LOCAL NOTICES.

Cash paid for Butter and Eggs at Harden's.

Timothy and Clover Seed for sale at Harden's.

Kid Gloves nicely cleaned, and Self-Fitting Charts sold cheap at Mrs. Cary's.-m20-4t.

For SALE.—A good building lot on Queen Street. Also a house and lot. Inquire of March 6, 1872-tf. H. H. WOOD.

Mr. C. C. Mathers left last week for New York, and is still in the city selecting a full stock of new spring goods. Full particulars next week.

Collins & Co.'s Cast: Cast Steel Plows only $5 each. For information how to obtain them address COLLINS & Co., 212 Water St., N. Y.—Feb. 28, 3m.

There will be a sale of valuable live stock, farming implements and household furniture on the farm of Mr. Ezra Stevens next Saturday, the 30th instant, beginning at 9 a. m.

Pills which contain antimony, quinine and calomel should be avoided, as severe griping pains would be their only result. The safest, gentlest, and best pills are *Parsons' Purgative or Anti-Bilious Pills.*

A new advertisement of Mr. Thomas Harden's is crowded out this week. It will appear in our next issue. Meanwhile, let those of our readers who want fresh spring goods at low figures give Mr. Harden a call.

More than forty years has elapsed since *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* was first invented, during which time hundreds of thousands have been benefitted by its use.—Probably no article ever became so universally popular with all classes as *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.*

UPHOLSTERING.—Persons having repairs or new work in the above line to be done this spring, will need to bring it in before the fifteenth of April, as our upholsterer will be absent for two or three months from that date. VAN HORN & CHANDLER.
Wellsboro, March 27, 1872-2w.

Mrs. A. B. Graves having just visited the city has an extensive stock of new millinery and fancy goods of the latest and freshest styles. A visit to her store in the Cone House block will convince any one posted in such matters that there is no finer stock to select from and no cheaper place to trade than at Mrs. Graves's. Don't forget the location—in the Cone House, next door to the hotel entrance.

The new M. E. Church in Mansfield (D. V.) will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God, Thursday, April 18th, 1872. Preaching at 11 o'clock a. m., by the Rev. B. I. Ives of Auburn, N. Y. and at 7 o'clock p. m., by Rev. Dr. Buck of Wellsboro, Pa.

The Ministry and Laity of Troy district, and the former pastors of this church are specially invited to be present.

W. D. TAYLOR.
Mansfield, March 27, 1872-4w.

DEDICATION.—The new M. E. Church at Marsh, Tioga Co., Pa., will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God on Sabbath, April 16th, 1872. Rev. E. C. Wright, of Syracuse, N. Y., will preach at 10½ a. m., and Rev. D. W. C. Huntington, D. D., of Troy District, at 7 p. m. All friends are and all our brethren and friends are cordially invited to come and see what (God is doing in the hearts of the people) we are right in Chatham.

W. H. RUMSEY,
March 27, 1872-2. Pastor M. E. Church.

The Agitator.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1872.

Wellsboro Post Office.

On and after January 1, 1872, mails will open and close at this office at the following hours:

MAILS OPEN.

A. (Daily) 12.30 P. M. | Coud'spt, Mon. Th. 12 M.
" " 6.00 " | Cedar Run, Tu., Fr., 2 P. M.
Jersey Block, Tuesdays and Fridays..... 12 M.

MAILS CLOSE.

A. (Daily) 1.30 P. M. | Coud'spt, Mo. Th. 1.45 P. M.
" " 7.45 A. M. | Cedar Run, Mo. Th. 8.30 A. M.
Jersey Block, Tues'ys and Fridays..... 2.45 P. M.

G. W. MERRICK, P. M.
Wellsboro, Jan. 1, 1872-tf.

Home Affairs.

Briefs.

—This is Passion Week.

—The last day of March is Easter Sunday.

—The pleasantest way to ride last week was on foot.

—Elmira has a colored policeman. We guess he is useful as a "shadow" detect-

—Rev. N. L. Reynolds baptized four persons in the Baptist church Sunday evening

—When warm weather does come it must be of the melting kind, to make up for our December in March.

—Service at St. Paul's at 7:30 every evening this week except Tuesday; also Friday morning at 10:30.

—The *Valley Enterprise* has been removed from Laceyville to Mansfield. We understand the paper will retain the old name.

—Last Thursday evening a small unoccupied dwelling house near Blossburg, the property of Mr. E. J. Jones, was destroyed by fire.

—Dr. A. Ridgway, druggist, of Rome, this county, intends to remove to Mansfield about the 1st of April, to engage in the business.

—The collector of Canton is *doggedly* performing official duties. He advertises to sell at auction all the canines that shall not pay the tax.

—Some trees were recently cut in Lindley, this county, that made eight logs of twenty feet, the first three logs measuring a thousand feet.

—Services connected with the Baptist church will be held in Odd Fellows' Hall, commencing this (Wednesday) evening at 7 o'clock. The Baptist Hall, for the benefit of the church. The public are invited.

—A severe cold seems to be prevailing among children and all other ages. Some of the physicians call it epidemic but not contagious.

—It seems as that Mr. Willis Gibson, a young man about twenty-one, made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide on the morning of the 19th, by taking poison.

—The old house dwelling house on the corner of Main and Main streets, Tioga, is to be moved next week, to make way for a brick block. Just what form or size the new edifice will assume, isn't certain yet, but it will be a valuable one.

—The conductor of the emigrant train on which was taken a sick man at the depot in this place a few days since, informs us that the stranger died of a fever, was cared for by the Superintendent of the Poor and lodged in the Corporation Office the next morning, when an inquest was held and a post mortem examination made. It was concluded the man died of typhoid fever. He was a Swiss, Bartlez Giacomo, by name, and had just immigrated.

—The *Golden Courier* appeared last week in a new type in the reading columns. The pages look well; but the outside and the new head astonish us somewhat from that establishment. Why the Courier should so closely copy the Corning Journal we can't imagine, when the old style much better. It seems to us the senior must have been napping when that addled head was set aside.

—Our highly esteemed townsman, Hon. Jos. H. White, had a severe fall some two weeks since, which resulted in serious injury, perhaps even in the fracture of his hip bone. He has been confined to his bed since the accident; but is doing as well as could be expected from the severity of his injury. His numerous friends extend to him their heart-felt sympathies, and hope he may soon be sufficiently restored to be out again.

THE TREMAINE CONCERTS.—Last week Monday evening the Hall was about half filled with people assembled to listen to the music and witness the comicalities of the Tremaine Brothers and J. G. Pierson. We regretted that the audience was not larger, for we felt sure that the troupe deserved a bumper. But we consoled ourselves with the reflection that this was the first time the company had ever been heard in Wellsboro, and that they always improved upon acquaintance. We felt sure that Tuesday evening would witness a better turnout; and so it did. That simple fact is the most complimentary, as it is the most welcome indorsement any public performers can receive.

We don't pretend to musical cultivation enough to enable us to criticise the entertainment. We only know that it pleased us; and that it seemed to delight our more musical friends, many of whom were enthusiastic in their praise of it. Mr. Pierson's rendering of the bass solo "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep" was excellent, while the final quartette "Come where my Love lies Dreaming" was simply exquisite. The very fact that these songs are old favorites familiar to every ear renders them the more severe test of a singer's quality. Of Master Willie it is only necessary to say that he elicited great applause and was complimented by numerous *encores*, especially when arrayed in all the mysteries of the female toilette.

But the excellence of the music was not the only commendable feature of the entertainment. The acting—and there was not a little of it—was equally good. The mobility and comicality of Pierson's face and voice in burlesque are things to be seen and enjoyed, not described nor criticised. In short, take them as a whole, these concerts were unusually attractive and entertaining, and we think, if they are ever repeated, that we can safely assure the troupe of a warm welcome to Wellsboro.

A SMASH-UP.—There was quite an exciting runaway on Main street last Monday about one o'clock in the afternoon. A black colt, belonging to a Mr. Sutton of Whitneyville, started from the front of the meat market on the south side of the street, ran across to the Cone House sidewalk, barely missing the front steps, then brought down Hart's new liquor sign before you could say "Jack Robinson," and brought up on his side against a tree, the curbstone and a couple of other teams. He quickly jumped up again, however, and played circus a few minutes in the middle of the street with the demolished buggy hanging at his heels. But he was soon caught and quieted. The greater part of the damage fell upon Mr. Sutton's buggy. The colt did not appear to be hurt any, though of course this piece of experience hasn't benefitted him materially.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOL—THE MEETING FRIDAY NIGHT.—The court room was well filled last Friday evening by an audience called together to hear Prof. F. A. Allen of Mansfield lecture on the subject of education, and to take into consideration what should be done to advance the interests of our public school. The meeting lasted about three hours, breaking up at half past ten, and during the whole time every person present seemed deeply interested in the proceedings. There was evident on all sides an earnest purpose to further the interests of our public graded school and make it what it should be for the credit of Wellsboro and the benefit of the present generation of children.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. Webb, and it was organized by the election of Mr. Hugh Young as President and Mr. A. F. Barnes as Secretary. The Chairman then introduced Professor Allen, who said the most important question to-day is the question of education; all others sink into utter insignificance by the side of it. There is only one subject of equal importance, and that is the Cross of Christ. The educational problem before the people of this State is: Given the 800,000 children of the State put at the age of six years into the hands of 12,000 teachers, how shall they be rendered back at sixteen years of age prepared to enter upon the duties of life as men and women. The common idea was that the only parties involved in this question were the children and the teachers, but the truth is there were other factors included in the problem. The parents of the children were included, and on them largely depended the result.

We should remember that in less than twenty-five years the children of to-day will occupy every place now filled by us. They will own our lands, run all our banks and railroads, and fill all our offices and positions. The future nation lies wrapped up in the children to-day as surely as the oak lies in the acorn. The felon's cell, the prisons, the poor houses, and the 20,000 annual drunkard's graves will also be filled from these boys of to-day. It becomes us then to consider well the question how we are to train these boys, and it was not a small nor a mean question. It is a fearful fact that the criminal class now is younger by far than it was a few years ago. He found this was so all over the country, in all our large cities. He found in the Maine state-prison one-half the convicts under 30 and one-fourth of them under 20 years of age. Why is it that crime is so on the increase? and that every year our criminals are a younger class? It is because we do not meet the question of the education of our boys properly, but look at it as we might have done fifty years ago.—Temptations for boys were now increased on every hand. Every public improvement brought in its train a new class of evils. He had no doubt we already felt this here in Wellsboro; he knew they did in Mansfield.

We do not appreciate the common school, although our school system in Pennsylvania was perhaps the best in the country. We do not appreciate and sympathise with the teachers as we should. He had taught school thirty-five years, beginning when it was regarded as very small business, indeed. He believed the feeling on that point was better now, but teachers were still generally looked down upon; they were not regarded as on a social equality with other men. Many a parent would not recognize a teacher out of the school room. The ministers are recognized and respected in society, and he believed that in comparison with the teachers they are not worth the snap of your finger, when you consider the work each has to do. He exhorted the people of Wellsboro to respect the teacher for the sake of the cause he is engaged in. Do parents visit the schools as they should? He cared not what fine buildings you erected, what expensive books you furnished, what high salaries you paid your teachers, the school could not prosper unless you gave it your attention and sympathy. Let no month pass that you do not know what is going on in the school house, and how your children are getting along there.

Another trouble with our boys is that they do not have the homes they need to shield them from the manifold temptations to which they are exposed. The young boy is overflowing with life and spirits which must find an outlet. His wants are legion; he will turn the house upside down, until at last he is told to go anywhere outdoors to get rid of him. He goes into the public street, and listens with open ears to the blasphemous and obscene talk of the corner loafers—talk from which his mother would give the world to protect him—while she is at home engaged in that most senseless of all occupations—making tatting. She may one day stand before the judgement-seat charged with the loss of that boy's soul, and have to plead to her credit only a few yards of useless tatting made to be worn out of sight. We should give our boys attractive books at home. If we furnish them there only with Baxter's Saints' Rest and the Book of Martyrs we may find them some day with dime novels in their pockets. There are many homes where even the county paper is not taken, where there are no pictures and nothing to interest any boy. Then the boy feels that home is a good place to eat and sleep and get his clothes mended, but for companionship and pleasure he prefers the saloon.

Fathers should spend at least half an hour each day in talking with their boys. There are plenty who talk *at* them when they do something wrong; but few who talk to them as they should to win their love and confidence. We don't enter into their diversions as we should. One of the pleasantest recollections of the speaker's life was of his mother sitting by his side and playing "cat's cradle" with him to keep him contented in the house. He felt sure if he could induce all parents to know where their children were between dark and bedtime he could improve society fifty per cent. within five years.

There was a general complaint that farmers' boys would not remain farmers when they grew up. Probably nine-tenths of the sons of farmers in Tioga county now above 16 years of age are fully determined to leave the farm as soon as they can. The reason is that their fathers don't identify them with the farm—don't give them an interest in it, as they should. They make drudges of them; *don't allow them means to* make them feel respectable among men, and then wonder that they want to change for some work where they can have decent clothes and pleasant surroundings. The "old man" tells the boy that he must be as saving as he can; that when he dies—and he probably won't live forever!—*everything shall be the son's.* Meanwhile the boy thinks there is some chance of dying first himself, and would prefer to take some of the earnings as he goes along. The true way is to identify your boy with every field, and give him a share in every crop.

Finally, we should remember that neglected childhood brings vicious manhood. The question is not whether our children shall be educated. Education they will have,—if not of one kind, then of another. We cannot prevent their education; but we can determine of what sort it shall be. Then it becomes every father and mother to look well to the educational interests of their children.

The band then played a tune, and Maj. Merrick was called upon to speak. He said that we all believe in schools, and in being taxed to maintain them, for when we build school houses we sow seed-thoughts. He thought it was a good law of ancient Greece that the parent who did not educate his children should have no claim upon them for support in his old age. There is no such law here; but no parent here had the least excuse for neglecting his child's education, for it was free to all; and it was really more important than their maintenance. What we needed was a higher, broader, deeper education of the mind, heart and body—an education that goes down deeper than the frosts of revolution. Build more school houses, employ more teachers, pay them better wages, and so make it an inducement for able men to become teachers. And to every school house he would attach a gymnasium. Place the Bible in the public schools and keep it there. Make education compulsory. Ignorance is the great danger of the country to-day. Let us remember that "the education of the few is despotism; the education of the many is liberty."

Mr. J. B. Niles was called out and excused himself on account of a cold. He heartily indorsed what had been said. He was a member elect of the School Board, and if he lived to take his seat, he would always vote for the advancement of the graded school.

The Chairman thought the discussion so far was a little too general. He wanted to ask a conundrum which was this: How are we to put 500 scholars into buildings intended for 300?

Rev. Dr. Buck said that he could not answer that question; but he wished to reply to one point of Prof. Allen's remarks. He was surprised to hear what that gentleman had said about the social standing of teachers. He had lived in this State only about eighteen months; but he was well acquainted with Elmira, Geneva, Rochester and several other places in New York, and he was sure there was no such feeling about teachers in any of those places.

Prof. Allen said that he had taught school fifteen years in the State of New York, and he thought his statement in that regard was correct. Of course, there might not be the same feeling in some of the larger towns where the more prominent teachers were located—men who would compel respect anywhere.

Dr. Webb said he was not going to answer the Chairman's conundrum. He had been a school director for ten years, and had always done what he could to sustain the school. We have now between four and five hundred school children in Wellsboro. Their parents claim that they want a good school. It takes eight teachers, at least—one to every fifty scholars. Those eight teachers' salaries amounted to not less than $4,000 each year. The directors levy a tax to pay them, and the parents look at it and complain of the "tremendous taxation." The directors have had some trouble in keeping teachers; two have left within a year. One young man whom we paid $40 per month left, and immediately got $80, and he now receives $100 per month, and that in the poor county of Elk.—So long as he remained a school director, he was determined to do all in his power to give Wellsboro a good school.

Maj. Merrick said our school houses were not large enough; we should build now ones.

Rev. Mr. Reynolds said he had heard each lecture of the Hermaic course this winter, but not one of them had been so interesting to him as the proceedings of this meeting. If he lived to be seventy-five years old his happiness depended not so much upon his worldly condition, not even so much upon his health as upon his five children. The most important question that could engage our attention was the proper education of our children. And looked at merely in a money point of view, it was certain that no improvement would *pay* so well as a new school building that would cost $50,000. He knew this, for he had seen how it worked. A few years ago, when it was decided to build a good school at Mansfield, he purchased property there, and after the school was established he sold it at an advance of four hundred per cent. Then, let us build a house that would be a credit to the place and the county, and make Wellsboro such an educational center as it should be.

Rev. Mr. Karcher remarked that it was well known that water could not be made to rise higher than its source. To raise the school we must raise the sentiment of the community. We are told that we must educate the rising generation physically, intellectually and morally. Let us look for a moment at the question of their moral education. He had known most brilliant and useful men whom the highest intellectual education did not save from drunkards' graves. We must create a public sentiment here in Wellsboro that will take hold of our young men and lift them up. That sentiment now was not high enough, nor pure enough. He knew that older men talked in a way that debauched our young men. The moral condition of the young men is deplorable to-day. He did not refer to the lower class of society, but to men thinking themselves the best in the place. We must elevate every sentiment of the community. We must make our homes centers of purity, culture, love and conscientiousness. His heart bled when he thought what many of our young men were to become. He believed Wellsboro has entered upon an educational career which can not be hindered or thwarted by any man's efforts. Like the giant in the Scandinavian legend, the school interests are impervious to any blows of ours. You can not stop them any more than you can turn back the shadow on the dial. There is a sentiment in the place different from that of five or even three years ago. The people of Wellsboro will yet be ashamed of their present school buildings. It was not for him to say what should be done in that regard; but with all the talk he was sorry that the solid men of Wellsboro had not been called upon to say what *they* would like to see done.

Calls were made for Mr. William Bache, who rose and said that so far as he was able to contribute toward a new school building, he should be happy to do so. [Applause.]

Rev. Mr. Karcher thought that the most eloquent speech of the evening.

Prof. Allen said Troy in Bradford county had honored herself by building a school house that was spoken of as a model in the State reports. That house cost $22,000, and the men who gave the money were better off to-day than before it was given. He did not see of considering the greatness and wealth of the place, why Wellsboro should not put up a building costing $50,000. He would not have them pay the money all down; the tax should be extended over at least five years, so that the generation coming on the stage should have some part and interest in the work. He wished to warn the people of Wellsboro that there were other towns in Tioga county that were plotting to get their Principal away from them, and unless something was done to give him a decent place to teach in, they might succeed.

Mr. John W. Bailey, being called out, said he would vote always on the side of education.

Mr. John R. Bowen said he never complained that taxes were not high enough, and he never found any fault about paying them. He was always in favor of a good school.

Mr. J. B. Potter was in favor of the graded school, and of putting up a $50,000 building. He liked Wellsboro well enough, and the people well enough; but he was staying here mainly to educate his children. He should not stay more than a year or two longer, however, if he had to send them to those old buildings.

Mr. William Roberts said he was ready to pay his proportion towards the work.

Mr. C. L. Wilcox said if they proposed to start the new school building, he would put down the first $500. [Applause.]

Prof. Winters said that we had just passed through what might be called the season of dread in regard to the general public health. The result was that at the close of the last term there were one hundred children in the village not attending the school. There was danger that many of those children would hereafter be found in the streets. He therefore appealed to parents to see that every child possible should be at school on the first day of the next term. Parents had not done their duty in visiting the school. He proposed hereafter, if he could get the use of the court room, to have an examination of some one department there once a month, and he urged parents to attend upon those examinations.

On motion of Dr. Webb a vote of thanks was unanimously extended to Prof. Allen, and the meeting adjourned.

MAINSBURG ITEMS.—It is quite sickly at Mainsburg yet; but there have been no deaths at the place for nearly a year past.

—Dr. G. D. Maine has fully recovered from his recent illness. Some people near Covington heard that he was dead, and came here to attend his funeral.

—Mr. R. H. Doud is at Elmira under treatment by Dr. Up De Graff for sore eyes.

—The material for the new Odd Fellows' Hall is upon the ground, and the work of building will begin as soon as the mercury ceases to report below zero. The edifice will be two stories, 80 by 60 feet. It is expected to have it ready for dedication by the Fourth of July.

—From present indications it appears that the talk of an eight thousand dollar M. E. church at this place is to be discontinued until next year. REPEATER.

RAILROAD MEETING IN MANSFIELD.—Pursuant to public notice, a large and enthusiastic meeting assembled on the evening of March 19th, 1872, to take into consideration the proposed Railroad from Elmira to Mansfield. Organized by electing A. J. Ross President, Dr. J. P. Morris Vice President, and Andrew Sherwood Secretary.—After listening to a number of spirited addresses, in which the feasibility and importance of the route were fully discussed, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The growing interests of our place, and the undeveloped resources of this portion of Tioga Valley, consisting of the *material* wealth of a country,—such as coal, iron, lumber, bark, marl, valuable stone quarries, unequalled and unsurpassed grazing and dairying regions, demand a more accessible and proximate outlet and market, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Mansfield and surrounding country, in convention assembled, believe that a Railroad from this point to Elmira running in almost air-line course, would not only greatly conduce to the good of our people, but add in no small degree to the already rapidly growing interests and wealth of Elmira.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention, based upon the testimony of several experienced, practical railroad men who have been over the proposed route, that it is not only feasible, but highly practicable.

Resolved, That for the purpose of bringing this subject more fully before the attention of those interested, a committee of five be appointed to confer with the citizens of Elmira, and to make such other investigations as may be deemed advantageous to the interests of this project.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to secure the right of way to the State line, and to do all in our power to aid in perfecting the proposed plan of connecting these two points by rail.

The following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to consult with the people of Elmira: A. J. Ross, Albert Sherwood, Dr. C. V. Elliott, Prof. F. A. Allen, and Hon. S. B. Elliott.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary to furnish copies of these proceedings to the following papers for publication: the Elmira *Advertiser*, Elmira *Gazette*, Wellsboro AGITATOR, Wellsboro *Democrat*, Valley *Enterprise*, and Northern Tier *Gazette*.

On motion it was resolved, That this meeting adjourn to meet at the call of the President. A. J. ROSS, President.

ANDREW SHERWOOD, Sec'y.

MARRIAGES.

BAILEY—PITTS.—Thursday evening, March 14th, 1872, by Rev. W. D. Taylor, Mr. J. W. Bailey, of Mansfield, and Miss E. J., youngest daughter of Aquilas Pitts, of Richmond, Pa.

GRAVES—WILCOX.—By Rev. Mr. Stanley, Mr. Samuel M. Graves, of Mansfield, Pa. and Miss Sarah J. Wilcox, of Elmira, N. Y.

KING—WAGSTAFF.—In this village, March 23, 1872, by Rev. D. D. Buck, D. D., Mr. Charles King and Miss Anna Wagstaff, both of Antrim.

DEATHS.

WEBSTER—In Charleston, March 20, of *cerebro spinal meningetis*, Amanda L. Webster, aged 13 years.

HILL—In Ward, on the 9th instant, Lucy, wife of James D. Hill, aged 71 years.

Susquehanna county papers please copy.

WELLSBORO MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

E. R. KIMBALL, *Retail Grocer.*

WELLSBORO, MARCH 25, 1872.

DEALERS	PAY FOR	SELL AT
Flour, per bbl	$0 00	6@$10 00
Buckwheat flour, per cwt	—	4 00
Wheat, white, per bushel	1 60	—
Wheat, red, "	1 40	—
Wheat, spring, "	1 30	—
Buckwheat, "	70	—
Corn, shelled, "	90	1 00
Oats, "	40	60
Barley, "	90	—
Rye, "	90	—
Clover seed, "	6 50	6 50
Timothy seed, "	4 50	4 50
Beans, "	—	—
Corn meal, per cwt	—	2 25
Feed, per cwt	—	2 00
Potatoes, per bush	50	60
Apples, green, per bush	1 25	1 50
Onions, per bushel	1 00	1 25
Turnips, per bush	25	—
Pork, per lb	7½	10
Hams, per lb	12½	15
Shoulders, per lb	10	12½
Butter, per lb	25	35
Cheese, per lb	14	18
Lard, per lb	12½	15
Tallow, per lb	8	10
Honey, per lb	20	20
Beeswax, per lb	30	—
Vinegar, per gal	—	40
Eggs, per dozen	17	20
Dried apples, per lb	12½	15
Dried peaches, per lb	—	15
Dried cherries, per lb	—	40
Dried blackberries, per lb	8	12½
Dried raspberries, black, per lb	20	25
Dried raspberries, red, per lb	20	25
Cranberries per qt	—	20
Hay, per ton	—	15 00
Wood, 18 inches, per cord	—	2 00
Wood, 8 feet, per cord	—	4 00
Codfish, per ton	6 75@7	25
Coal, soft	—	5 00
Ground plaster, per ton	—	8 50
Sugar, "A" coffee, per lb	—	13½
Sugar, yellow, per lb	—	12½
Sugar, brown, per lb	11@12	—
Teas, green, per lb	75@1	50
Teas, black, per lb	50@1	25
Kerosene, per gal	—	40

Jan. 1, 1872.