clay, when Dobbins' Electric Soap (made by Cragin & Co., Phila.) is for sale? It costs but a trifle more, and will go five times as far. Try it. *

Butter and cheese are almost indispensable articles of food. Properly used, they are nutritious and healthy; but an inordinate use of either causes indigestion and dyspepsia. *Parsons' Purgative Pills*, judiciously used, will remove both of these troubles.—*Com.*

Burnett's Cocoaine, for promoting the growth of, and beautifying the hair, and rendering it dark and glossy. The Cocoaine holds, in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized cocoanut oil, prepared expressly for the purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair. —*Com.*

To the weak, the worn and the weary, the editor of the Boston *Recorder* says: "We can most unhesitatingly recommend the Peruvian Syrup, a protected solution of the protoxide of iron, to all the weak, the worn, and the weary, having richly experienced its benefits. It possesses all the qualities claimed for it by its proprietors."—*Com.*

Have you ague in the face; and is it badly swollen? Have you severe pain in the chest, back or side? Have you cramps or pains in the stomach or bowels? Have you bilious colic or severe griping pains? If so, use *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* internally. —*Com.*

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, COUGHS AND COLDS.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, ETC.

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of indigestion.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT, ETC.

These Pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption, as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of Consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines persevered in.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines for sale by all Druggists.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	08¾	12½
Common to Good Texans	07	10
Milch Cows	40 00	80 00
Hogs—Live	07½	07¾
Dressed	08½	09¼
Sheep	04	06
Lambs	05½	07½
Cotton—Middling	18½	18¾
Flour—Extra Western	5 75	6 10
State Extra	5 75	6 00
Wheat—Red Western	1 12	1 21
No. 2 Spring	1 30	1 32
Rye—State	90	94
Barley—State	78	1 10
Barley Malt	1 35	1 35
Oats—Mixed Western	43	48½
Corn—Mixed Western	66	76
Hay, per cwt	75	1 05
Straw, per cwt	75	1 00
Hops	35	57
Pork—Mess	22 17½	22 37½
Lard	12½	12¾
Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new	26 00	28 00
" No. 2, new	14 00	17 00
Dry Cod, per cwt	6 00	6 25
Herring, scaled, per box	32	35
Petroleum—Crude	7	Refined, 12½
Wool—California Fleece	26	30
Texas "	23	30
Australian "	43	45
Butter—State	24	35
Western Dairy	27	34
Western Yellow	18	22
Western Ordinary	12	15
Pennsylvania Fine	30	33½
Cheese—State Factory	13½	14
" Skimmed	03	06½
Western	08	13
Eggs—State	30	31

ALBANY.

Wheat	1 40	1 45
Rye—State	90	90
Corn—Mixed	75½	75½
Barley—State	1 08	1 08
Oats—State	48½	48½

BUFFALO.

Flour	6 50	9 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 15	1 16
Corn—Mixed	62½	62½
Oats	40	40
Rye	83	83
Barley	98	98

BALTIMORE.

Cotton—Low Middlings	12¾	12¾
Flour—Extra	8 75	8 75
Wheat—Red Western	1 31	1 31
Rye	80	85
Corn—Yellow	71	71
Oats—Mixed	41½	41½
Petroleum	06½	06½

PHILADELPHIA

Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	7 50	8 75
Wheat—Western Red	1 07	1 20
Rye	83	86
Corn—Yellow	75½	76
Mixed	75	76
Oats—Mixed	43	42
Petroleum—Crude	11	Refined 12½

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