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VOLUME XV.

LOWELL, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1880.

WHERE EARTH AND HEAVEN MEET.

Whether between the meadows green, Where sun and shadow play; Or where the clouds are blue, With tints of heaven grey; Or where the hills descend to meet the sea, Beyond the line Where earth and heaven meet.

The Missing Pocketbook.

The sun was fast setting one glorious April day, when the train drew up at a railroad station in Delaware county, N. Y. A plain, though neatly dressed young lady stepped on the platform, her trunk was set off, and the train went speeding on its way. The young girl looked around, and seeing no one was about entering the waiting room at the depot, when a buggy drove up, a gentleman stepped out and approached her.

"Have I the honor of addressing Miss Davey," he said, "the lady who has engaged to teach over in the Hollow?" "She bowed assent. "I am Mr. Palmer, the director. Is this your trunk? Very well, just step in here." He helped her to a seat in the buggy, stowed her trunk safely away, then took a seat beside her, and drove rapidly. They soon drew up at the door of a rather dilapidated looking building.

"We have engaged your board with Mrs. Taylor," he said, "the house looks rather shabby on the outside, but Mrs. Taylor is wealthy, and I guess you will find it comfortable. She never keeps a servant, for her family is small. She has a little girl there she took from the orphanage, Maggie, who with Mrs. Taylor and Davey, her nephews, occupy the house." He rapped and Mrs. Taylor herself answered the summons.

"Mrs. Taylor, this is Miss Davey, our school teacher, who is to board with you here. Now take good care of her. I have in to help me bring in the trunk." "Thus the young lady was introduced to her new home. When bedtime came she was shown to the parlor bedroom of which was a chamber room off the service, and she was left in the neighborhood that Davey was wonderfully sweet on the school teachers.

She came home from school one night, and found her trunk had been unusually annoying that day. As she passed through the parlor on the way to her room she noticed a couple of strangers seated there with Davey and her aunt. She changed her mind, and returned to the parlor, and re-entered the parlor where she was introduced to the strangers as Messrs. Scot and Hurd. Davey Taylor then said:

"Gentlemen, I will detain you no longer. Proceed to business." They looked at each other in a confused manner. Davey waited for them to proceed to business, but as they did not, she said: "Miss Davey, these gentlemen have come to see you. I suppose you have no objections?" She looked up in surprise. A deep flush suffused her cheek, then she said: "May I ask you object?"

"Certainly," responded Mrs. Taylor briskly, though your face shows you understand it. My nephew has lost his pocketbook which hung in his pants pocket in the clothes-room, Monday morning and no one has been in there but yourself since then, and this morning when he was ready to go to the village when his pocketbook could not be found, you probably know where it went to better than I do. You must not deny these gentlemen; hand them the same if the case is deserving."

An adjournment of the court. "You should have thought of this before, Mr. Amory, we are not in the habit of adjourning when a suit is half finished." "I am well aware, your Honor, that it is not customary; yet, considering the fact that the defendant is a lady and friendless, I think we are in duty bound, to gain all the testimony possible in her favor."

"If you had any witnesses they should have been subpoenaed in the regular manner." "We have no witnesses; but I have a clue which I hope will bring evidence in my client's favor. One hour's adjournment is all I ask."

"The case has gone so far, we can admit of no adjournment save with the plaintiff's consent." "I don't care," said Davey. "She's guilty anyway; but they can have an hour if they want it."

Mr. Amory went out, sprang upon his horse, and dashed down the road out of sight. In a few minutes he rode up to Mrs. Taylor's door. He told the little girl in charge that he had come to search for the lost pocket-book. He looked through the clothes-room in vain.

Then she conducted him up stairs to Davey's bedroom, which he searched thoroughly with a like result. Then he came slowly down stair looking in every corner, diligently. He noticed the third step from the bottom was broken, and a piece gone. He asked Maggie if there was any way of getting under the stairs.

"Yes, sir, there is a little closet there, where we keep old satchels and such things." She brought a candle and conducted him to a little closet door. He threw out two or three satchels, and in two or three minutes he had a pair of boots and searched the bottom with out finding the object of his search. He sadly replaced the articles, shaking them thoroughly, when lo! as he turned one of the boots wrong side up, fell the missing pocketbook. He hurried from the house, and entered the court-room just as the time was finished.

"Mr. Taylor, is that the stolen article?" "Yes, sir. She doubtless told you where she saw it," he said. "No sir!" emphatically, "common sense told me. When you came down stairs Monday morning you hung your pants over your arm?" "I did."

"As I supposed, and the pocketbook fell out, went through the broken stair, and hid in a boot beneath." "Suits of apparel filled the air, and the jury without leaving their seats rendered a unanimous verdict of "not guilty." "No thanks, Miss Dewey," he said as he endeavored to express her gratitude, "you may be enabled to do me a great kindness some time, and if you are not I have done nothing but my duty." The district invited her back to finish her term, which she did, boarding at Mr. Palmer's. When it was finished she was offered a position in the village graded school. "A gentleman to see you, Miss Dewey," said the servant coming up to her room where she was boarding.

A Famous Eye-Water.

For ways that are dark and tricks that are not vain, the Yankee peddler can give the heathen Chinese points. A bright young fellow who was driven long ago to travelling country round with a basket over his arm, selling a little article on which there was just a trifle over 2000 per cent. profit, fell in, down in the wilds of New Jersey, one day, with one of these interesting specimens. That man says the young fellow, "taught me more about peddling, in the few days we travelled together, than I ever knew before. He could turn a jack-knife into a horse and wagon. Late one afternoon we were making for a little tavern, kept by an elderly woman, where we intended to pass the night. The Yankee, as we passed a little pile of pebbles, stooped down and picked up two round white ones, one about twice as large as the other. "I am going to pay for my supper and lodging," said he, "with these two pebbles." He put them in his pocket, and I thought no more about them till, after we had eaten our supper, and were seated in front of a comfortable fire—the Yankee, the landlady, and I. He was a spectacle-peddler, and carried his wares in a little green box. He had a chain in his hand, and a ring in his finger whenever he got a chance. "Your eyes are in a pretty bad way," he said, "and you're just young. He said this to the landlady, and she replied that she was getting there was, for they had been troubling her a good deal lately."

Then the spectacle man brought out the larger of his two pebbles. "Look at that, Madame," he said. "What do you think of that?" She looked at it like any other white pebble that could be picked up anywhere. The spectacle man, laughing at the poor woman's ignorance, said if she could pick up a few stones like that about the road, she could get a good deal of money. "I make an eye-water from those pebbles," he said, "that strengthens the eye and restores the failing sight. That stone says to people 'nothing in ten minutes in salt and water.' The old lady was incredulous, and for some time nothing more was said about it. Presently she asked: "Is that eye-water of yours very expensive?" "Then," said he, "I guess I'll have to get you to make me a bottle of it."

The peddler told her to bring in a tumbler-full of lukewarm water, with a little salt in it, and to drop the pebbles in it, and to stir it with the teaspoon with great deliberation. For five minutes he poured the water into the tumbler, showing no signs of dissolving. "I thought," said the old lady, "that that little stone wouldn't dissolve." "It does seem a little stubborn, that's all," said the peddler, "but you needn't be in a hurry. I'll be back in ten minutes with the rest of the water." "Then," said she, "I'll have to get you to make me a bottle of it."

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The landlady had him this time, for the bottle was standing on the mantel-shelf. It was necessary to get her out of the room once more to remove the little pebble, so he asked: "Have you a cologne glass bottle?" No, she said, she hadn't one in the house. "Then," said he, "you had better paste some dark paper around this one, for the light weakens the eye-water, and in time spoils it." The old lady went out into the kitchen to hunt some thick paper, and out came the little pebble. The eye-water was made.

"Rub your eyes well with this three times a day, and in ten minutes you'll be cured," and by the next time I come around you'll have a new pair of eyes in your head." Next morning as we were about to go to my hills, the peddler inquired of the landlady what she thought of the cure. "It will be a dollar for the pebble, just what it costs to import them from Germany," said he. "I won't charge you anything for making it." "Have you a cologne glass bottle?" No, she said, she hadn't one in the house. "Then," said he, "you had better paste some dark paper around this one, for the light weakens the eye-water, and in time spoils it."

The celebrated Faber talking machine has all its powers of articulation almost doubled by the nephew of the inventor, who has added to the mechanism of the machine, the London Times points out that its chief points of interest to the physician, the physiologist, and it may be added, the philologist, lie in the parts of the machine, from which the functions of the flexible and mobile organs of voice are performed. The principal features of the machine are, to begin with, the bellows, from which the air is driven with considerable but varying force, by means of a pedal lever. The air passes in a horizontal stream through a small chamber, which represents the human larynx, and in the same right line out through the mouth.

The lips and tongue are of India-rubber, and the lower jaw is movable. Below the larynx apparatus, and opening from the chamber in which it is contained, is another smaller chamber, about the size and shape of a lemon, from which a pipe curved upward allows the air when driven through to pass. This supplies the place of the nose to the instrument, and when a valve is opened, enables the sound of the letter n and r to be produced by the striking of the same keys with which the sound of o or p are obtained. The larynx is, of course, the most complex part of the machine, and to Herr Faber is due the elaboration of this portion of the mechanism. Within a small oblong box, a narrow and exceedingly thin strip of hippopotamus horn, strengthened by India-rubber on one side, produces, by its vibration, the speaking tone, which may be called the fundamental sound to be subsequently modified. At the will of the operator the pitch can be raised or lowered, but not during the utterance

The Growing West.

We have hardly a clear idea of what the great West means we think a moment. We have grown up with the idea that the West was the outskirts of the East. There has been a revolution we did not note. Now the East is the outskirts of the West. We are marginal. The West is now the centre of wealth, population and political power. Its growth in the past is trifling compared to what it will be in the future. According to the census of 1870 the centre of population was a little north of Cincinnati. In a little while it will be central between St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati. In twenty years it will be between St. Louis and Chicago. Between the years 1870 and 1880 the increase has been about 12,000,000. Of that number more than 10,000,000 are west of the Alleghenies. The increase from 1850 to 1880 will be fully 15,000,000. Of that number 12,000,000 will be gained by the West.

Heretofore we have heard of Eastern wealth and Western poverty. To-day the wealth of the East is small compared with that of the West, although there is more of it in money here. During the past ten years of depression the East has gained no wealth. Its lands have depreciated in actual value. During those ten years of the 10,000,000 people gained 5,000,000 perhaps are upon the land. Their lands have been going up while ours were going down. The value of the Mississippi river valley has advanced to a very low estimate gained in value \$150 an acre. This gives us almost 1,000,000,000 gain in wealth in land alone. The value of the world shows that the greatest increase in the interior, because there they find the greatest centres of support. London comes nearest to being an exception, but then it is as reasonably far inland as it can be, and is a country. The point I have indicated between St. Louis and Chicago will in 1890 be the centre of a population of 65,000,000. Within ten years the struggle to get the enormous volume of the commerce of the world to be done in the interior will be decided. To get the greatest share of the railroads will disregard the interests of their own States.—Horatio Seymour.

The Late Prof. Kedzie. The many friends of Prof. R. C. Kedzie of the Agricultural College will grieve to learn of the great bereavement he has suffered in the death of his son Prof. W. K. Kedzie of Oberlin College. The deceased graduated at the Agricultural College in the class of 1870. Immediately after graduating he was appointed to the position of assistant in the laboratory of chemistry. He held this position until the summer of 1873, when he was made Professor of Chemistry in the Kansas State Agricultural College. While occupying the professorship in Kansas, Prof. Kedzie entered the service of the State as a chemist, besides producing a valuable work on the agricultural geology of Kansas. He visited Europe in 1875 and spent a great portion of one year in the study of the geology of the German universities. In 1878 he accepted the professorship of chemistry in Oberlin College, and continued to fill the duties of that position until within the past few months, when his illness caused him to resign. He died at his father's residence at the Agricultural College April 14, in the 29th year of his age, leaving a wife and two children to mourn his loss.

Duck Hunting in Nevada. Two of our skillful hunters, John Fagan and Miles Ladin, returned yesterday from a grand hunting expedition to Washoe Lake. They moved over to the lake on Monday, and after a long day's ride, they were met by a special train—buck-train. Fagan brought back 173 ducks of all kinds, and Ladin 2 of some kind. The ammunition used consisted principally of short shot and old duck shot. The pair took to the city, and their story is that they shot all the game brought home, but a rancher from Washoe says they never cut a feather while at the lake. His story is that he had a party of men who went to the northward of Franktown and bought all the ducks brought in by Indians from that direction, while Ladin was stationed south of the game-law line. The party was a great one, but after Ladin had taken his position around a bend in the road, some 300 yards beyond Ladin, and away all the ducks came along. Owing to this dodge, Ladin only got two ducks, which came in before Fagan got his boy placed. The ranchman says that not only were all the Washoe ducks shot, but there were also a great number of strange Indians who had the appearance of Piutes. It was observed here that all the buck Piutes had left town, and their absence is now accounted for. The Piutes are an observing people, and when they see two or three of our citizens who have the reputation of being "mighty hunters" start out with guns, they know what is wanted of the matter.—Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.

SEEKING REVENUE.—A "good" drive" was perpetrated upon a Connecticut Western conductor a few days ago. A man boarded the train at a way station and paid his fare to a point a few miles distant. On reaching his destination he concluded to proceed to a further station and finally continued on until he reached Winsted. Each time he paid his fare in cash to the conductor instead of buying a ticket at the station, although this means the passage cost him considerably more. At last the conductor spoke to him of this and suggested that it would be economy for him to buy a ticket and asked him why he didn't. "Well," said the passenger, "I'll tell you. Some time last summer I got into a little trouble with this company and they used me mighty meanly, so I just said to myself, 'That Connecticut Western company won't never get another cent of my money if I live a hundred years; and they won't, and that's why I pay my fare to the conductor.' The conductor dropped the conversation at that point.

In ancient Greece, land on which there was any claim was designated by stone posts, upon which were inscribed the amount of the debt and the name of the creditor.

She Was Mad. Probably there have been madder women than this one, but we have never seen one near as mad as she seemed to be. She was going along down street on Thursday when it was raining, and she had an umbrella, two feet in diameter, and a shopping-bag. On Biddle street there was a place where the sidewalk had been torn up to allow builders to haul out clay for a cellar. The workmen had gone in somewhere out to the end, and the sidewalk was to be put down any loose boards. The clay was fresh and sticky, and about four inches deep. She hesitated, and looked back as though she thought it would be wise to leave the sidewalk, and to go through it. Putting her packages under her arms, and holding her umbrella firmly, she stepped both feet into the clay. That was easy enough, but when she tried to remove one foot the rubber shoe came off. She began to look mad, but she was not half as mad as she got to be in a couple of minutes. She tried to get her foot back in the shoe, but it stuck in the mud, and she was slipping over trying to balance on one foot, but by jabbing her umbrella into the mud she saved herself from sitting down sideways. Then she got both feet into the mud, and she was slipping over trying to balance on one foot. She couldn't rescue those shoes to save her. Then she looked around to see if anybody was looking.

She went over and took hold of one of the rubbers with her hand, and when she tried to pull it out with her foot, but while she was doing that one of her packages fell out from under her arm behind. She tried to turn around to pick it up, but her rubbers had become fastened in the yielding clay, and they would not move. At this point she began to get mad. Her warm-colored hair flashed fire, her eyes snapped, her face turned the color of a red wheelbarrow, and she looked as though she would like to see the mechanic who had made them. It was the most awful sight ever witnessed by mortal man. For fully three minutes she stood there, and then she took her feet out of those rubbers, picked the muddy things up in her hands and threw them away. She then took her shopping-bag and her packages and went going into the clay clear up to her shoe-strings. When she got on to the plank walk on Van Buren street, she wiped her feet off on the fence, and after looking around for a moment, she ran for a few minutes she went away, looking back at every step as though the fate of the person who left that sidewalk open was sealed. It is said that a woman has been seen for two weeks past, and she is in the street, with a mountain hewer strapped to her back, looking vainly for game that is out of season. Well, she had a right to be mad.—Pook's Sun.

The Reduction of the Public Debt.

The announcement of a large reduction in the public debt for the month of March comes more than a passing notice, not only because it is the largest recorded for any single month during the past eight years, but also because it is the result of causes no less gratifying for the past than assuring for the future.

The figures for the first quarter of the year are as follows: Reduction during January.....\$11,014,263 95 Reduction during February.....5,672,019 75 Reduction during March.....14,198,996 25 Total reduction.....\$31,485,280 65 This great reduction is partially due to the lesser rates of interest on some of the Government bonds; but it is mostly due to the surplus revenue chiefly derived from customs. Last November Secretary Sherman made his estimate of this revenue; and so far have his expectations been exceeded that the first quarter of the year finds a surplus in the Treasury almost as great as the Secretary allowed for the whole year. In fact, at the present rate the excess of revenue in the year will be double the total annual charge of \$81,553,319 for interest on the public debt.

How long this favorable condition of affairs will continue is uncertain. But, at present, it allows the Secretary of the Treasury to make up any deficits in the sinking fund and even to purchase 6 per cent. bonds before they are due. These increases in revenue show clearly that the revival of business is a fixed fact, and that the Government will profit by them as long as they last.

When Greenbackism was at its height the statement was repeatedly made that the debt was not being decreased and that its burdens were constantly becoming heavier upon the people. The following figures disprove these statements: Amount of debt August, 1875.....\$2,297,386,300 Amount of debt April 1, 1880.....1,987,792,821 These figures mean that in less than fifteen years the debt has been reduced by one-third. And, besides this, the burden has been reduced in a greater ratio. We have noted above the present annual interest charge; and before the year 1882 it will have been reduced to \$70,000,000. But during the first four years of Grant's administration the charge averaged \$119,250,147, while it stood \$145,781,592 for the year ending the 30th of June, 1877. Thus the interest charge has been reduced by about one-half, and the total debt by one-third since the year 1869.

No argument can be more powerful for the keeping of the Republic than the facts given above. The changes which a Democratic Executive and his cabinet would be certain to propose are every prospect to reach the Sherman's financial policy would be superseded by another which would work disaster to the country.

THE EXODUS. The real remedy for the evils of the negro condition has in all probability at last been found in emigration; in that the negroes are to be sent to the States where the hardships of the laborer are small, and where, which has been in use at the north ever since the settlement of the country. For two hundred years or more, the negroes of Massachusetts found his wages too low, or his employers too harsh or grasping, or his dependence on the store-keeper grinding him went to the West, or moved into some other State, or to a better treated. When in like manner the poor farmer found his land too small, or mortgages too usurious, or his market too distant, he and his family moved to a better and better land elsewhere. In fact, the country west of the Alleghenies and the Hudson River may be said to have been peopled in this way by the unsuccessful or discontented of the States along the coast, and in no country is the flow of population in every direction in search of better luck, still fuller and more constant. For suffering from bad legislation or for inefficient administration of justice, or for the like of which no other country has to show, it is to be found in the multiplicity of state governments, each with its political and judicial peculiarities, and offering the prospect of a better life, without any of the hardships, or inconveniences even, of exile. No political arrangement ever devised provides so effective a restraint on oppressive legislation directed against any particular kind of industry, or any particular class of labor, as this does. Every state which indulges in such legislation is sure to be punished before very long either by the withdrawal of capital or the emigration of labor, or by the efficiency of this sanction the history of the jurisprudence of every state at the North has numerous illustrations. It did not work at the South before emancipation for obvious reasons. Labor was not free, and there was only one form of investment for capital, and legislation was exclusively in the hands of the owners of it.

The most interesting question in the 50th census since the war was how far the negroes would attain to the degree of intelligence and enterprise necessary to enable them to resort to the great American cure for local hardships or disabilities, and following the example of the white men at the North when they do not like their condition at home, seek better luck elsewhere; or whether they would sink into barbarous indifference to their lot, or only look for amelioration in it to the extent of a pauper's fashion, to the government at Washington. The emigration movement which has commenced during the past year seems to furnish a very gratifying answer to this question. The negroes are apparently both intelligent and enterprising enough to do what white men have done for generations—seek the best field for their labor and capital without regard to the lines. Those who are thrifty enough, and acute enough, to save many of them are, to save money in spite of the extortions of the store-keeper, and the oppressions of the planter, will stay where they are, just as the white men of the same kind would do. Those who find life too hard for them in their old homes, or like roving, will seek new homes in the North-west. Those who remain behind will get higher wages and better social and political treatment. In a few words we are witnessing the solution

JOB WORK.

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Illiteracy of Europe.

There are no regular statistics in England, but of the number of marriage licenses granted in England and Wales last year 16 per cent. of the males and more than 22 per cent. of the females were unable to read their names to the marriage register. On the average of every 100 marriages in 1841 the proportion of men who signed their names with marks was thirty-three, and the proportion of women was 49. In France, in 1872, it was found that 208 per cent. of the total number above 6 years of age were unable to read or write, and that 11 per cent. more were only able to read. In Germany, education is compulsory, and there are but very few persons unable to read or write. The mass of the population of Russia is as yet without education. In 1860 only 2 out of every 100 recruits leveled for the army were able to read and write, but the proportion had largely increased in 1870, when 11 out of every 100 were found to be possessed of these elements of knowledge. In the Grand Duchy of Finland, which has a system of public instruction separate from that of the rest of the empire, education is all but universal, the whole of the inhabitants being able at least to read, if not to write. In Belgium, according to official returns based upon recent examinations of the National Guards, or civic militia of the kingdom, that nearly one-fifth of the grown-up population are unable to read or write. In Spain at the last general census in 1860, of the total population of 18,960,000 there were 2,414,015 men and 715,906 women able to read and write, 3,767,517 men and 2,111 women able to read but not write, and that all the rest—upward of 5,000,000 men and 6,800,000 women—could neither read nor write. In the United States there are over fourteen per cent. in the population unable to read, and nearly twice that number, or 17 per cent., unable to write.

Michigan Churches.

The M. E. Church society at Eaton Rapids is about to put up a new building to cost \$8,000. The Presbytery of Lansing met at the Capital on Wednesday of last week. The narration of the state of religion showed a state of general prosperity among the several churches. Mr. Cameron was examined and licensed as a preacher, and a committee was appointed to preach the word. The Presbytery adjourned to meet at Homer, September 21. The fourth semi-annual missionary meeting of the Diocese of Western Michigan was held at Colbyville, April 15. Bishop Gillespie presided and 17 clergymen were present. The cornerstone of a new church was laid by the bishop during the session of the convention.

The Kalamazoo Presbytery met at the River April 14. A petition, signed by 40 names, was received from Martin, Allegan county, asking for the organization of a Presbyterian church in that place. In answer, a commission of five clergymen, Messrs. M. Bradley, G. L. Sping, and T. Gordon, and the Hon. J. Parsons and E. Miller, elders, were appointed to visit Martin and organize a church if the way was clear. The report of the presbytery of Fort Wayne, Ind. The Saginaw Presbytery met at West Bay City April 14. Application was made for the organization of a church in the town of Hartsville, Allegan county, and a committee appointed for that purpose; and a church was reported organized at Calkinsville, Isabella county.

The Kalamazoo Congregational Association met at Oshtemo April 7. In behalf of the Woman's Board of Missions Mrs. Judge Briggs of Kalamazoo read a very interesting paper, and Mrs. Moses Smith of Detroit delivered an address on the general features and needs of the work. The Presbytery church of Vassar has been celebrating its quarter-centennial, services being held on Sabbath and Monday, 11th and 12th inst. The Rev. H. H. Linton of Linton, Mich., presided and a most interesting and enjoyable character, consisting of a sermon by a former pastor, the Rev. S. N. Hill of Linton; Sabbath-school anniversary, with history from the beginning 25 years ago; history of the church, with addresses by former pastors; local history and reminiscences and social.

The Rev. H. N. Burton, late of Kalamazoo, Ill., and his family, began his labors there.—The Rev. Isaac C. Hughes, recently of Fruitport, Muskegon county, has been engaged to labor in the home missionary field, composed of Hartsville, Sunonctland and South Lebanon, N. Y.

CANADIAN CENSUS.—Canada, too, is preparing to take a census, having just appropriated the sum of \$200,000 which is to begin the work. It is reckoned that at least \$800,000 will be necessary to carry it out to completion. The negroes were the first to be taken into account, the effort will be to make the census as complete as possible, yet avoiding complex schedules and red tape methods that have confused and misled in the past. The census of Canada was a very tedious and little value on account of the delay in getting it complete and before the public. One volume of the census of 1871 did not appear till 1878, when its manufacturing statistics were antiquated and almost good for nothing. A special effort will be made to do the work of the new census systematically and present the information promptly to the public.

An English manufacturer traveling in America for the purpose of inspecting various industrial establishments has recently written as follows: "I spent some hours yesterday at the Cleveland rolling mills. They have a wire mill attached for drawing nothing but Bessemer steel wire, which turns out 10 tons per day, and have one room with 1,000 small blocks, each man tending 32 blocks, whereas in England we consider a man that runs 8 blocks of steel a wonder. So much for your country. I saw it with my own eyes, and was never more astonished."

It is a pity that the census of 1871 did not appear till 1878, when its manufacturing statistics were antiquated and almost good for nothing. A special effort will be made to do the work of the new census systematically and present the information promptly to the public.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Thursday night, a fire in the village of Allen, Michigan county, burned the hotel and the adjoining buildings and a livery barn, five horses, some furniture, harness, horse cutters, hacks. The loss is about six thousand dollars; insurance about three thousand dollars.

MICHIGAN.

The losses by the Iowa fire Friday night are given at \$1,560, partly covered by insurance. H. C. Hebb, township treasurer of Washtenaw county, reported that he was robbed at 4:05 Thursday night of last week. The money was taken from the bureau drawer, and the loss was not discovered until Friday.

A young son of John Miner, of Hoyland was crushed near St. Joseph Tuesday morning by a rolling log. The injuries will prove fatal.

The railroad subscriptions to the Detroit and Battle railroad amounted on Tuesday to \$24,000.

It is reported that last Saturday a man named Crosby, in the employ of Dr. Howe, of North Lyon, did not feel well, and going to the doctor's room, he prepared himself to what he supposed was whisky. It proved a fatal dose for him, for he had put kerosene in the bottle instead of whisky.

An Irishman, from Grandville, named unknown, was drowned near Grand Haven Sunday night, while attempting to cross the creek, the bridge over which was carried away in a frolic.

The boat containing seven men, while on the way to the fishing ground on the north shore, from Point St Ignace, was capsized in a squall off the highlands Monday night, and all the men were drowned. The boat was found capsized dashed to pieces at the shore. The men were all from St Ignace.

The balance of cash in the State treasury at the close of the last week was \$1,361,063 1/2; increase during the week \$372,878.

The man drowned in Plaster Creek Tuesday night was Lawrence Bylan. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning. While the family at Grand Haven Tuesday night, G. H. Henshaw, who had been taken into custody by a tramp and \$500 in notes.

The body of Emma Ott was found in the Kalamazoo river Thursday afternoon, half a mile below the place where she drowned.

Some boys playing in the stable sheds of the Methodist church (Grandville, Thursday afternoon, accidentally set fire. Total loss, \$1,800. The church was insured for one thousand dollars.

Tuesday, Alexander McKain of Sherman, Isabella county, was killed instantly while chopping a log out of a field. He was struck on the head by the stump and crushed his head. He was a man of steady habits and well respected. He leaves a young wife.

DETROIT IN BRIEF.

The articles of association of the Vandepole Electric Light Company were filed with the county clerk Friday at Grand Haven. The articles provide for the manufacture and sale of dynamo electric machines, electric lamps and such other articles as may be deemed necessary. The capital stock is one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, divided into five thousand shares of twenty-five dollars each.

Capt. Curtis K. Dixon, who suffered amputation of the left leg on the 8th inst., died Friday evening at his home, 1215 Grand street, of pneumonia. He was a member of the 10th Michigan Cavalry, and had resided in this city for over 30 years.

The late Wm. A. Howard left an estate, largely in government bonds and stocks, valued at about \$175,000. It is reported that his wife, Mrs. Howard, fifty thousand dollars, and each of his four children twenty-five thousand dollars, and divides the remaining twenty-five thousand dollars among certain religious and charitable institutions which are named.

Swedish emigrants to the number of 600 crossed through the city Wednesday on their way to Kansas.

A fire destroyed almost all the buildings on the Joy farm Thursday forenoon. The farm is the property of Mrs. J. J. Joy, and is situated about three quarters of a mile west of the Woodward avenue road, on what is known as the four mile road. It was under the management of Mr. F. W. Wells, who sends milk to the city. Loss about \$25,000, partly covered by insurance.

The preliminary examination of Mrs. Clementine Francis and Thomas Corcoran, alias Tom Dennis accused of the murder of George Francis, husband of the first prisoner, on the night of Tuesday, July 2, 1890, was held in Justice Pierce of Greenfield Thursday morning in the 8th Mile house, on the Woodward avenue road. Mrs. Francis was committed for trial and Corcoran was discharged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A dispatch from Petersburg, Va., says: Two of three persons who were arrested on Tuesday for the forest fires. The losses in Prince George, Dinwiddie, Chesterfield and Sussex counties are very great. The fire broke out near Louisa.

The Secretary of the Treasury received from New York on Friday a package containing one thousand dollars and marked "income tax." It gave it to the "income tax" fund.

Of the areas of pension there is less than three thousand cases unadjusted. The total amount now being disbursed on this account is thirty-four million five hundred thousand dollars, and the number of claims for arrears now on hand is two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Nathaniel Weaver, who shot himself at Detroit, Tuesday, turned out to be the defaulting cashier of Citizens National bank, Urbana, O. He lost eighty-five thousand dollars of the bank's money in grain speculation, and left two years ago, making up his residence at Montreal. He had sent for his wife, who arrived a few hours after the shooting.

The grand powder war at District Berkeley, across the bay from San Francisco, exploded Saturday afternoon, killing 12 white men and 12 in Cincinnati. The explosion was caused by the company has sustained, all attended with loss of life. The explosion occurred in the packing room and at work there were killed. There were about 6,000 pounds of nitro.

The largest piece of machinery ever made in the United States, a steam engine, was built at the factory of the National Convention of New York met at Syracuse on Friday. The engine is a 100-horse power, and is the largest ever built in this country.

The National Convention of New York met at Syracuse on Friday. The delegates to the National Convention were: W. Peckham, Lester W. Finkler, J. B. Bar, H. A. Foran, and others.

The State Democratic convention of New York met at Syracuse on Friday. The delegates to the National Convention were: W. Peckham, Lester W. Finkler, J. B. Bar, H. A. Foran, and others.

The entire front wall of Madison Square garden, New York, fell outward Wednesday night, covering several persons on the sidewalk. A part of the wall fell in, burying beneath it a number of persons. The garden was crowded with visitors of the grand fair of the Madison Square garden.

A fire at Hull, Ont., Wednesday night burned 70 houses and left about 4,000 persons homeless.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock Tuesday night about 40 men visited the jail at Mohony, Mo., and with drawn revolvers, forced the warden to admit them. They then seized Mr. Mitchell, the warden, and held him for ransom.

The House yesterday passed a bill to amend the law relating to the National Convention of New York met at Syracuse on Friday.

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PERSONAL.

Rev. Dr. Osgood of New York died April 11, after a brief illness, of congestion of the lungs. He was 72 years of age.

Queen Victoria left Brussels Friday afternoon for Flushing. The Empress Eugenie has arrived at Cape Town, South Africa.

James Russell Lowell, American minister to England, is still at Paris, France. Mrs. Lowell is recovering slowly, but she will not return to England for several weeks.

In the police court at San Francisco Monday morning the prosecuting attorney asked for the commitment of Kearney. The letter was not present at the time, but in a few minutes appeared with his counsel, who asked delay to enable him to make application to the coroner for a writ habeas corpus.

The President has nominated Edgar M. Marble, Michigan, commissioner of patents, and Joseph K. McCann, Pennsylvania, a justice of the peace of the United States.

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DETROIT MARKETS.

Wheat—No. 1, 1.05; No. 2, 1.00; No. 3, 95; No. 4, 90; No. 5, 85; No. 6, 80; No. 7, 75; No. 8, 70; No. 9, 65; No. 10, 60; No. 11, 55; No. 12, 50; No. 13, 45; No. 14, 40; No. 15, 35; No. 16, 30; No. 17, 25; No. 18, 20; No. 19, 15; No. 20, 10; No. 21, 5; No. 22, 0; No. 23, 0; No. 24, 0; No. 25, 0; No. 26, 0; No. 27, 0; No. 28, 0; No. 29, 0; No. 30, 0; No. 31, 0; No. 32, 0; No. 33, 0; No. 34, 0; No. 35, 0; No. 36, 0; No. 37, 0; No. 38, 0; No. 39, 0; No. 40, 0; No. 41, 0; No. 42, 0; No. 43, 0; No. 44, 0; No. 45, 0; No. 46, 0; No. 47, 0; No. 48, 0; No. 49, 0; No. 50, 0; No. 51, 0; No. 52, 0; No. 53, 0; No. 54, 0; No. 55, 0; No. 56, 0; No. 57, 0; No. 58, 0; No. 59, 0; No. 60, 0; No. 61, 0; No. 62, 0; No. 63, 0; No. 64, 0; No. 65, 0; No. 66, 0; No. 67, 0; No. 68, 0; No. 69, 0; No. 70, 0; No. 71, 0; No. 72, 0; No. 73, 0; No. 74, 0; No. 75, 0; No. 76, 0; No. 77, 0; No. 78, 0; No. 79, 0; No. 80, 0; No. 81, 0; No. 82, 0; No. 83, 0; No. 84, 0; No. 85, 0; No. 86, 0; No. 87, 0; No. 88, 0; No. 89, 0; No. 90, 0; No. 91, 0; No. 92, 0; No. 93, 0; No. 94, 0; No. 95, 0; No. 96, 0; No. 97, 0; No. 98, 0; No. 99, 0; No. 100, 0.

Corn—No. 1, 1.05; No. 2, 1.00; No. 3, 95; No. 4, 90; No. 5, 85; No. 6, 80; No. 7, 75; No. 8, 70; No. 9, 65; No. 10, 60; No. 11, 55; No. 12, 50; No. 13, 45; No. 14, 40; No. 15, 35; No. 16, 30; No. 17, 25; No. 18, 20; No. 19, 15; No. 20, 10; No. 21, 5; No. 22, 0; No. 23, 0; No. 24, 0; No. 25, 0; No. 26, 0; No. 27, 0; No. 28, 0; No. 29, 0; No. 30, 0; No. 31, 0; No. 32, 0; No. 33, 0; No. 34, 0; No. 35, 0; No. 36, 0; No. 37, 0; No. 38, 0; No. 39, 0; No. 40, 0; No. 41, 0; No. 42, 0; No. 43, 0; No. 44, 0; No. 45, 0; No. 46, 0; No. 47, 0; No. 48, 0; No. 49, 0; No. 50, 0; No. 51, 0; No. 52, 0; No. 53, 0; No. 54, 0; No. 55, 0; No. 56, 0; No. 57, 0; No. 58, 0; No. 59, 0; No. 60, 0; No. 61, 0; No. 62, 0; No. 63, 0; No. 64, 0; No. 65, 0; No. 66, 0; No. 67, 0; No. 68, 0; No. 69, 0; No. 70, 0; No. 71, 0; No. 72, 0; No. 73, 0; No. 74, 0; No. 75, 0; No. 76, 0; No. 77, 0; No. 78, 0; No. 79, 0; No. 80, 0; No. 81, 0; No. 82, 0; No. 83, 0; No. 84, 0; No. 85, 0; No. 86, 0; No. 87, 0; No. 88, 0; No. 89, 0; No. 90, 0; No. 91, 0; No. 92, 0; No. 93, 0; No. 94, 0; No. 95, 0; No. 96, 0; No. 97, 0; No. 98, 0; No. 99, 0; No. 100, 0.

Oats—No. 1, 1.05; No. 2, 1.00; No. 3, 95; No. 4, 90; No. 5, 85; No. 6, 80; No. 7, 75; No. 8, 70; No. 9, 65; No. 10, 60; No. 11, 55; No. 12, 50; No. 13, 45; No. 14, 40; No. 15, 35; No. 16, 30; No. 17, 25; No. 18, 20; No. 19, 15; No. 20, 10; No. 21, 5; No. 22, 0; No. 23, 0; No. 24, 0; No. 25, 0; No. 26, 0; No. 27, 0; No. 28, 0; No. 29, 0; No. 30, 0; No. 31, 0; No. 32, 0; No. 33, 0; No. 34, 0; No. 35, 0; No. 36, 0; No. 37, 0; No. 38, 0; No. 39, 0; No. 40, 0; No. 41, 0; No. 42, 0; No. 43, 0; No. 44, 0; No. 45, 0; No. 46, 0; No. 47, 0; No. 48, 0; No. 49, 0; No. 50, 0; No. 51, 0; No. 52, 0; No. 53, 0; No. 54, 0; No. 55, 0; No. 56, 0; No. 57, 0; No. 58, 0; No. 59, 0; No. 60, 0; No. 61, 0; No. 62, 0; No. 63, 0; No. 64, 0; No. 65, 0; No. 66, 0; No. 67, 0; No. 68, 0; No. 69, 0; No. 70, 0; No. 71, 0; No. 72, 0; No. 73, 0; No. 74, 0; No. 75, 0; No. 76, 0; No. 77, 0; No. 78, 0; No. 79, 0; No. 80, 0; No. 81, 0; No. 82, 0; No. 83, 0; No. 84, 0; No. 85, 0; No. 86, 0; No. 87, 0; No. 88, 0; No. 89, 0; No. 90, 0; No. 91, 0; No. 92, 0; No. 93, 0; No. 94, 0; No. 95, 0; No. 96, 0; No. 97, 0; No. 98, 0; No. 99, 0; No. 100, 0.

Rye—No. 1, 1.05; No. 2, 1.00; No. 3, 95; No. 4, 90; No. 5, 85; No. 6, 80; No. 7, 75; No. 8, 70; No. 9, 65; No. 10, 60; No. 11, 55; No. 12, 50; No. 13, 45; No. 14, 40; No. 15, 35; No. 16, 30; No. 17, 25; No. 18, 20; No. 19, 15; No. 20, 10; No. 21, 5; No. 22, 0; No. 23, 0; No. 24, 0; No. 25, 0; No. 26, 0; No. 27, 0; No. 28, 0; No. 29, 0; No. 30, 0; No. 31, 0; No. 32, 0; No. 33, 0; No. 34, 0; No. 35, 0; No. 36, 0; No. 37, 0; No. 38, 0; No. 39, 0; No. 40, 0; No. 41, 0; No. 42, 0; No. 43, 0; No. 44, 0; No. 45, 0; No. 46, 0; No. 47, 0; No. 48, 0; No. 49, 0; No. 50, 0; No. 51, 0; No. 52, 0; No. 53, 0; No. 54, 0; No. 55, 0; No. 56, 0; No. 57, 0; No. 58, 0; No. 59, 0; No. 60, 0; No. 61, 0; No. 62, 0; No. 63, 0; No. 64, 0; No. 65, 0; No. 66, 0; No. 67, 0; No. 68, 0; No. 69, 0; No. 70, 0; No. 71, 0; No. 72, 0; No. 73, 0; No. 74, 0; No. 75, 0; No. 76, 0; No. 77, 0; No. 78, 0; No. 79, 0; No. 80, 0; No. 81, 0; No. 82, 0; No. 83, 0; No. 84, 0; No. 85, 0; No. 86, 0; No. 87, 0; No. 88, 0; No. 89, 0; No. 90, 0; No. 91, 0; No. 92, 0; No. 93, 0; No. 94, 0; No. 95, 0; No. 96, 0; No. 97, 0; No. 98, 0; No. 99, 0; No. 100, 0.

Barley—No. 1, 1.05; No. 2, 1.00; No. 3, 95; No. 4, 90; No. 5, 85; No. 6, 80; No. 7, 75; No. 8, 70; No. 9, 65; No. 10, 60; No. 11, 55; No. 12, 50; No. 13, 45; No. 14, 40; No. 15, 35; No. 16, 30; No. 17, 25; No. 18, 20; No. 19, 15; No. 20, 10; No. 21, 5; No. 22, 0; No. 23, 0; No. 24, 0; No. 25, 0; No. 26, 0; No. 27, 0; No. 28, 0; No. 29, 0; No. 30, 0; No. 31, 0; No. 32, 0; No. 33, 0; No. 34, 0; No. 35, 0; No. 36, 0; No. 37, 0; No. 38, 0; No. 39, 0; No. 40, 0; No. 41, 0; No. 42, 0; No. 43, 0; No. 44, 0; No. 45, 0; No. 46, 0; No. 47, 0; No. 48, 0; No. 49, 0; No. 50, 0; No. 51, 0; No. 52, 0; No. 53, 0; No. 54, 0; No. 55, 0; No. 56, 0; No. 57, 0; No. 58, 0; No. 59, 0; No. 60, 0; No. 61, 0; No. 62, 0; No. 63, 0; No. 64, 0; No. 65, 0; No. 66, 0; No. 67, 0; No. 68, 0; No. 69, 0; No. 70, 0; No. 71, 0; No. 72, 0; No. 73, 0; No. 74, 0; No. 75, 0; No. 76, 0; No. 77, 0; No. 78, 0; No. 79, 0; No. 80, 0; No. 81, 0; No. 82, 0; No. 83, 0; No. 84, 0; No. 85, 0; No. 86, 0; No. 87, 0; No. 88, 0; No. 89, 0; No. 90, 0; No. 91, 0; No. 92, 0; No. 93, 0; No. 94, 0; No. 95, 0; No. 96, 0; No. 97, 0; No. 98, 0; No. 99, 0; No. 100, 0.

Flour—No. 1, 1.05; No. 2, 1.00; No. 3, 95; No. 4, 90; No. 5, 85; No. 6, 80; No. 7, 75; No. 8, 70; No. 9, 65; No. 10, 60; No. 11, 55; No. 12, 50; No. 13, 45; No. 14, 40; No. 15, 35; No. 16, 30; No. 17, 25; No. 18, 20; No. 19, 15; No. 20, 10; No. 21, 5; No. 22, 0; No. 23, 0; No. 24, 0; No. 25, 0; No. 26, 0; No. 27, 0; No. 28, 0; No. 29, 0; No. 30, 0; No. 31, 0; No. 32, 0; No. 33, 0; No. 34, 0; No. 35, 0; No. 36, 0; No. 37, 0; No. 38, 0; No. 39, 0; No. 40, 0; No. 41, 0; No. 42, 0; No. 43, 0; No. 44, 0; No. 45, 0; No. 46, 0; No. 47, 0; No. 48, 0; No. 49, 0; No. 50, 0; No. 51, 0; No. 52, 0; No. 53, 0; No. 54, 0; No. 55, 0; No. 56, 0; No. 57, 0; No. 58, 0; No. 59, 0; No. 60, 0; No. 61, 0; No. 62, 0; No. 63, 0; No. 64, 0; No. 65, 0; No. 66, 0; No. 67, 0; No. 68, 0; No. 69, 0; No. 70, 0; No. 71, 0; No. 72, 0; No. 73, 0; No. 74, 0; No. 75, 0; No. 76, 0; No. 77, 0; No. 78, 0; No. 79, 0; No. 80, 0; No. 81, 0; No. 82, 0; No. 83, 0; No. 84, 0; No. 85, 0; No. 86, 0; No. 87, 0; No. 88, 0; No. 89, 0; No. 90, 0; No. 91, 0; No. 92, 0; No. 93, 0; No. 94, 0; No. 95, 0; No. 96, 0; No. 97, 0; No. 98, 0; No. 99, 0; No. 100, 0.

Wool—No. 1, 1.05; No. 2, 1.00; No. 3, 95; No. 4, 90; No. 5, 85; No. 6, 80; No. 7, 75; No. 8, 70; No. 9, 65; No. 10, 60; No. 11, 55; No. 12, 50; No. 13, 45; No. 14, 40; No. 15, 35; No. 16, 30; No. 17, 25; No. 18, 20; No. 19, 15; No. 20, 10; No. 21, 5; No. 22, 0; No. 23, 0; No. 24, 0; No. 25, 0; No. 26, 0; No. 27, 0; No. 28, 0; No. 29, 0; No. 30, 0; No. 31, 0; No. 32, 0; No. 33, 0; No. 34, 0; No. 35, 0; No. 36, 0; No. 37, 0; No. 38, 0; No. 39, 0; No. 40, 0; No. 41, 0; No. 42, 0; No. 43, 0; No. 44, 0; No. 45, 0; No. 46, 0; No. 47, 0; No. 48, 0; No. 49, 0; No. 50, 0; No. 51, 0; No. 52, 0; No. 53, 0; No. 54, 0; No. 55, 0; No. 56, 0; No. 57, 0; No. 58, 0; No. 59, 0; No. 60, 0; No. 61, 0; No. 62, 0; No. 63, 0; No. 64, 0; No. 65, 0; No. 66, 0; No. 67, 0; No. 68, 0; No. 69, 0; No. 70, 0; No. 71, 0; No. 72, 0; No. 73, 0; No. 74, 0; No. 75, 0; No. 76, 0; No. 77, 0; No. 78, 0; No. 79, 0; No. 80, 0; No. 81, 0; No. 82, 0; No. 83, 0; No. 84, 0; No. 85, 0; No. 86, 0; No. 87, 0; No. 88, 0; No. 89, 0; No. 90, 0; No. 91, 0; No. 92, 0; No. 93, 0; No. 94, 0; No. 95, 0; No. 96, 0; No. 97, 0; No. 98, 0; No. 99, 0; No. 100, 0.

Iron—No. 1, 1.05; No. 2, 1.00; No. 3, 95; No. 4, 90; No. 5, 85; No. 6, 80; No. 7, 75; No. 8, 70; No. 9, 65; No. 10, 60; No. 11, 55; No. 12, 50; No. 13, 45; No. 14, 40; No. 15, 35; No. 16, 30; No. 17, 25; No. 18, 20; No. 19, 15; No. 20,