

## FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

### The Painter's Scarf-Crow.

Miss Arabella Vandye Brown  
Had a small studio in the town,  
Where, all the winter, blithe and gay,  
She drew and painted day by day.  
She envied not the rich, her art  
And work made sunshine in her heart.  
Upon her canvases, many a scene  
Of summer past, in golden green  
Was wrought again. The snow and rain  
Pelted upon her window-pane;  
But she within her cosy room  
With joyous toil dispelled the gloom;  
And, sometimes, in an undertone,  
Sang to herself, there all alone.  
But, when the spring and summer came,  
Her studio grew so dull and tame  
She sought the rural solitudes  
Of winding streams and shady woods;  
For painters' works contract a taint  
Unless from Nature's self they paint.  
So out Miss Arabella went,  
To sketch from Nature fully bent.  
It was a lovely summer's day;  
A lovely scene before her lay;  
Her folding-stool and box she took,  
And, seated in a quiet nook,  
Her white umbrella over her head  
(Like a tall giant mushroom spread),  
Began to paint, when, lo! a noise  
She heard. A troop of idle boys  
Came flocking round her, rough and rude,  
Some o'er her shoulders leaped, some stood  
In front of her, and cried: "Paint me!"  
My picture I should like to see."  
Some laughed, some shouted, "What a set!"  
Said Arabella, in a pet:  
"No policeman within hall  
To send these ruffians to jail."  
In fine, she could not work, so went  
Straight homeward in great discontent.  
She had no brother to defend her,  
Nor country cousin to attend her.  
A plan occurred to her next day  
To keep these idle scamps away.  
An easel by her side she placed,  
And over it she threw in haste  
A hat and cloak;—and there it stood  
In bold and threatening attitude.  
The rabble at a distance spied  
The scarf-crow standing by her side;  
And, thinking 'twas the town-poise,  
They left Miss A. B. Brown in peace.

MORAL.  
Sometimes, an innocent pretense  
Is the best means of self-defense.  
And if a scoundrel leaves the peace,  
What need to summon the police?  
—C. P. Crouch, in St. Nicholas.

### Our Colliery Cat.

"Colly," for short, we called our large  
black-and-white cat, but I want to tell  
you why we called him our "Colliery  
cat"; it was because he used to help to  
pay the colliers, or I suppose he thought  
he did.  
You see the mountains in South Wales  
contain a great deal of coal and iron ore,  
and limestone, and on our large tract of  
mountain land we had a good share of  
these "precious stones." Our colliery  
was eleven miles from our house, and  
the colliers used to meet every Saturday  
night in a room at the "Lamb and Flag"  
Inn, which was only two miles from the  
mine and about nine miles from our  
house, so E., one of the members of  
our family, used to ride over on that  
night to meet the men and pay them  
his wages.  
As sure as he mounted his horse,  
"Colly," who was very fond of him,  
would run after him and spring on the  
hommel of the saddle, riding the nine  
miles over that rough mountain road in  
all weathers; then would wait by the  
sthen fire at the inn, sometimes until  
midnight, and then jog home with his  
master, perhaps in a heavy rain or snow.  
It seemed as if he thought that to  
light his master especially needed his  
company and protection; for at other  
times he was not anxious to ride with  
him, though when he was absent from  
home, always insisted upon, always in-  
sisted upon occupying his chair at meal  
times.—*Youth's Companion.*

### A Persevering Dog.

One once heard of a dog who lived many  
years ago, before there were any rail  
roads. He was called Carlo. His mas-  
ter was going from home, on a journey  
of six weeks. The day before he left,  
he gave the coachman orders to have the  
saddle ready at an early hour next  
morning. "And be sure," he added,  
to take Carlo with you, for he might  
think it his duty to follow the carriage  
to Dublin." Accordingly poor Carlo  
was fastened up in the stable, and hor-  
ribly wretched without him. The coachman,  
however, gave him his breakfast, and in  
the afternoon went to the stable to let  
him out for a run. But there was no  
Carlo. He called and whistled for him,  
and searched and inquired of all the  
servants, but all in vain—no Carlo!  
Mr. and Mrs. B.—made their jour-  
ney in one day by posting, and stopped  
at a hotel. Being fatigued, they went  
to bed early. Mr. B.—rose betimes  
in the morning. What was his astonish-  
ment when he opened his bedroom door  
to see his faithful Carlo, who was lying  
cross the mat, resting after his sixty  
miles' run.  
"By that wonderful endowment called  
instinct, of which we know so little, he  
found the right road, house and  
owner; and you may be sure, though his  
master did not wish to take him, he did  
not send him back. No; Carlo became  
a greater favorite than ever.

"Why does lightning so rarely strike  
the same place?" Professor  
the man asked the new boy in the  
class in natural philosophy. "Huh,"  
said the new boy, "it never needs to."  
"It is a little singular that nobody  
thought of that reason before.

Airbanks & Co., scale manufacturers,  
say got three gold medals at Paris.

## The Cossack Women.

### Count Tolstoy says:—

"The Cossack  
looks on women as the tools of his pros-  
perity (a girl only has the right to amuse  
herself); he makes his wife work for him  
from youth to old age, and looks on  
woman with the Eastern demand of  
obedience and labor. In consequence of  
this view, the women—who are strongly  
developed, both physically and morally  
—although externally obedient, have  
everywhere in the East incomparably  
more influence and weight in home-life  
than in the West. Their separation  
from social life, and their habit of heavy  
manly labor, give them more weight and  
force in home affairs. The Cossack,  
who before outsiders considers it un-  
becomingly to speak affectionately or un-  
necessarily with his wife, always feels  
her superiority when left face to face  
with her. His whole house, his whole  
property, his whole fortune, have been  
got by her means, and are kept up only  
by her labor and efforts. Although he  
is firmly assured that labor is shameful  
for a Cossack, and is suitable only for a  
Tartar workman or for a woman, he  
feels, in a confused way, that all that he  
enjoys, and calls his own, is the product  
of that labor, and that it is in the power  
of the woman—his mother or his wife,  
whom he considers his slave—to deprive  
him of all that he enjoys. Beside this,  
the constant masculine heavy work and  
labor put upon her have given an  
especially independent and masculine  
character to the Cossack woman, and  
have developed in her in an astonishing  
way physical force, sound sense, de-  
cision, and firmness of character.  
The women, for the most part,  
are stronger, more sensible, more de-  
veloped and finer looking than the men.  
The beauty of the Cossack woman is  
especially striking by the union  
of the purest type of the Circassian face  
with the broad and powerful frame of  
the northern woman. The Cossack  
women wear the Circassian dress—Tartar  
shirt, gown and drawers; but they tie  
their heads in kerchiefs, in the Russian  
style. Elegance, neatness and beauty in  
their attire, and in the arrangement of  
their cottages, form a habit and a ne-  
cessity of their life. In their relations  
to the men, women, and especially girls,  
enjoy complete freedom."

### A Queer Fisher.

An account of a remarkable incident  
comes from Aurora, Indiana. A few  
days ago, as a trio of young men, one of  
a son of a prominent citizen of this city,  
were fishing for bass in Hogan creek,  
near Aurora, they were disturbed by a  
splash in the water as of some animal  
jumping into the stream. Looking in  
the direction whence the sound came  
they saw a large black hog, which had  
evidently come down from among the  
roaming flocks of hogs which make life  
a burden in and around the town, swim-  
ming rapidly toward the center of the  
pool, which was about one hundred feet  
wide and eight feet deep. At about the  
center the animal disappeared, remain-  
ing under the water for a considerable  
time, and on reappearing was seen to  
have in his mouth a fine live bass about  
eight inches long, with which he swam  
ashore, and, on arriving on land, pro-  
ceeded to eat with the avidity and relish  
peculiar to his species. After having  
swallowed the last vestige, with a grunt  
the animal again betook himself to the  
water, and again diverged to the bottom,  
remaining a considerable time. Coming  
up with a snort, he made again for the  
shore with another fish, which he de-  
patched as quickly as before. This was  
repeated a third time, and on the fourth  
trip the animal secured a small turtle,  
which it also carried ashore, and, after  
some difficulty managed to despatch,  
breaking the shell with its strong teeth,  
after which it subsided off satisfied with  
its fishing experiences for the day.  
The story is remarkable, but is vouched  
for by a young gentleman of undoubted  
veracity, a son of Mr. Henry W. Smith,  
of this city, who was present and saw  
the performance. He thinks the animal  
must have caught the fishes under the  
leaves of rock at the bottom of the  
stream, as it seemed to be rooting  
among the stones while under the water.  
It is related that an Englishman at some  
uncertain period had a trained hog  
which excelled the most keen-scented  
and thoroughly trained hunting dogs in  
"pointing" for game; but this is the  
first instance on record of an animal as  
an expert in the fishing line.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

### New York's Quarantine Regulations.

The quarantine consists of the hos-  
pitals on the unfinished islands in the  
lower bay, one for the reception of those  
arriving sick on vessels from Southern  
ports, and one for those arriving on ves-  
sels from suspected ports, and the board-  
ing ship Illinois, an old "ship of the  
line." Here the boarding officers live.  
The ships are subjected to a rigid ex-  
amination, and are fumigated before be-  
ing allowed to come up to the city.  
They are kept away for the shortest  
time consistent with safety, for the bene-  
fit of commerce. A man may be taken  
sick in twelve or fifteen days, but is  
usually safe in from three to eight days.  
Quarantine regulations are put in force  
June 1, and continue until frost comes  
in, in November. The Illinois was pre-  
sented by the Federal government to the  
State government. Some years ago, at  
Dr. Carnochan's request, two other  
old line frigates, the Albany and the  
Delaware, were loaned to the State by  
the navy department, for the reception  
of patients from infected ports.

## AN EXTRAORDINARY WOMAN.

### A More Skillful Bone-Setter than the Most Eminent Surgeons.

A correspondent of the London *Globe*  
writes from Italy to the following effect:  
A remarkable woman lives some hours  
distance from Venice, whose perform-  
ances in bone-setting are truly extra-  
ordinary. Her name is Regina Dal  
Cin, and she resides at Anzano, a little  
village near Vittorio, a town not far  
from the railway station of Conegliano,  
on the line between Venice and Udine.  
She is a widow of fifty-nine years of  
age, plain-featured and illiterate. Her  
father was an innkeeper at Santo Vende-  
miano, named Lorenzo Marchesini, and  
her mother was Marianna Zandonella,  
of Cadore.  
The art of bone-setting is hereditary  
in the Zandonella family, and was  
practiced with success by Marianna after  
her marriage with Marchesini. When  
Regina, the daughter of Lorenzo Mar-  
chesini by his wife Marianna, was only  
nine years old she had seen her mother  
performing many operations upon the  
broken bones of country folks, and had  
acquired a taste for the same vocation.  
One day her mother had promised to go  
to some mountain village to perform an  
operation. The child Regina insisted  
with tears upon accompanying her. On  
the road the rough cart in which they  
were seated was upset, and both were  
thrown out with violence, and the  
mother's leg was fractured. The little  
girl, by the mother's directions, was  
enabled successfully to set the broken  
bone and bandage it. The mother was  
brought home to Santo Vandomiano, and  
kept her bed for forty days. Her  
daughter not only tended her during  
that time, but also performed various  
operations upon patients who came to  
consult her mother during her confine-  
ment to bed, receiving from the latter  
the necessary directions.  
Regina, when ten years old, removed  
from Santo Vandomiano to her brother's  
house at Anzano, and left her mother,  
whom she subsequently saw but rarely.  
At Anzano she continued her study of  
bones and muscles, and occasionally was  
permitted to look at the dead bodies in  
the neighboring hospital of Ceneda.  
Her anatomical studies were pursued, it  
must be confessed, under disadvantages,  
as she could neither read nor write, but  
she displayed great skill in reducing  
dislocations, and acquired local reputa-  
tion at an early period. She married at  
eighteen years old a man of humble  
station in Anzano, named Dorenzo Dal  
Cin, and on the morning of her marriage  
performed four operations, the fees for  
which went to defray the expenses of  
the nuptials.  
Two years after her marriage, a car-  
rier, whose leg had been broken by a  
cart wheel passing over it, lay at the inn  
of the Cavallino, at Ceneda, but the  
surgeons, on consultation, recommended  
amputation. The poor carrier was taken  
to Regina Dal Cin, and sent for her.  
She examined the fractured limb, and  
said there was no necessity for amputation,  
and set the broken bone so well that in  
a month the carrier was completely  
cured. But the surgeons whose opinion  
had been contradicted were angry, and  
prosecuted Regina for interfering. She  
escaped punishment, but was warned to  
perform no more operations, as she had  
no diploma or license. She practiced  
her art secretly from this time to the  
year 1867, for fear of new prosecutions.  
In 1867 she was again proceeded against  
and sentenced to two months' imprison-  
ment, but she appealed, and had the  
sentence reversed, being again prohibi-  
ted from performing operations, a pro-  
hibition which she told the judge she  
would not obey.  
It is well known that dislocations of  
the hip, if congenital, or of any consid-  
erable duration, are regarded as incur-  
able. The late Dr. Nelaton said, when  
treating of these kinds of dislocations,  
that when they were of a date beyond  
forty days the difficulties in the way of  
reducing them were generally insur-  
mountable. The best London surgeons  
agree with the Paris authority, and pro-  
nounce certain cases of hip dislocations  
which may have lasted for years to be  
beyond the possibility of successful  
reduction. Some cases of hip disloca-  
tion had been cured by Regina Dal Cin  
before 1867, without knowing that such  
reductions were likely to attract more  
notice than her other operations.  
In 1868 a lady came from Venice to  
Anzano, and was cured in eighteen days  
of a dislocation of the hip which had  
been pronounced incurable by the sur-  
geons. In 1870 the daughter of another  
Venetian lady, who was frightfully de-  
formed by hip dislocation, and whose  
case was well known to all the faculty in  
Venice, went, contrary to the advice of  
her doctors, to Anzano, and in nine days  
under Regina's treatment was able to  
walk without crutches.  
Regina Dal Cin was then invited to  
Venice, where she performed some other  
wonderful cures. She then accepted an  
invitation to Trieste, where she performed  
many wonderful operations in the pres-  
ence of physicians and surgeons. She reduced a hip  
dislocation which was congenital, and  
by which the daughter of one of the  
leading men of Trieste had been sadly  
deformed.  
—The Podesta and municipal council of  
Trieste gave her a vote of thanks and a  
sum of money, together with a testimo-  
nial attesting her extraordinary merits.  
Regina Dal Cin is now authorized by  
the law to practice her art, and has no  
further fear of being prosecuted as a  
charlatan. She lays claim to no myste-

## rious power, and performs her cures in

the presence of the friends or relatives  
of the patients and their medical advi-  
sers. She lives at Anzano, where she  
has built a good house, and in which  
she receives all comers, rich or poor.  
She leaves the fee to the discretion of  
the person who consults her, and asks  
no reward until the cure is effected.  
Patients remaining in her house are fed  
in a modest manner at a moderate  
charge. She shows as her trophies hun-  
dreds of crutches and scores of curious  
mechanical contrivances for helping  
cripples to walk. These instruments  
have been given to her by the cripples  
whom she has cured.  
Of the very remarkable skill possessed  
by Regina Dal Cin in the matter of re-  
ducing the most obstinate hip disloca-  
tions there is no manner of doubt. Nor  
is her wonderful success due only to the  
delicacy of her manipulation and her  
almost instinctive familiarity with bones  
and muscles. She knows how to restore  
circulation and heat to the paralyzed  
limb, and by her bandages, prepared in a  
peculiar manner by herself, and applied  
after the reduction of the dislocation,  
she is able to complete the cure. Pa-  
tients come to her from every part of  
Europe and from America. I do not  
say she will cure, or attempt to cure,  
every deformity. But she will some-  
times undertake the most difficult and  
apparently hopeless cases, and whatever  
she undertakes to do she will perform.

### The Most Wonderful Clock in Europe.

A New York paper says: There  
is now on exhibition at No. 1,  
160 Broadway an exact counterpart in  
miniature of the celebrated great clock  
at Strasburg. This clock is the work  
of a journeyman watchmaker, who devoted  
seven years to its completion, and then,  
like Brown, he had got his head so "full  
of machine" that he had to be taken to  
a mad-house. It is one of the most inter-  
esting pieces of mechanism seen in this  
city for some time, interesting no less  
for its delicate and intricate combina-  
tions of mechanism than for the histori-  
cal associations which cling around the  
world-famed time-piece of which it is  
so excellent a representation. It stands  
seven feet front, three feet six inches  
deep, and eleven feet high. Inside the  
clock-dial are four smaller dials, which  
indicate the month, day of the month,  
day of the week, and phases of the moon.  
Underneath this is a globe, half of which  
is shown, which shows the movements  
of the earth, and has a dial illumined  
with the figures of the ancient zodiac.  
The top section is in the form of a gothic  
chapel, with a small door on either side  
under the eaves, and a small door over  
the balcony in the center. At every  
half-hour the Disciples emerge from the  
right door in procession, and a door  
opens in front of the chapel, disclosing  
a figure of Jesus. As the Disciples pass  
before him they turn, and he bows to  
each, all return the bow except Judas,  
who turns in the opposite direction. At  
this moment a gilt clock which forms one  
of the final flaps its wings, and crows  
three times, and a figure of Satan peeps  
cautiously from above. This is the  
pantomime which crowds daily assemble  
in the great square of Strasburg to wit-  
ness. These are also a number of other  
automatic figures, one of which, a skele-  
ton representing Death, which is only  
three inches in height, is, on the autho-  
rity of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, ana-  
tomically correct.

### The Camel.

No human royal family dare be uglier  
than the camel. He is a mass of bones,  
faded ribs, humps, lumps, splay-joints,  
and callouses. His tail is a ridiculous  
wisp, and a failure as an ornament or  
fly-brush. His feet are simply big  
sponges. For skin covering he has  
patches of old buffalo robes, faded,  
and the hair worn off. His voice is  
more disagreeable than his appearance.  
With a reputation for patience, he is  
snappish and vindictive. His endur-  
ance is overrated; that is to say, he dies  
like a sheep, if he is not well fed. His  
gait racks muscles like the ague. And  
yet this ungainly creature carries his  
head in the air and regards the world  
of his great brown eyes with disdain.  
The very pose of his head says: "I  
have come out of the dim past; the delu-  
ge did not touch me; I helped Shoto  
build the great pyramid; I knew Egypt  
when it hadn't an obelisk nor a temple.  
There are three of us; the date-palm,  
the pyramid and myself. Everything  
else is modern. Go to!"—*Charles  
Dudley Warner.*

"Father," said an inquisitive boy,  
"What is whiskey-straight?" "Whis-  
key's trait, my son," replied the old  
man, who had been there himself;  
"whiskey's trait is getting people  
drunk." The lad reflected in silence.

Prompt Reform of Bodily Evil.  
The prompt reform of those bodily evils,  
enfeebled digestion, incomplete assimila-  
tion of the liver, kidneys and bladder,  
as well as the nervous symptoms which these  
ailments are especially prone to beget, is  
always accomplished by the use of Hostetter's  
Stomach Bitters, a medicine accredited by  
physicians, pronounced pure by analysts and  
universally wholesome and agreeable. Surely  
such a restorative is preferable to unpalatable  
and indigestible mixtures and man-  
aged nostrums. The nation at large ac-  
cords its sanction, so judging by the unprece-  
dented demand for the article from Maine to the Pa-  
cific, a demand now supplemented by immense  
orders for it received from tropical America,  
Mexico, the British and Spanish colonial pos-  
sessions and elsewhere. Both at home and  
abroad it is recognized as a standard remedy  
and preventive, the desirableness of its effects  
recommending it everywhere.

To cleanse and whiten the teeth, to sweeten  
the breath, use Brown's Chamberlain's Sago-  
naceous Dentifrice. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The destructive progress of that insidious  
foe to life and health, Scrofula, may be ar-  
rested by the use of Scott's Blood and Liver  
Symp., a potent depurative which rids the sys-  
tem of every trace of scrofulous or syphilitic  
poison and cures eruptive and other diseases  
indicative of a tainted condition of the blood.  
Among the maladies which it remedies are  
white swelling, skin rashes, carbuncles, bilious-  
ness, the disease incident to women, gonorrhea  
and rheumatism.

A WONDER FOR THE WORKSHOP.—Every me-  
chanic should have at hand a box of Grace's  
Salve, as it is a ready remedy for accidents  
such as Cuts, Bruises, Contused Wounds,  
Burns, Scalds, Poisoned Sores, and Eruptions  
caused by operations in the factory, dye-house  
or printing office. Only 25 cents a box.

Awards to America at Paris.  
The cable announces most of the prizes won  
at Paris. The Howe Scale Co. must feel satis-  
fied with their share. They take the gold medal  
(the highest award), the silver medal in class  
68, (the only award to any scale manufacturer),  
and the bronze medal in class 64 (the highest in  
that class).

Another Pat Man Redwood.  
H. A. Redwood, dealer in dry goods, Woodhull,  
Ill., writes Boston Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.,  
June 23, 1878: "Gentlemen: Please send me  
three large boxes of your 'Purgative Pills,' by  
express, Anti-Fat. I have taken one bottle and I lost  
five and one-quarter pounds."

Nearly all diseases that afflict humanity origi-  
nate in the stomach, liver and bowels, and  
common sense tells us that if we will take  
care of these organs, we will prevent disease.  
Take Pare's Purgative Pills, because one is a  
dose.

Cottage Gingerbread.  
Take one cup of butter and lard melted to-  
gether, add one cup New Orleans molasses;  
sift into this one cup each of wheat and cold  
water, two large teaspoonsful ginger, two eggs  
beaten, and four cups of flour, having in it  
three large teaspoonsful Dooley's Yeast Pow-  
der. Bake in moderately hot oven.

For upwards of thirty years Mrs. WINSLOW'S  
SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children  
with never-failing success. It corrects acidity  
of the stomach, regulates the bowels, soothes  
the nervous system, cures dysentery and diarrhea,  
whether arising from teething or other causes.  
An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts. a bottle.

THE CIGARETTE  
"MATCHLESS"  
WOOD THE FINE  
TOBACCO COMPANY,  
New York, Boston, and Chicago.

Rheumatism is the most painful and most  
debilitating of all diseases. It is a disease which  
we must expect it and when we  
have no time to be interrupted by it. The only  
reliable remedy that we ever found is John-  
son's Anodyne Liniment.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Farmers, Fam-  
ilies (who can purchase a Remedy equal to Dr.  
TODD'S VERETAN LINIMENT for the cure of  
Cuts, Bruises, Contused Wounds, Burns, Scalds,  
Poisoned Sores, and Eruptions caused by opera-  
tions in the factory, dye-house or printing office.  
Only 25 cents a box.

The Markets.	
Beef Cattle, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.	95 00
Sheep, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.	85 00
Pork, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.	100 00
Butter, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.	12 00
Eggs, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.	15 00
Wheat, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.	18 00
Barley, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.	12 00
Oats, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.	10 00
Hay, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.	15 00
Straw, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.	10 00
Coal, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.	12 00
Wood, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.	15 00
Iron, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.	18 00
Steel, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.	20 00
Copper, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.	25 00
Lead, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.	30 00
Zinc, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.	35 00
Gold, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.	40 00
Silver, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.	45 00
Platinum, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.	50 00
Palladium, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.	55 00
Rhodium, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.	60 00
Iridium, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.	65 00
Osmium, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.	70 00
Vanadium, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.	75 00
Niobium, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.	80 00
Tantalum, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.	85 00
Vanadium, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.	90 00
Niobium, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.	95 00
Tantalum, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.	100 00

Beef Cattle, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.  
Sheep, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.  
Pork, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.  
Butter, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.  
Eggs, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.  
Wheat, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.  
Barley, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.  
Oats, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.  
Hay, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.  
Straw, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.  
Coal, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.  
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Steel, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.  
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Silver, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.  
Platinum, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.  
Palladium, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.  
Rhodium, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.  
Iridium, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.  
Osmium, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.  
Vanadium, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.  
Niobium, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.  
Tantalum, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.  
Vanadium, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.  
Niobium, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.  
Tantalum, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.

Beef Cattle, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.  
Sheep, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.  
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Butter, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.  
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Niobium, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.  
Tantalum, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.

Beef Cattle, Native and Foreign, per 100 lbs.  
Sheep, Native and Foreign, per 10