

and may determine the rates of tuition of such pupils and collect the same in advance; and they may authorize or order the suspension or expulsion from the school, whenever, in their judgment, the interests of the school demand it, of any pupil guilty of misbehavior or prelate disobedience; but such suspension shall not extend beyond the close of the term, nor shall any pupil be more than once suspended for the same offense.

Sec. 53. They shall purchase or lease a site for a school house, as shall have been designated by the district in the corporate name thereof, and shall build, hire or purchase such school house out of the funds provided for that purpose; and shall make sale and conveyance of any site or other property of the district when lawfully directed by the qualified voters at any annual or special meeting. Provided, that the district shall not in any case, build a stone or brick school house upon any site without first having obtained a title in fee simple to the same; and also, that they shall not, in any case, build a frame school house on any site for which they have not a title in fee simple without securing the privilege of moving the said school house, when lawfully directed so to do by the qualified voters of the district at any annual or special meeting: Provided, also, that the qualified voters of the district may appoint a building committee to take charge of the work of building such school house.

Sec. 54. The district board shall apply and pay over all school moneys belonging to the district in accordance with the provisions of law regulating the same, as may be directed by the district; but no school moneys appertaining to any district shall be appropriated to any other use than the payment of teacher's wages, and no part thereof shall be paid to any teacher who shall not have received a certificate as required in this act before the commencement of his or her school.

Sec. 55. Such report shall also contain a statement of all taxes assessed upon the taxable property of the district during the preceding year, the purposes for which such taxes were assessed and the amount assessed for each particular purpose; and said report shall be recorded by the director in a book to be provided for that purpose.

Sec. 56. The said district board shall have the care and custody of the school house and other property of the district, except so far as the same shall be confided to the custody of the director.

Sec. 57. The said board shall have power to fill by appointment any vacancy that may occur in their own number, and it shall be their duty to fill such vacancy within ten days after its occurrence.

Provided, that in case said board shall, from any cause, fail to fill such vacancy within the time specified, the same may be filled by election at a special school district meeting, called for that purpose, by the qualified voters present, which meeting shall be called in the same manner and be subject to the same regulations as other special school district meetings.

Sec. 58. If the treasurer shall fail to give bond, as is required by this chapter, or from sickness or any other cause, shall be unable to attend to his duties, the said board shall appoint an acting treasurer, who shall possess all the powers of district treasurer, for that purpose, and shall give bonds to the district in the same manner and with the same effect as the district treasurer is required to give.

Sec. 59. Every school district office shall become vacant by the death, resignation, removal from office or removal from the district of the incumbent.

Sec. 60. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to interfere with or abrogate any of the rights, privileges and immunities, duties or liabilities conferred or prescribed by special enactment for any school district comprised within any incorporated city.

Sec. 61. The officers created by this act are hereby declared the successors of the officers of the township boards of education, and also of the directors of sub-districts, as now established by law; and all moneys, books, papers and property, in the hands of the boards of education, or in the hands of the directors of sub-districts, shall be handed over to the officers created by this act.

Until county superintendents are elected or appointed in accordance with law in this State, the duties imposed upon them by this act shall be discharged by the county clerks of the several counties.

Sec. 62. That when persons living in two or more counties desire to form a school district, it shall be the duty of the superintendents of the respective counties to authorize the said persons to organize such district, and the reports contemplated by this act shall be made to the Superintendent of each county, parts of which form the district, of such property or children as may be within the limits of each of such counties.

Sec. 63. This act shall take effect from and after the first day of October, 1867, except the officers of school districts shall be elected at the time and in the manner provided in this act on the first Monday of October, A. D. 1867.

W. F. CHAPIN,
Speaker of the House.
E. H. ROBERTS,
President of the Senate.
APPROVED, June 24, 1867.
DAVID BUTLER, Gov'r.

We have received the first number of the Nebraska Commonwealth, published at Lincoln City by C. H. Gore & Co. It is a spicy sheet, looks well and has an excellent variety of reading matter on Lincoln City, that subject being dashed up both in prose and doggerel. What little politics this number contains is all right, and we wish it success, irrespective of Lincoln City.

The Mercer County Advance, published at Princeton, Mo., is a new exchange on our list. It is of the right spirit politically, ably edited, and a welcome visitor.

Petitions are already circulating among the Union citizens of Louisiana and Texas, to be presented to the next Congress, asking for the reinstatement of Sheridan in command of the Fifth District.

Nebraska Advertiser

JOHN L. COLHAPP, EDITOR.



BROWNVILLE, THURSDAY, SEPT. 11, 1867.

Republican Convention.

The Republicans of Nebraska County, Nebraska, will meet in Delegate Convention on Saturday the 14th day of September 1867, at 1 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of nominating a Republican Ticket for the county officers to be elected at the coming October election.

By order of the Central Committee.
Wm. H. HOOPER, Chairman.
G. W. FAIRBROTHER, Sec.

Make Your Entries for the Fair.

All persons desiring to make entries of Hedges, Farm Crops, Groves of Timber, or other articles requiring examination previous to the date of holding the County Fair, are requested to submit their entries to the Secretary of the Society as soon as possible, that the proper Committees may report in time. The time of receiving said Entries will close ten days previous to the 25th inst.

H. O. MINICK, Sec.
Brownville, Neb.

Nebraska County Agricultural Society, Election of Officers.

Pursuant to notice, the members of the Nebraska County Agricultural Society met at the County Clerk's Office in this City on Saturday last for the purpose of electing the officers of the Society for the coming year, with the following result:

R. W. FURNAS, President.
J. W. COLEMAN, Vice Pres.
H. O. MINICK, Recording Secy.
J. L. COLHAPP, Cor. Secy.
S. W. KENNEDY, Treasurer.

M. & M. R. A. L. R. Survey Completed to opposite Brownville. The Route declared Good and Practicable. Seventy Miles to be put under Contract this Fall. The "Pennsylvania Central" in the Ring.

Messrs. Smith, Brown and Grant, who have been conducting the Survey of the Mississippi and Missouri River Air Line Railroad, reached Scott City, opposite this place, last Saturday, about 3 o'clock, seemingly well satisfied with their work, and of the practicability of the route surveyed. They found the country on the route rich in mineral and agricultural wealth. Several fine coal beds were crossed—on the Charitan River a bed of coal was discovered six feet thick. Heavy bodies of oak and other timber were passed through on the route, the best being on the hills of the Charitan. They freely admit that the route surveyed is much better than was expected by them on starting out.

At 2 o'clock, Messrs. McPherson, Furnas, and Blackburn—a committee appointed by the B. Ft. K. & P. R. R. Co. of this city—together with Senator Tip-ton and other prominent citizens, crossed the river and escorted the party to this city, where they remained, the guests of the city, until last Monday morning.

While here the party were shown over the country in every direction from this city, and expressed themselves favorably as to the practicability of a route from this point west, and were much pleased with the country generally.

The party have returned to Quincy to make out their report of the survey for publication, which will detain them until the 1st of October, when they will return to make the survey west to Fort Kearney and a connection with the Pacific Railroad, which will be published in connection with the survey just completed. They also expressed the opinion that seventy miles of the road from Quincy west would be put under contract yet this fall.

The distance, by this survey, from Quincy to Brownville is 279 2/5 miles; from Rockport to Brownville is 72 1/2 miles. The first distance, we learn, the Surveyors think can yet be shortened in several places.

We regard this survey as definitely and favorably settling the question of an early eastern and western railroad connection through this section of country. Its feasibility will be demonstrated to the satisfaction of several of the heaviest railroad companies running to the Atlantic seaboard and desiring an air line connection with the Great Union Pacific road west from Omaha; among these are the Pennsylvania Central, the Great Western and the Logansport, Peoria and Burlington road, which latter road is now building a road from Peoria to Keokuk, which will make a perfect Air Line from Logansport, Ind., via Peoria, Ill., Keokuk, Ia., Brownville and Ft. Kearney, Neb., to a Pacific connection, of 810 miles, the longest and most perfect Air Line Railroad in the world! The eastern interests involved will surely put the road through, as it is a commercial

necessity to both New York and Philadelphia, and a hundred inland cities.

Counties along the route in Missouri are in real earnest about this road, already have they voted near three-fourths of a million dollars in bonds to aid in its construction, and that will be doubled when work is actually begun.

To Brownville this begins a new era in her progress and prosperity which will know no stoppage until she becomes one of the leading cities of the Missouri valley, a centre known to the commerce of the world. And Nebraska county and the counties west will have at their very doors the markets of the world in competition for their produce. Yet, the end is not yet; something yet remains for us to do; let us be ready to do our share in this great work whenever called upon.

Brownville, Sept. 9, 1867.
Messrs. Blackburn, McPherson, and others:

Gentlemen: On behalf of the Engineering Corps engaged in the Preliminary Survey of the M. & M. R. A. L. R. R., I desire to return our hearty thanks to yourselves and the citizens of Brownville for your very hospitable welcome; and rest assured of our high appreciation of the very cordial greeting with which we were met on reaching the banks of the Missouri river.

Wishing you and yours many happy days and a speedy realization of your desires,

I remain, gentlemen,
Yours respectfully,
JOS. S. SMITH,
Chief Engineer.

The above acknowledgement is gratefully accepted by our citizens, with our best wishes for their welfare, and the hope of soon seeing them return to complete the survey to a connection with the Union Pacific railroad.

"My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

Many able American statesmen regard the present situation of the country, politically, as one full of danger to liberty and peace. Johnson has removed nearly all those officers who had found favor with the loyal people and engendered the hate of rebels for the faithful execution of the law providing for the reconstruction of the late rebel States; he is doing all in his power to render laws of Congress inoperative against rebels and to delay reconstruction; he is said to be intoxicated the greater portion of his time, a burning disgrace to the nation. The rebels of Maryland are arming as fast as possible, and the copperhead press of the north are proclaiming that actual, bloody war will follow any attempt of Congress to interfere with our rebel President's programme. Gen. Grant has proved himself no statesman—may we never have occasion to doubt his patriotism—by "accepting" the position made vacant by the removal of Sec. Stanton, which was really the entering wedge to the present deplorable state of affairs.

Under all these circumstances we do not apprehend serious trouble. The President, if he persist in his present course, will surely be impeached at the next session of Congress. About that time rebels may make an attempt to usurp the Government by backing Johnson, and if so, they will be whipped, and "amnesty and mercy" be "played out."

The Fair Grounds and Fair.

We have just returned from a visit to the Fair Grounds, in company with Col. Furnas, President of the Society, where we found the work progressing favorably for the accommodation of everything that may come or be brought.

Twenty acres of ground have been secured about a quarter of a mile south of the city limits, upon the bottom next to the timber which borders on the river. The ground is beautiful, level bottom, and is as fine a site as could be secured in the time.

Workmen are now engaged erecting a building upon the ground 40 by 100 feet, to contain three tables 100 feet long, to display the small household and other articles that have to be housed to be kept dry. This building will be a strong substantial structure capable, it is supposed, of containing all the kinds of articles above named and leaving abundant room for visitors.

Four hundred stalls are being built, and will be prepared for the reception of all kinds of stock in time for the Fair. Yet, in the event that this number of stalls should not be sufficient, arrangements have been made for double this number, and material and workmen will be on hand to build as fast as needed.

A trotting track, 1 1/2 of a mile in length, has been laid off and is being prepared for the Fair by the Brownville Trotting Club, who are determined to spare nothing to make this arrangement No. 1.

The Fair Ground will be enclosed as well as circumstances will admit, this being the beginning, funds on hand will not admit of a tight board fence all around, yet the enclosure will be as complete as necessary, considering the native honesty of our people.

Good, fresh water will be on the grounds in abundance, J. C. Deuser has kindly consented to place in position several of his new Patent Pumps, which will supply the wants of all.

The Fair is close at hand, and the interest manifested so far gives the gratifying assurance of perfect success. All seem alive to its importance.

Everybody should make up their mind to bring something. Many worthy objects have been inadvertently omitted by the Premium List Committee, yet everything placed on exhibition will be awarded a premium if deserving. Let every lady in the county prepare something, a jar of preserves, jam, pickles, butter, or cheese, or needle work of some kind; few ladies but pride themselves upon doing something better than the average, we hope all will try themselves up on something. It is also expected of the ladies of the county, and this vicinity especially, that they will assist in preparing decorations and adorning the hall. We doubt not they will be on hand.

Nebraska County Agricultural Fair.

For the benefit of those who may desire to exhibit articles, or stock of any kind, at the coming Annual Fair, not enumerated in the Premium List, I desire to say that all articles or stock that may be exhibited not provided for in the list, will be placed under the management of the Discretionary Committee, and premiums in cash or Diplomas will be awarded worthy and successful exhibitions. By so doing the Society will be enabled hereafter, to present a Premium List that will in all respects meet the exact demands of this section. Let there be no backwardness in exhibiting anything and everything that will in the least add to the interest and usefulness of the Fair. There will be plenty Feed, hay, corn, etc., and stock water convenient, and on the ground to supply all demands.

The old Board of Directors (F. A. Tisdell substituted for R. W. Furnas Chairman) F. A. Tisdell, Wm. Daily, J. S. Minick, L. Rice, A. K. Farnam, Geo. Crow and Wm. Hughes are continued. They, with the officers of the Society, are requested to meet in the Fair Ground on Saturday morning, September, 21st, to perfect detailed arrangements, at the same time and place it is requested that all who feel sufficiently interested, will meet with teams, scythes, axes, spades and grubbing hoes, to clear the ground of all weeds, brush, &c.

For permission to keep Refreshment Stands inside the inclosure, or exhibitions for which charge is made, a tax will be charged for the benefit of the Society. For permits apply to Chairman of Board of Directors.

Teacher's Association.

The Nebraska State Teacher's Association meets in this City October 16th. The order of proceedings will be nearly as follows:

1st. Tuesday evening, 15th. Lecture by Prof. Goodnow, of Kansas.

2d. Wednesday, 9 a. m., Organization and general business of the Association.

3d. 11 a. m., Lecture by Prof. H. E. Brown, of Columbus, Neb.

4th. 2 p. m., Lecture by Prof. Goodnow; subject, Gymnastics in Schools, with practical illustrations.

5th. Reports of Committees and discussion.

6th. Thursday, 9 a. m., opening exercises. Reports of Committees—discussion.

7th. Reading Essays. Discussion. General business.

8th. Lecture in the evening, with other exercises.

During the meeting of the Association Prof. Dye will be present to intersperse the exercises with appropriate music.

Mysterious Disappearance.

Considerable mystery enshrouds the present whereabouts of Rev. B. C. Golladay, Pastor of the M. E. Church of this city. He left this place for Nebraska City on the 2d, apparently reaching there on the same day, as a letter from him was mailed from that city on the 2d.

This letter, addressed to his wife, was not taken out of the office here, until Friday morning. This epistle is affectionate and loving, containing directions to his wife how and where to obtain possession of his property, commending her to the care of kind providence, and stating his determination to visit the bottom of the Missouri river and remain there until life had left its frail tenement.

Since this nothing has been heard of him, although several of the members of his church have made diligent search and inquiry.

The carnal minded have located his whereabouts with a lady who left here some weeks ago; this story has been proven false, as we knew it would be. Mr. Golladay having been a printer previous to accepting a call to the ministry. Mr. Golladay is about six feet, very slim, stooping and round shouldered; has blue eyes, light hair, light whiskers, slightly sprinkled with gray. Any information concerning him will reach his friends by being addressed to this office.

District Court.

For the 1st Judicial District, Chief Justice Mason, presiding, convened in this city last Monday morning, and is still dispensing justice as we go to press. This is the first term of District Court held in this county for over a year, and from the attendance it would seem that our people were hungry for justice.

Judge Mason fills our ideal of a good Judge—prompt, impartial and fearless in the discharge of his duty. May his shadow never decrease.

Our County Treasurer.

Hon. Jonas Hacker, has been very sick during the past two weeks, even high unto death, and the regular proceedings in his office have been somewhat disturbed in consequence. When first taken he had a Deputy engaged in the office who understood the books well and could attend to all the business. This Deputy concluded about a week since to quit, leaving the office closed, and the Treasurer unable to instruct any one in the books; since which time T. C. Hacker has had charge of the office. Yet, as fate seemed determined to close the office, T. C. Hacker was empaneled on the Petit Jury last Monday.

We have never had a County Treasurer who has labored more faithfully or been at his post of duty more regularly than Mr. Hacker, and, in this instance, he needs no excuse, as a bare statement of the circumstances, over which he could have no control, is sufficient.

The New School Law.

On our first page, to-day, will be found the New School Law. As to its being an improvement upon the old there is a great diversity of opinion, yet the New Law seems to us far more simple and plain than the old, and adapted to the wants of any sized district; we speak not from actual knowledge of the operations of either, yet much difficulty has been experienced with the old, while the New seems to us to afford no chance for doubt or misunderstanding. All should read it carefully and preserve it for future reference. It is the law of the land at least until the meeting of the next Legislature in '68-69.

We are sorry that a difficulty should exist among the Republicans of Bedford Precinct, and do not think the personal correspondence handed us last Wednesday, if published, would mend the matter; besides, we never publish communications unless signed by some responsible party. As this trouble is about a School House we hope a remedy may be found in the New School Law.

A Soldier's Burial.

Thursday, August 29th, the remains of Merritt B. Slocum will be committed to their final resting place in Forty-Fort Cemetery, from the house of his father, Mr. Thomas Slocum, in Kingston, with military honors.

Merritt B. Slocum was acting Sergeant Major in the 1st Nebraska Cavalry, a detachment of which with the 54th Illinois Infantry, were on duty at Grand Prairie, Arkansas, 24th August, 1861, when our troops there had several battles with the overwhelming forces of the rebels. Mr. Slocum was taken prisoner with the remains of the detachment after the fight, and on the retreat of the enemy before reinforcements of the Union army he was taken sick with chills from which he had been suffering several days before. The rebels, part of Shelby's command, cured him and drove him on after he had fallen exhausted. They gave him a horse, and a comrade thus writes:

"I was ordered on and a horse was brought him to ride, and I supposed that all was right. About an hour afterwards a man named Graham came to me and told me that the rebels had shot Slocum." "It seems that the fever was on him, and they kept cursing him that he did not ride to suit them, threatening to shoot him, &c. He finally tore open his shirt, and told them to shoot. One rebel, asked, 'Captain shall I shoot the son of a b—?' The reply was 'yes d—' him, shoot him."

"The villain fired, and your poor son fell dead, shot through the breast." This was near the farm of a Mr. Ball, who has since kindly aided Mr. Slocum in recovering the bones of his son. He was 23 years old the February before his death.

The rebels are the men who now loudly demand their rights. Let them have justice.

We copy the above from the Record of the Times, published at Wilkes-Barre Pa. Sergeant Slocum was captured with the detachment of Lieut. Polock, of this city, who knew him well as a brave and fearless soldier. The above is but another link in the chain that binds the rebel cause, and its Northern sympathizers, to the wheel of public damnation.

The Progress of the Conspiracy.

It is but a few days more than one month since Congress adjourned. One of the most exciting and interesting debates of the July session was on the question of adjournment; and already the country sees that it was one of the most important questions considered at the session. There were those in Congress who had the sagacity to see, and the courage to say, that Congress ought not to adjourn while Andrew Johnson still possessed power. But they were in the minority in both branches of the national legislature. They were squarely outvoted by a majority who believed, or affected to believe, that Mr. Johnson could do no harm. Some of them asserted the opinion that he did not desire to do harm. Already this majority can see its mistake. Mr. Johnson has shown that they asserted what they did not know, or he has grown to be a worse man than they were willing to believe he could be. Which is it? Let those who trusted him answer. But let us see what a month has brought forth.

1st. The President invited the Secretary of War to resign.

2nd. Mr. Stanton declined, believing it to be his duty, and the will of the loyal people of the nation that he should hold on.

3rd. The President requests Gen. Grant to accept the War Office temporarily.

4th. Gen. Grant does accept, and so informs Mr. Stanton, who, of course, resigns. There was no alternative. Here was his successor, in the person of Gen.

eral of the Army bearing the order of the President come to relieve him. The civil and the military united. Did the loyal people desire this done? Did one man loyal to the law ask to have it done? Let the people answer.

5th. The President issues an order for the removal of Gen. Sheridan.

6th. Gen. Grant protests in mainly terms and with cogent reasons. But the President will not relent. Therefore, Gen. Grant issues the order, and the will of the nation is defied, and one of its most faithful and trusted agents is dishonored, so far as it is in the power of Mr. Johnson to dishonor him. Did any loyal man want this done? Not one. Only rebels and their co-workers wanted Sheridan removed.

7th. Gen. Sickles is ordered to surrender his department to Gen. Canby. Did any loyal citizens ask for the removal of Sickles? Did any such citizen ask for the appointment of Canby? Why, then, were these changes made?

8th. The President orders Gen. Thomas to Louisiana. He cannot go. Therefore, he orders Gen. Hancock to be withdrawn from his command and sent to Louisiana.

9th. Gen. Grant declines to order Hancock to Louisiana (for the all sufficient reason that Hancock is opposed to the law he will be required to execute. But finally Grant submits, but directs that none of the orders issued by Sheridan shall be abrogated without the assent of the General of the Army. The President objects, and in a subsequent order virtually annuls the saving clause of Grant's order.

10th. The President directs that Sheridan at once assume command in the west, without reporting at Washington, as ordered by Grant.

These are the things accomplished.—Those promised are—

1st. The removal of Gen. Howard from the charge of the Freedmen's Bureau.

2nd. The removal of General Pope.

3d. A reformation of the Cabinet so as to completely Johnsonize it.

4th. War upon the loyal press by withholding information from papers which do not support the Johnson non-reconstruction policy.

5th. Filling the South with emissaries to prevent the registration of loyal men, and to thus enable the rebels to vote down conventions, and prevent reconstruction.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PROBATE JUDGE.
RICHARD V. HUGHES.—We are authorized to announce the name of Richard V. Hughes, as a Candidate for the office of Probate Judge, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

COUNTY COLLECTOR & TREASURER.
JOHN H. MORRISON.—We are authorized to announce the name of John B. Morrison, as a Candidate for the office of County Collector and Treasurer, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

SHERIFF.
GEORGE W. GARRISON.—We are authorized to announce the name of George W. Garrison as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

J. W. BRUSH.—We are authorized to announce the name of J. W. Brush as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

GEORGE W. FAIRBROTHER.—We are authorized to announce George W. Fairbrother as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER.
WILLIAM H. HOOPER.—We are authorized to announce William H. Hooper as a Candidate for the office of County Clerk and Recorder at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAINEY & LEWIS.
DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS

Embracing all the NOVELTIES of the Season.

Also, a large and well-selected stock of

CLOTHING

GEN'S Furnishing Goods,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS.

GROCERIES

—AND—

QUEENSWARE,

HARDWARE,

SALT, LIME,

CEMENT.

Our Goods were bought of first hands, and we can assure all to suit them wishing to buy. Call and see for yourselves.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Taken up on a 1st day of August, 1867, within my enclosure, two miles South of Brownville, in Nebraska County, Nebraska, one white horse, branded with the letters S. R. on the left hip, ten years old last Spring.

DAVID BUTLER, Sheriff.

Notice to the Stock Holders of the B. Ft. K. & P. R. R. Co.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Stock Holders of the Brownville, Rockport and Pacific Railroad Company on Saturday, October 12th, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Banking House of J. L. Caruso, in Brownville, for the purpose of electing a new Board of Directors, and for the purpose of amending the constitution of the Company. Said directors shall be elected on the 12th day of October, 1867.

JOHN McPHERSON, J. W. BLACKBURN, J. W. COLEMAN, J. S. MINICK, J. L. COLHAPP, S. W. KENNEDY, SWAN & BROWN.

WM. McLENNAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

NEBRASKA CITY, NEBRASKA.

Retail Market.

At Rockport Landing, Mo., September 5th 1867. Corrected weekly by Messrs. B. & B. dealers in General Merchandise.

Chickens—Choice 35 cts.

Flour—Choice 1 1/2 cts.

Flour—Per 100 lbs. 2 1/2 cts.

Sugar—Brown 16 2/3 cts per lb.

Sugar—Coffee, 20 cts.

Lard—100 lbs. 1 1/2 cts.

Apples—Dried, 12 1/2 cts to 15 cts per bushel.

Peas—Dried 10 2/3 cts.

Lard—100 lbs. 1 1/2 cts.

Butter—15 per doz.

Eggs—15 per doz.

Shells—12 1/2 cts per doz.

Molasses—Sugar House 50 cts.

Apples—Sugar House 1 1/2 cts.

Sugar House 4 1/2 cts.

Salt—Per 100 lbs. 1 1/2 cts.

Flour—Per 100 lbs. 2 1/2 cts