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CHARLES DICKENS.

New Sketch by the Great English Nova

The following sketch is one of a series of six called the "Mudfog l'apers," written in his younger days for Bentley's Miscellany by Charles Dickens. These sketches are entirely unknown to the reading public of to-day, never having appeared in any of Dickens' published works, and as a literary curiosity alone they are well worth perusal. The they are well worth perusal. The sketch which follows is called "Some Particulars Concerning a Lion."

sketch which follows is called "Some Particulars Concerning a Lion."

We have a great respect for lions in the abstract. In common with most other people, we have heard and read of many instances of their bravery and generosity. We have duly admired that heroic self-denial and charming philanthropy which prompts them never to eat people except when they are hungry, and we have been deeply impressed with a becoming sense of the politeness they are said to display toward unmarried ladies of a certain state. All natural histories teem with anecdotes illustrative of their excellent qualities; and one old spelling-book in particular recounts a touching instance of an old lion, of high moral dignity and stern principle, who felt it his imperative to devour a young man who had contracted a habit of swearing, as a striking example to the rising generation.

All this is extremely pleasant to reflect upon, and, indeed, says a very great deal in favor of lions as a mass. We are bound to state, however, that such individual lions as we have happened to fall in with have not put forth any very striking characteristics and

pened to fall in with have not put forth any very striking characteristics, and have not acted up to the chivalrous character assigned them by their chron-iclers. We never saw a lion in what is called his natural state, certainly; that is to say, we have never met a lion out walking in a forest, or crouching in his iair under a tropical sun, waiting till his dinner should happen to come by, hot from the baker's. But we have seen some under the influence of captivity, and the pressure of misfortune; and we must say that they appeared to us very apathetic, heavy-headed fellows. The lion at the Zoological gardens, for

instance. He is all very well; he has an undeniable mane, and looks very fierce; but, Lord bless us! what of that? The lions of the fashionable world look just as ferocious, and are the most harmless creatures breathing. A box-lobby lion or a Regent street animal will put on a most terrible aspect, and roar fearfully, if you affront him; but he will never bite, and, if you offer to attack him manfully, will fairly turn tail and sneak off. Doubtless these creatures roam about sometimes in herds, and, if they meet any especially meek looking, and proceed the state of t meek-looking and peaceably disposed tellow, will endeavor to frighten him; but the faintest show of a vigorous resistance is sufficient to scare them even then. These are pleasant characteristics, whereas we make it matter of distinct charge against the Zoological lion and his brethren at the fairs, that they are sleepy, dreamy, sluggish quadrupeds.
We do not remember to have ever

seen one of them perfectly awake, ex-cept at feeding time. In every respect we uphold the biped lions against their lour-footed namesakes, and we boldly challenge controversy upon the subject. With these opinions, it may be easily imagined that our curiosity and interest were very much excited the other day, when a lady of our acquaintance called on us and resolutely declined to accept our refusal of our invitation to an even-ing party; "for," said she, "I have got a lion coming." We at once retracted

our plea of a prior engagement, and be-

came as anxious to go as we had previously been to stay away.

We went early, and posted ourselves in an eligible part of the drawing-room, from whence we could hope to obtain a full view of the interesting animal. Two or three hours passed, quadrilles began, the room filled; but no lion appeared. The lady of the house became inconall of a sudden there came a tremendous double rap at the street door, and the master of the house, after gliding out (unobserved as he flattered himself) to peep over the balusters, came into the coom, rubbing his hands together with great glee, and cried out in a very im-portant voice, "My dear Mr. — naming the lion] has this moment

rrived. Upon this, all eyes were turned toward the door, and we observed several young ladies, who had been laughing and conversing previously with great gayety and good-humor, grow extremely quiet and sentimental; while some young gentlemen, who had been cutting great figures in the facetious and smallialk way, suddenly sank very obviously in the estimation of the company, and were looked upon with great coldness and indifference. Even the young man who had been ordered from the music shop to play the piano-forte was visibly affected, and struck several false notes

in the excitement. All this time there was a great talking outside, more than once accom-panied by a loud laugh, and a cry of "Oh! capital! excellent!" from which we inferred that the lion was jocose, and that these exclamations were oc-casioned by the transports of his keeper and our host. Nor were we deceived; for when the lion at last appeared, we overheard his keeper, who was a little prim man, whisper to several gentlemen his acquaintance, with uplifted hands, and every expression of half-suppressed admiration. that — (naming the lion again) was in such cue to-

The lion was a literary one. Of course there were a vast number of peo-ple present who had admired his roarings, and were anxious to be intro-duced to him; and very pleasant it was to see them brought up for the purpose, and to observe the patient dignity with which he received all their patting and caressing. This brought forcibly to our mind what we had so often witnessed at country fairs, where the other lions are compelled to go through as many forms of courtesy as they chance to be acquainted with, just as often as admiring parties happen to drop in upon them. While the lion was exhibiting in this way his keeper was not idle, for he mingled among the crowd, and spread his praises most industriously. To one gentleman he whispered some very choice things that the nobleanimal said in the very act of coming upstairs, which, of course, rendered the mental effort still more astonishing; to another he murmured a hasty account of a grand dinner that had taken place the day before, where twenty-seven gentleman had got up all at once to demand an extra cheer for the lion; and to the ladies he made sundry promises of interceding to procure the majestic brute's sign-manual for their albums. Then there were little private consultations in different corners, relative to the per-sonal appearance and stature of the lion; whether he was shorter than they had expected to see him, or tabler, or thinner, or fatter, or younger, or older; whether he was like his portrait, or unlike it; and whether the particlar shade

ach other. We must confess that we looked for ward with no slight impatience to the announcement of supper; for if you wish to see a tame lion under particularly favorable circumstances, feeding-time is the period of all others to pitch upon We were therefore very much delighted we were therefore very much delighted to observe a sensation among the guests, which we well knew how to interpret, and immediately afterward to behold the lion escorting the lady of the house down stairs. We offered one arm to an elderly female of our acquaintance, who—dear old soul!—is the very best person that ever lived to lead down to any meal; for, be the room ever so small, or the party ever so large, she is sure, by the party ever so large, she is sure, by some intuitive perception of the eligible, to push and pull herself and conductor close to the best dishes on the table—we tay we offered our arm to this elderly female, and, descending the stairs shortly after the lion, were fortunate enough to obtain a seat nearly opposite

him.

Of course the keeper was there already. He had planted himself at precisely that distance from his charge which afforded him a decent pretext for raising his voice, when he addressed him, to so loud a key as could not fail to attract the attention of the whole upon the breast of a fowl, and then upon the trifle; but the best jokes of all were decidedly on the lobster salad, upon which latter subject the lion came out most vigorously, and, in the opinion of the most competent authorities, quite outshone limself. This is a very excellent mode of shining in society, and is founded, we humbly conceive, upon the classic model of the dialogues between Mr. Punch and his friend the the up-hill work, and is content to pioneer to the jokes and rapartees of Mr. P. himself, who never fails to gain great credit and excite much laughter thereby. Whatever it be tounded on, however we recommend it to all lions, present and to come; for this instance it succeeded to admiration, and perfectly dazzled the whole body of hearars.

When the salt-cellar, and the fowl's breast, and the trifle, and the lobster salad were all exhausted, and the looster salad were all exhausted, and could not afford standing room for another soli-tary witticism, the keeper performed that very dangerous feat which is still done with some of the caravan lions, although in one instance it terminated fatally, of putting is head in the animal's mouth, and placing himself entirely at its mercy. Boswell frequently presents a melaneboly instance of the lamentable results of this achievement, and other keepers and jackals have been terribly lacerated for their daring. It is due to our lion to state that he condescended to be trifled with, in the most gentle manner, and finally went home with the showman in a hack cab; perfectly peaceable, but slightly fuddled.

Being in a contemplative mood, we were led to make some reflections upon the character and conduct of this genus of lions as we walked homeward, and we were not long in arriving at the conlusion that our former impression in their favor was very much strengthened and confirmed by what we had recently seen. While the other lions receive company and compliments in a suilen, moody, not to say snarling, manner, these appear flattered by the attentions that are paid them; while those conceal themselves to the utmost of their power from the vulgar gaze, these court the popular eye, and, unlike their brethren, whom nothing short of compulsion will move to exertion, are ever ready to dis-play their acquirements to the wonder-ing throng. We have known bears of ing throng. We have known bears of undoubted ability who, when the expectations of a large audience have been wound up to the utmost pitch, have peremptorily refused to dance; well-The lady of the house became inconsolale, for it is one of the peculiar privileges of these lions to make solemn appointments and never keep them,—when all of a sudden there ease a transporder. turn the barrel organ; but we never once knew or heard of a biped lion, literary or otherwise—and we state it as a fact which is highly creditable to the whole species—who, occasion offering, did not seize with avidity on any oppor-tunity which was afforded him of performing to his heart's content on the first violin.

A Coral Bank.

The London Echo says: The Italians have made a rich "find" off the Sicilian coast, and are profiting by it with their accustomed promptitude. This national treasure trove is an enormous coral back, upon which an entire population is now swarming, as though it were a California or Australian gold mine. And, indeed, it is to them a discovery of no small value, for the tourist in Italy, north or south, will remember to have seen nearly every peasant girl and woman wearing a string of rose-pink beads, which in Engiand would be regarded as trinkets only fit for children: though trinkets only fit for children; though in the South they are valued almost on a par with the glass ornaments from Murano, with which even the loftiest ladies of Venice do not disdain to adorn hemselves. Thus the revelation of a new coral bank is, to the Southern Ital-ians, a cause of delight and profit equal to that, in other regions, of an unexhausted mine or virgin fishery. Our own importation of this pretty material is comparatively slight, averaging about £20,000 a year, it being regarded as a somewhat infantine or rustic adornment; yet it far exceeds that of amber and is almost equal to that of pearls. These caprices, as they may be termed, of taste and trade are in many respects remarkable, though it is quite intelligible that horn and ivory, being available for so many other uses, should be imported on a far more considerable scale. Of such trides trifles, however, is our commerce largely made up. It would scarcely occur to many that among the miscellanies of British commerce are carved peach and

cherry stones, the seeds of Australian peaches—used for the mounting of scarfpins-and palm fruit hollowed to serve as snuff boxes. The seeds of the Talipot palm, indeed, when polished and tinted, are often substituted in the market for coral itself, though the imposture is one easily detected. The true coral— "adornment of innocence," as Victor Hugo calls it, and transmutation of hu-

Chicago has a new industry, a hos-pital for diseased and orphan birds. Mrs A. F. Moir is the chief physician and matron of the institution, and is also head nurse and instructor-in-chief to young birds. There are medical, surgi-cal, and obstetric wards, an asylum for the blind, and an orphan department.

whether he was like his portrait, or unlike it; and whether the particlar shade of his eyes was black, or blue, or hazel, or green, or yellow, or mixture. At all these consultations the keeper assisted; and, in short, the lion was the sole and single subject of discussion till they sat him down to whist, and then the people relapsed into their old

Dust Baths for Fowls. How few there are of our breeders who give their poultry a chance to take a refreshing dust bath, though the benefits which the fowls derive from this system of bathing are manifold. Those dasks which has the like the true of the chance of system of bathing are manifold. Those flocks which have their liberty unrestrained and can roam around at will, do not need any especial arrangement for the purpose, but choose the most convenient bed of drylearth to be found. Look how they nestle down into the loose bed of dust; how they roll first on one side and then on the other; how they ruille up their feathers and throw the fine dust with feet and wings away. the fine dust with feet and wings away under their coats of feathers right to the place where the lice and other insects enemies of the poultry love to harbor, and then say that it does them no good. What a bath in cool, pure water is to a person of cleanly habits, a dust bath is to poultry, and no one who expects his fowls to do well, and to keep free from parasites, will be willing to deprive his birds of this cheap though very effective

means of so doing.

Poultry with free range on the farm will be able to help themselves to a dust bath, and find it, too, even if they have to go into the garden or flower beds to do so. With fowls in confinement, the means and matter must be supplied. company, and immediately began to apply himself seriously to the task of bringing the lion out, and putting him through the whole of his manoguvers. Such flashes of wit as he elicited from the lion! First of all, they began to make puns upon a salt-cellar, and then much the heart of a factorial whole obtained (it should be stored dust can be obtained (it should be stored). when there is plenty of shed or house room, and plenty of dry earth or street dust can be obtained (it should be stored away in barrels during the dry spell for future use), a wheelbarrow load or barrelful can be emptied in one corner, where it can be confined in a small space with narrow boards, so it does not get scattered and spread around when the hens are dusting themselves. Another good way, and it has the advantage of being more economical, is to get from the nearest grocery store, or make them yourself, which can be easily done, goodproprietor, wherein the latter takes all sized, shallow boxes made of some light the up-hill work, and is content to material. These are kept niled with dry earth or dust and put in some convenient place in the poultry house or sheds, where the poultry soon learn their uses. —Poultry Monthly.

### The Distribution of Manure.

If manure has been thoroughly rotted, yet preserved from wasteful leaching during the summer, it can be scattered over meadows or grain fields in early winter, with very complete diffusion and so as to reach every part of the surface and every feeding root before these awak? from their torpor and begin their active suction of the juices of the soil in April. For not only is the manure spread thinly and finely, but the rains and snow of winter make continually an infesion of this diffusion conveying an infusion of this diffusion, conveying it into the loam like as the roots next convey it from the soil into the stem channels of the various vegetating plants. The only improvement on this ractice is that which obviates loss from washing away off frozen ground, or leaching away through sand, namely, the gardeners' practice of keeping the manure sheltered until the plants begin to want it, and then applying it in liquid form. The effect on plants in a state of growth, and therefore able to "take it ea," is most obvious and striking. The ate Thomas Rivers, of Sawbridgeworth so famous for the superior growth of his roses, dwarf trees and orchard-house culture, urged the application of liquid manure, strong like soup or beer, in manure, strong like soup or beer, in January, but weaker, like tea, through the season of active growth. He preferred night soil, and next cow-dung. Travelers in China all speak admiringly of the great yield they obtain from the soil, but all feel disgusted at their process. They continually feed with dissolved and well-diluted human orders. solved and well-diluted human ordure and habit seems to have quite deadened their sense of what is most offensive to a Western barbarian. They slop the enriching slop about as if it were purest water, or even eau de Cologne ap-plied to a better practical purpose than that odoriferous eau is specifically adapted to. - New York Tribune.

## Cows and the Weather.

Cows are very sensitive to the influence of the weather. In bright, clear days their vital forces are more active and vigorous, digestion is more rapid, and assimilation and waste are more active, and secretions which, like butter. depend upon the destruction of tissue, abundant. Lassitude is favorable to ransulation, because it relaxes the delicate membranes and makes the passage of liquids easier, and consequently more abundant. Thus, while the fats in milk diminish, the albuminoids increase in muggy weather; and yet a given weight of milk makes less cheese than in fur weather. This loss in cheese is owing to the fact that as the albumen of the blood passes over into the milk vessels, the major part of it is converted into caseine, which is coagulable by rennet, while albumen is not. This change from albumen to caseine is effected by the vital forces, and is more or less complete as they vary in strength.
The greater energy of bright days increases the per cent. of caseine, and makes that of albumen less. In muggy weather this is reversed. These changes often amount to enough to make five per cent. difference in the yield of cheese in favor of good weather, while the total of albuminoids, as shown by analysis, is the greater in the muggy days. From the decrease in fat and the increase of albuminoids, which are heavier than fat, the milk of the muggy days shows the greater specific gravity and yields a less per cent. of butter .- Professor L. B.

Health Hints.

A certain cure for felon, says an exchange, is to wind a cloth loosely about the finger, eaving the end free. in common gunpowder until the afflicted part is entirely covered. Keep the whole wet with spirits of camphor.

The inhalation of air charged with ammonia vapors, as a remedy for whooping cough, has been tried in France with success. One of the methods of application employed is boiling ammonia in the room where the patient is.

Doctor Millet, a French army surgeon recommends powdered aloes as a dress-ing for wounds, both as a means of favoring cicatrization, and for closing them. It is said to relieve the severe pain almost immediately, and requires to be renewed only at long intervals. The following drink for relieving sick-

ness of the stomach was introduced by Doctor Halahan, and is said to be very Hugo calls it, and transmutation of human bones, according to Shakespeare—as a thoroughly Italian product, and the Sicilians fishers are making the best, while trying not to spoil the market of their latest discovery.

Palatable and agreeable: Beat up one egg very well, say for twenty minutes, then add fresh milk, one pint; water, one pint; sugar, to make it palatable; boil, and let it cool; drink when cold. If it becomes curds and whey it is use-

To Break up a Broody Hen. A writer gives this method: "You inclose the hen in a coop (light or dark), and keep her there for three days and three nights. She must not have a partical of victuals to eat or drink. When she emerges she will be so 'run mad' hungry as to banish all thought of her former intentions. No fear of starvation in this level. in this plan. I have practiced it for years, and recommended it to hundreds. It is a sovereign cure. Several hens may be put together. One obstinate case in a hundred may occur. Then repeat the

Feed Your Horses Well. Many farmers who keep horses do not think it profitable to feed much

topics of conversation—themselves and FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD, grain, and frequently feed poor hay. As a consequence of such management the animals are not worth much for lator. When the occasion arises for putting horses thus fed at hard work, they are found out of e indition and unable to perform a reasonable task, while in the spring they require extra feeding for a few weeks, or else the work must go on with horses unfit for the business. It is far better to give the horses a little grain during the winter, when, should an emergency arise, they are equal to the occasion.

Extra Feed for Cows.

Cows giving milk should not be allowed to fall off in quantity from insufficient feed. It is more difficult to increase the flow of milk after a shrinkage from lack of full feed than to keep up a high activity of the secretion by artificial feed. When the habit of diminished with a continuous at a particular time of the milk secretion at a particular time of the year is established, as it will be by repyear is established, as it will be by representation, it is not easy to prevent it entirely by liberal feeding. The habit will also be transmitted to the offspring as a family characteristic that will diminish the value of an animal as a producer of milk. Give the cows extra feed as soon as the pasture begins to get short.—American Agriculturist.

### Stewart's Bequests. The Guardian, a religious newspaper published in the interests of the Protest-

ant Episcopal church, states that endow-ments have been made at Garden City that will aggregate \$3,000,000, "to be devoted to building, equipping and furnishing a collegiate building, where it is intended to educate both sexes for a charge less than \$100 a year." No endowments of any kind have been made by Mrs. Stewart and Judge Hilton, for the simple reason that there are no completed institutions to be endowed. cathedral is still unfinished; St. Paul's school for boys will not be complete for a year; the work on the bishop's house has not gone many feet above ground; and the question of endowment is ob-viously premature. The two diocesan schools at Garden City occupy houses belonging to the Stewart estate, but are self-supporting. It is not likely that St. Paul's school will ever need a large endowment fund. The cathedral, however, will be a white elephant of the largest proportions on the hands of the diocese, unless it is liberally endowed. The Guardian continues: "One build-ing is now nearly completed and will ing is now nearly completed and whit accommodate 500 students. Two other buildings of equal dimensions will be erected beside it. A divinity school will be established in Garden City." The building, which will be completed next year, will accommodate 500 bo s, provided 200 of them camp out in "the grounds, walks, groves or parks that will surround them," or take lodgings in the town, which now consists of seventy houses. As for the second building for boys, it will be time enough to talk about it when there is the re-motest need of it. The divinity school has already been established and has entered upon its third year.

A Queer Custom. In China, when it is desirable to get rid of some very inflential official, it is done in a very polite manner. He is not condemned to death. He only receives a neat parcel, containing a silken cord, with an imperial dispatch setting forth that, in consequence of his great virtues and many services, the emperor is graciously pleased to allow him to strangle or hang himself; and the recipient is thereupon supposed to write a careful answer, thanking his majesty for his consideration, and stating that the hint will be immediately taken.

As a rule the unlucky official does finish himself off with all dispatch. But a case occurred not long ago in Pekin which sadly outraged all feelings of Chinese court propriety. General Shang-yu, who, during the last China war, commanded, the body of men which treacherously seized Sir Harry Parkes and several others under a fla of truce-most of the poor f llows dying afterward in great torment—was one of those indiscreet men whose tongues are too long for their safety.

After the war he took a local command, and having once been rebuked by the empress-mother, indulged in some remarks about her character. Of course some kind friend told the empress; and sometime afterward, a subordinate of Shang-yu's charging him with some offense he was ordered to the capital for trial. He came boldly, trusting to his great wealth to escape unpleasent consequences. He was lodged in prison, but allowed to do much as he liked, and some of his wives used to come and see him delib.

him daily.

He staid there so long, and was so comfortable, that he began to think he had been forgotten, and in an evil hour has been forgotten, and in an evil nour he sent in a petition to be put at once on ou trial. The Emperor Tankwong had died since his arrest, and the empresses were in reality governing through the regent. Prince Kung; and General Shang-yu littleknew that his incautious remarks had been repeated. When the petitions of the day were submitted to the junior empress, his was read and he was ordered to be beheaded. There was nothing for it but to obey the empress's orders; and a decree "permitting" him to strangle himself was immediately drawn up, and sent to him with the usual package of silken cord. But Shang-yu didn't take at all a proper view of his duties, and he did not lend himself to the operation. It was not etiquette to call in the jailers to strangle him, and the bearer of the bowstring and the governor of the jail were hardly strong enough to cope with a tolerably muscular man who objected to letting them hang him. However, they got the cord round a beam, and after a long course of reasoning got him to mount a stool and put his neck in the noose. It must have been very much like Punch and Judy. For fear he should change his mind, they did not allow him to kick the stool away himself, as ss customary, but pulled it away them-ieives; and when his wives came that ay, as usual, to dinner, they were shown his corpse still hanging.

They met, they smiled, they wept, hey loved. He called her Jane, she called him Thomas; a richer man rode down the lane, and Tom brought suit for breach of promise,-Steubenville

> [Washington Critic.] SAVED BY OIL.

Mrs. Susanna Asmus, No. 11 Bartlett street, Baltimore, Md., had for twenty-two years been a sufferer from sores and pains in her limbs. She tried many remedies without any favorable results. Happening to hear of St. Jacobs Oil, she concluded at last to try it. The result was wonderful. The sore healed, the pains vanished, and she is now well again.

According to the latest returns the population of the the United Kingdom. is estimated for England and Waies, 25,480.161; Scotland, 3.661,292; Ireland, 5,363,590. Total, 34,505,043.

[Jackson (Mich.) Daily Patriot.] We learn from Mess. Moore & Hum-phrey, that St. Jacobs Oil is regarded as the very best selling liniment ever sold, and is giving the Irighest satisfaction. It has effected many good cures,

Proportions of the Human Figure. The proportions of the human figure are six times the length of the feet. Whether the form is slender or plump, the rule holds good. Any deviation from it is a departure from the highest beauty in proportion. The Greeks made all their statues according to this rule. all their statues according to this rule. The face, from the highest point of the forehead, where the hair begins, to the chin, is one-tenth of the stature. The hand, from the wrist to the middle foreinger, is the same. From the top of the chest to the highest point of the forehead is a seventh. If the face, from the roots of the hair to the chin, is divided into three equal parts, the first division determines the place where the eyebrows meet, and the second the place of the nostrils. The height from the feet to the top of the head is the distance from the contraction of the fingers when the the extremity of the fingers when the arms are extended.

The mild splendors of the rising sun, the ruddy, glowing tints of the evening, the moon's calm radiance in a serene night-all these swell our bosoms with pleasure; but sweeter, still sweeter, is the recollection of a benevolent deed.

Our mothers young and old all praise Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup; for it is the best thing for Babies while Teething. Price 25 cents a bottle,

The lotus plant grows plentifully in China, and is prized for its seeds, flow-ers and roots, all of which form part of the food of the people, and also figure among their popular medicines.

Dr C. E. Shoemaker, the well-known aural surg on of Reading, Pa., offers to send by mail, free harge, a valuable little book on deafness and du sees of the car—specially on running car aid catarrh, and their proper treatment —going references and testimonials that will entisty the most skeptical. Address as above.

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The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., Will send their Electro-Voltain Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days' trial. See their advertisement in this paper headed, "On 30 Days' VEGETINE is acknowledged by all classes of

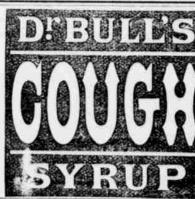
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Calves-Common to Extra State	04%		06₺
Sheep		0	0636
Lambs		<b>6</b> .	06
Eogs-Live	0536		05%
Dressed		<b>a</b> .	07%
Floar-Ex. State, good to fancy 4		85	75
Western, good to fancy 4		100	50
Wheat-No. 2 Red 1		@ 1	07%
No. 1 White 1	07	@ 1	0736
Bye-State		100	87%
Barley-Two-Rowed State		(6)	65
Corn-Ungcade: Western Mixed Bouthern Yellow	50%		5134
	38	6	5536
Oats-White State		@	3934
Hav-Medium to prime.		@ 1	37 M
		(4)	95
Straw-Long Rye, per cwt	25	3	30
Pork-Mess, now		æ16	
Lard-City Steam	30		37.16
Petroleum-Crude 05% (807%		ned	
Butter-State Creamery		(A)	26
Diary	17	ä	23
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