OUR NEWS SUMMARY.

—A party of men left Indian Valley in pursuit of Indians who had stolen their stock. Near the Falls of Payette they were fired upon by Indians concealed in the rocks. All were killed except one, who was unhorsed and wounded, but succeeded in making his escape.

—Dr. Nobeling, who attempted to assassinate the Emperor William, is suspected of feigning madness. He will shortly be conveyed to a lunatic asylum, to be placed under the observation of experts.

—Miss Lizzie A. Todd, of Indiana, Pa., sister of the West Point cadet who committed suicide, became insane after reading an account of his tragic end.

—The Democratic Convention of the Fourth Congressional District of Georgia, after four days' session and 370 ballots without result, adjourned on Saturday at midnight, by a vote of 17½ to 16⅔, to meet at Newnan on the third Wednesday in September. The highest vote for Harris, the present Congressman, was 18½ out of 34.

—The Revenue officials have had a kirmish with illicit distillers in Tennessee.

—The town of Stolatz, Herzegovina, has been fined very heavily by the Austrians.

—Russia seeks a loan of $238,200,000; the issue price is 93.

—In Venezuela the revolution in favor of Guzman has been making progress slowly.

—Commissioners have been appointed to revise the British Penal Code.

—It is said that the German negotiations with the Vatican have failed.

—The yellow fever continues to increase in the Mississippi valley. In New Orleans the total number of cases to date is over 2,000, and the deaths 601. At Memphis there were sixty-one new cases and twenty-six deaths. Nurses are urgently needed in Granada. In Philadelphia two cases of yellow fever have been discovered, and prompt measures have been taken to prevent contagion. Jackson, Miss., is virtually under martial law as a precautionary measure.

—Robert Mitchell, colored, was executed at Union Springs, Ala., for poisoning his grandmother and stepgrandfather in April 1877. At least 10,000 negroes witnessed the execution. He had made several confessions, but on the scaffold he said he was innocent.

—The weavers and winders in thirteen cotton mills at Radcliffe, near Bury, England, have struck against a reduction of their pay 5½ per cent. About 3,500 looms are idle in consequence of this strike, and several hundred more are expected to stop when the notices expire.

—At the Charter Oak track, Hartford, Rarus fairly excelled himself. The great horse made the three fastest heats on record. He trotted the first in 2:15, the second in 2:13¼, and the third in 2:13¾. Edwin Forrest trotted a mile in 2:14 1-12. Hopeful made a half mile at a 2:13 gait.

—At Bennettsville, Marlborough county, S. C., two brothers, named John and Neill Locklear, and Pompey Easterling, their negro confederate, were hanged at one o'clock in expiation of the murder of Frank Bryce, an Irish peddler, in February last.

—Official advices received by the British Government from Consular offices in China report that the total loss of life by the Chinese famine is estimated at seven millions of people.

—At Shelbyville, Tenn., Dennis Belor was lynched for outraging a woman. A mob took him and hanged him to a tree.

—The New York Democratic State Convention will be held at Syracuse, September 25th.

—By the explosion of a powder mill at Negaunee, Mich., four men employed in the mill were blown to fragments.

—Maria Christina of Spain, grandmother of the present King, is dead. She ruled Spain for eight years up to 1840, when she was compelled to abdicate and seek refuge in France.

—Louis Napoleon is to be married to the Princess Thyra, of Denmark.

—Memphis and Vicksburg, as well as other Southern cities, have been obliged to call for aid on account of the sad ravages of yellow fever.

—384,849 entries of public lands under the Homestead act have been made in the United States since 1862.

—A despatch to the St. Petersburg *Globe* reports that an explosion had occurred in the mines of the fortifications of Kars, resulting in a fire which destroyed the best portion of the city.

—Serious troubles have taken place between illicit distillers and the authorities in Tennessee.

—The Democrats carried Alabama by 80,000 majority, without opposition.

—England has come to terms with the Dutch as to the annexation of New Guinea.

STARVED TO DEATH.—Soon after the train on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad train entered the depot about eleven o'clock in the morning, a benevolent looking lady accosted a hackman, and asked him what he would charge to convey her to the Brunswick. The Jehu replied that he would take her to any part of the city for fifty cents. "It's too much," remarked the lady. "The last time I was in Detroit the hackman charged me a quarter for taking me to Harper Hospital. "Well, that man is dead," remarked another whip who was standing near. "Dead! What was the matter!" "Why, he carried people around town for two shillings and starved to death."

HOW WE CIVILIZE INDIANS.—The Utica *Republican* gives this view of how we civilize Indians:

Send them some missionaries.
Rob them.
Starve them.
Kill them for getting mad about it.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

A THRILLING DESCRIPTION OF ITS RAVAGES IN THE SOUTH.

One of the few living witnesses of the later scenes in Grenada, Miss., has arrived in Cincinnati. He says that the little village is utterly desolate. Everybody who remains is either sick or is kept there by duty. All the rest have fled or died. Entire families have been blotted out in a day by the disease. There, as in New Orleans, women and children are almost disproportionately numerous among the victims, their organizations being generally less able than those of the men to withstand the exhaustion of the disease. At night a walk through the streets is terrifying. The moans and cries of delirious patients can be heard at every turn. Nor are all the outcries those of delirium. The negroes give up all hope on falling sick, and excitedly call on God and man for help, using their needed strength in doing so. They will not be controlled by physicians or nurses. The white women, on the contrary, are the most quiet and obedient of the patients, as long as they retain their reason. The dead bodies are buried as soon as possible after death, and in some instances, the informant believes, persons are started for their graves before they are really dead. The burying is done by two relays of negroes, one working by day and the other by night. The headquarters of the Howard Association and the telegraph office are the only places of business kept open. The latter is in charge of an operator named William Redding. He sent to New Orleans for an assistant, and John Miller came; but Miller was appalled by what he saw and refused to stay. No attempt is made to hold religious services over the dead, and with rare exceptions, no coffins are used. All is dark at night except in the houses where people are lying ill, for the other houses are deserted. On the night of the 20th only sixty well persons were in the village, and all under the command of Gen. Winfield Smith, and trying as well as might be to care for 133 patients. Railroad trains do not stop, but rush past at the speed of fifty miles an hour, showing glimpses of passengers' scared faces behind the tightly closed windows. It is exceedingly difficult to feed the few remaining inhabitants, because of the lack of transportation.

It is not easy to get out of Grenada, notwithstanding hundreds have accomplished the feat. An area of several miles around is deserted, but the boundaries of that space are closely watched by frightened inhabitants, who drive back fugitives if they can. Much heartlessness is shown. The man who gave the above account of a night in Grenada says that a woman, whose husband had died, started for the country, leading her six-year-old boy. She was tired out with nursing her husband, but she pushed on for two miles, and then carried the child two more. Then she was met by some negroes, who commanded her to turn back, saying that they would kill her if she did not obey. They doubtless would have carried out their threat; at least the poor woman thought so. She returned to Grenada. The negroes' fears were well founded, however, for she had scarcely got back to her home when the fever was fully developed in her, and she died. Some of the planters have humanely received all refugees, and turned their houses and barns into free lodgings; but generally terror has mastered generous impulses, particularly among the blacks. A negro camp meeting, ten miles away, has been continued, and the penitents crowd each other at the altar, so anxious are they to become converts before the fever kills them. Prayers are offered twice a day for the sufferers, but no physical aid is given. To compensate for all this cowardice, or at least selfishness, cases of heroism have already come to light, and of course most of the stories of that kind remain to be told. The local and visiting physicians have courageously risked themselves. The Howard Association nurses have done their duty, and three have died at it. The self-sacrifice of those who have stayed with their dying relatives when flight was possible has been remarkable. A Dr. Chamberlin is said to be the only patient who has recovered, and as soon as he was on his feet he was doctoring others.

The fever turned on its track on the 19th, going back from Grenada toward New Orleans as far as Canton; but the inhabitants, numbering about 400, dispersed hurriedly, leaving seven patients, one physician, and a few nurses. In other directions the disease is spreading, and, as the cotton picking time is at hand, great financial losses must ensue through the cessation of labor. The villages are in special danger from the scourge, because they are rarely well drained, the water is often bad, and all the conditions are favorable to the disease, if once introduced. The panic is widespread, for the stoppage of mails deprives the people of newspapers, and therefore the news that they do get is exaggerated, giving them ideas of the plague that exceed the terrible truth.

On the river front in Memphis are many combined lunch and barrooms, in which boatmen and longshoremen eat, drink, and sometimes sleep. In one of them, on Aug. 13, a drunken steamboat hand was taken sick. A physician on sight pronounced his disease genuine yellow fever. In spite of an attempt to shut out travelers from further south, the scourge had got into the city. On northern bound trains, within four hours after the case became generally known, over 1,200 residents fled to safer places. The patient was taken to a hospital outside of the city, his clothing and the bedding on which he had slept were burned, and the house was thoroughly fumigated. It was hoped that the pestilence had been baffled at that point; but the officials had hardly completed the work before their attention was called to Prof. Decker, a well-known citizen, who was ill with what his family physician thought was yellow fever. It was. Next door to his residence some visitors from out of town had been staying nearly two weeks. Investigation brought out the fact that they had come in the steamboat Golden Crown, which had run the quarantine blockade, landing her passengers surreptitiously. The professor died on the day that he was taken sick, and his son died soon afterward. Within twenty-four hours more there were seventeen additional cases in the city, and five deaths; and by the 15th the patients numbered ninety-two. The stampede of frightened citizens continued, and the population was soon reduced by a third. Everybody went who had money to go with and a place to go to. The thieves stayed, because it is easy to rob deserted houses, and their depredations have been extensive. But, although the risk of detection and capture was lessened, a more formidable danger was there. One fever patient's satchel was found to be packed full of stolen silverware. The disease had caught him with his plunder in his possession. The desertion of homes was so general that whole blocks of residences were without occupants. Robberies were uncounted. The perpetrators were in part professional thieves and in part poor whites and negroes made thieves by opportunity. The Commercial Hotel was closed. The railroad trains going out were barely able to carry all the passengers, but the trains going in were nearly empty. Places of amusement, schools, and many stores were closed. The worst was dreadful.

However, the Memphis authorities acted with good sense. They had used every reasonable means to keep the fever out, and, now that it had got in in spite of them, they came as near as possible to moving the infected part of the city. The disease was all in a northwestern section. A large number of tents were obtained from the United States Government, and a suburban encampment was made in a salubrious suburb. Those of the residents of the infected district who had not already gone away were sent to this camp, and fed at the city's expense. Not a soul was left in the fever neighborhood, except the officers who went to disinfect the houses. But the camp was not established without opposition. The spot selected was five miles south of the city. Dr. Noll went there with the tents and several assistants. He was at once surrounded by a mob of negroes, who drove him back to the city. They disliked the invasion by a possibly fever-bearing rabble. On the following day, the Doctor returned with two military companies at his back, and the encampment was made without further trouble. These measures were effective, and Memphis may keep the scourge under until frost, when the danger will be past. The death rate, about twenty a day at the highest, was reduced by Tuesday to about half that number, and the new cases were fewer than on any previous day since the fever gained a foothold in the city. The police force has been trebled, a few of the bolder refugees have returned, villages in that region no longer exclude persons who come from Memphis, and the panic is subsiding a little.

The Northwest Wheat Crop.

The Chicago *Daily Commercial Bulletin* gives an estimate of the Spring wheat crop of the northwest. Returns have been received from 261 counties in Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas Missouri and Dakota. The aggregate acreage in the counties reported is 6,334,000, against 4,600,000 last year, an increase of 34.80 per cent. The estimated acreage for these States on the basis of these returns is 9,930,000, against 7,158,000 last year. The aggregate yield is estimated at 121,665,000 bushels, against 127,423,000 bushels last year, a decrease of 5,758,000 bushels, notwithstanding the greatly increased acreage. The States of Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin show decreased production of 18,000,000 bushels, at the same time showing an increased average of 2,059,000. The average yield per acre is reported at 12½ bushels, against 17 4-5 bushels last year. The quality in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin is generally reported poorer and about one grade lower, while that of the other States exhibits little change from last year.

A Sailor's Prayer.

The *Independence Belge* publishes what purports to be a new anecdote of Trafalgar. When the British ships, under Nelson, were bearing down to attack the combined fleet off Trafalgar, the first lieutenant of the Revenge, on going around to see that all hands were at quarters, observed one of the men devoutly kneeling at the side of his gun. So very unusual an attitude in a British sailor excited his surprise, and he asked the man if he was afraid. "Afraid!" answered the honest tar; "no! I was only praying that the enemy's shot may be distributed in the same proportion as prize money—the greatest part among the officers."

The English Naval Review.

The naval review in Portsmouth harbor was, owing to the unpropitious weather, a failure, it having been found impossible to carry out the evolutions that had been intended. In all twenty-six vessels were in line. They represented every class in the service, from the magnificent iron-clad down to the modest and harmless looking torpedo boat. No other Power in Europe could probably have made such a magnificent exhibition. Her Majesty was present and signalled her satisfaction from the royal yacht.

—Some "real" North American Indians are masquerading at the Paris exposition in a disguise consisting of beads, buckskins and paint. The Parisians are led to believe this is their native costume, whereas Americans know well enough that in his habitat the Indian of the period wears an old stovepipe hat, dilapidated trousers, and a coat with a whisky bottle in the pocket.

—What is that which never asks any questions, but requires many answers? The street door.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS AND HELPS.

CORN FRITTERS.—Grate the corn and allow for every pint three eggs and two tablespoonfuls of milk or cream. Beat the eggs well, stiring in the corn by degrees, beating all the while; salt to taste; put a tablespoonful of melted butter to every pint of corn; stir in the milk and thicken with just enough flour to hold the mixture together—about a tablespoonful and a half to every pint. Cook upon a griddle, like batter cakes, testing a little first, to see if it is of the right consistency, or you can fry in hot lard, as you would fritters; but the cakes are more generally preferred.

TO PICKLE ONIONS.—Select small silver-skinned onions, remove with a knife the outer skins, so that each onion will be perfectly white and clean. Put them for three days into brine that will float an egg; bring vinegar to the boiling point, add a little mace and whole red peppers, or sprinkle with cayenne, adding bits of horseradish and cinnamon bark with a few cloves, pour it hot over the onions, first draining them well from the brine.

CUCUMBER PICKLES.—"Housekeeper" says she has "packed her cucumbers in salt according to directions in cook books and they are limp as strings. New ones packed in brine do as poorly." Probably when she soaks them to get the salt out before putting them in vinegar they will recover their plumpness and hardness. The salt absorbs the moisture of the cucumber and becomes brine, leaving the cucumber very much shrunken in appearance, and limp to the touch; but after-treatment restores it to its pristine state. A little alum mixed with the vinegar in which they are put makes them crisp and grated horseradish added or horseradish leaves spread over them prevents any mould from coming on them.

TO CORN BEEF.—For fifty pounds of meat allow ten pounds of salt and three ounces of saltpetre; rub each piece of meat with a portion of this mixture and lay it in a cold place over night; on the next day repeat the process and again lay the meat in a cold place until the following day; to the balance of the salt and saltpetre add a pound and a half of brown sugar, half an ounce of potash and four gallons of water; boil the brine for fifteen minutes, then skim and set it away to cool; on the succeeding morning pack the meat, having first wiped every piece perfectly dry, pour the brine over it and put a heavy weight on top to keep it under; examine often, and if there is the least indication of the meat not keeping well turn off the brine, boil and skim it and add more salt, or else make a new and stronger brine; let it get perfectly cold before turning over the meat.

Crimes and Criminals.

F. B. Sanborn has been collecting facts regarding crime and criminals in the United States. The number of convicts is now twice as great as in 1871, the relative figures being 31,000 and 16,000. The greatest increase is in Georgia, Tennessee, and several Western States. The number of persons in prisons as convicts, or awaiting trial, is 60,000, of whom less than one-sixth are women. About 10,000 of the whole number are in New York, and 4,200 in Massachusetts, where the proportion of prisoners to population is greater than in any other part of the country. In the South the higher prisons are generally made self-supporting by the labor of the convicts, who are leased to contractors, who may employ them in any part of the State. In Arkansas the contractor pays nothing, but meets all expenses. In Tennessee, Georgia and Mississippi stated sums in money, besides expenses, are paid by the contractors. Mr. Sanborn figures as follows: "The general result of the labor of convicts in the State prisons of thirty-seven States (for Delaware has no central prison) falls $1,250,000 short of the earnings requisite to support the 29,000 convicts in those prisons last year. The sum, divided among an average of 29,000 State prisoners, gives an ave age cost of something more than $43 a year for each convict. If we add in the sum paid for the support of short-sentenced prisoners in jails, the total cost of the 60,000 persons in prisons throughout the year 1877 would probably exceed $5,000,000, or something more than $80 a year for each prisoner."

At the Circus.

The editor of the Marshall (Iowa) *Statesman* says that, after considering the question all winter, he comes to the conclusion every spring that the circus is immoral; but then the bill poster comes along with the big pictures, and his mind changes as follows: As we gaze at the lions, tigers, and monkeys, and think that nature made all of them, we are not so sure. And when we look at the beautiful young lady, with nothing on but a blue ribbon round her waist, with one leg pointing to six o'clock and the other to high noon, and think that nature made her, too, just as she was, except the ribbon, we begin to lean up to the circus. But when the brass band begins to play and the elephants go round, we rush for a front seat to get in ahead of the deacons, who always wear stove-pipe hats and won't sit down in front.

CHANGE OF NAME.—After the second attack upon the Emperor William the brothers of the assassin, who were officers in the army, tendered their resignations, but were allowed to retain their places and to change their name from Nobiling to Edeling. By a strange coincidence, a man in Cologne, who was formerly named Becker, and who, after Oscar Becker had attempted to assassinate the Emperor in 1858, changed his name, happened to select his wife's name, which was Nobiling. He will now have to try his luck again, if he insists upon having a name that is free from reproach.

—The way to fame is like the way to heaven, through much tribulation.

A WONDERFUL HARVEST.

AN AREA OF 2,600 ACRES OF WHEAT AND FIFTEEN MACHINES AT WORK.

A letter to a St. Paul paper describes a Minnesota wheat farm as follows:—"We will go just over here to '17' and see the harvesters at work," says Doc Warner; but we find that "just over here" means at least two miles away, and as we bowl along over the beautiful rolling prairie we learn that there are about 2,600 acres planted to wheat this year, besides a large acreage devoted to barley, oats and corn. Next year nearly 5,000 acres of wheat will be grown, the land already being prepared for it. The soil is extremely rich, being a heavy black loam for over two feet in depth, with an unexplored bed of clay beneath. It possesses the very best attributes for grain producing, and lays in such a perfect manner that it is drained just enough to keep it in the right state. This splendid soil, which is unexcelled in this State, extends not only through the whole of Rock county, but through the entire northern half of Lyon county, Iowa. Every section is a gold mine and every roll of the prairie is a mound of gold.

But we are now on section seventeen, on which the harvesters are at work. It is a high roll, and away on every side are seen the golden mounds thickly dotted with sheaves of wheat. Twelve hundred acres have already fallen before the greedy sickles of the favorite harvesters, and we are just in time to see fifteen of these perfect machines attack another patch of grain. Here is a splendid sight. The intelligence of genius seems to have been given to these wonderful combinations of cogs and belts, and the highest grades of intelligence, the educated brains, are put into the hands of the lowest grade, the hand workers, in the shape of a machine which seems to lack but the God-given soul to be human.

It is three miles around this field, and one after another of the fifteen harvesters bring their keen sickles to bear upon the grain. When all are in a line a swath 100 feet in width is cut. On they go, working smoothly, without a jar, the nicely bound sheaves falling lightly on the stubble, with heads erect.

We followed the procession around, anxious to witness the complete operation; for this is not by any means a perfect field of wheat. Here the wind and rain have beaten down a backward piece, and the stalks lie broken and tangled. Straight on the machine walks, and every spear is bound, but the bundle is not handsome. Now comes a patch in which the trailing wild pea vine is twisted and twined around the grain. Up it comes, pea vines, wheat and all, and a tangled mass falls off the harvester, tightly bound. Now we reach a part of the field where strong, rank weeds, encouraged by the rain and sun, have reared their heads far above the wheat. This, we think, will try the machine sorely, for the thick fibrous trunks of the weeds are tough and the sap is gummy. But there is no such thing as failure, and it binds the worthless weeds as faithfully and easily as it does the valuable wheat.

Still round and round the fifteen giants walk doing their work faithfully, although guided by green men, who find little to do except to attend to the horses.

Invigorate and Be Healthy.

The source of nine-tenths of the bodily ills of mankind is a deficiency of vital power. No portion of the physical machinery can efficiently perform its allotted duty if there is insufficient motive force in the system. Invigorate, therefore, in order to regain health. For the restoration of lost vitality. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are the best tonic that can be selected, since they not only impart fresh vigor into the debilitated system, but overcome disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels which interfere with complete assimilation of the food, and thus perpetuate weakness. The Bitters likewise cure and prevent malarious fevers, remedy debilitated urinary troubles, and eliminate from the blood through the kidneys the impurities which originate gout, rheumatism and dropsy. Appetite, digestion, sleep,—in short, every essential condition of health, are promoted by their use.

Starving to Death.

Thousands of men and women are starving themselves to death. They dare not eat or drink this or that, fearing it will increase their ills. Life depends upon continuous self-denial. The only safe and reliable remedy for this terrible condition is Allan's Anti-Fat. It is wholly vegetable and perfectly harmless. Its use insures a reduction of from two to five pounds per week. Sold by druggists.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 19th, 1878.

TO THE PROP'RS OF ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT:

Gentlemen.—The following report is from the lady who used Allan's Anti-Fat: "It (the Anti-Fat) had the desired effect, reducing the fat from two to five pounds a week, until I had lost twenty-five pounds. I hope never to regain what I have lost." Yours resp'y,

POWELL & PLIMPTON,
Wholesale Druggists.

MARKET NOTES.

NEW YORK MARKET

The wholesale New York market quotations show:

Beans.—Prime 1.50; fair to good 1.35 a1.40 per bushel.

Butter.—N. Y. sold at 20c. for choice in pails, and 13a15c. common to good. Western sold at 22c., and the common Western a 6a7c.

Cheese.—Factory fancy 8½c.; do. fair 7½c., farm dairy prime 7a8½c.; and do. fair 6a7.

Eggs.—Quotations ranged from 14c. for ordinary to 18c. for New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Flour.—Superfine New York and Western, $3.30a3.85, extra New York $4.15a$4.25.

Hay.—Shipping 45a50c.; clover 30a40c. salt, 30a40c., straw 30a35c.

Hops—New York 7a9c. Eastern 7a10c.; yearlings 2a3c., olds 1a2c.

Petroleum—Refined 10¼c. crude 6c. in bulk, in barrels 8¼c. Naptha 8c. in shipping order, and 15a16 in cases and 12 in barrels.

Pork—New mess $11,20a11.25. Family mess 9.25 extra prime 11.50, dressed hogs 5¾a5⅞

Wheat.—Spring No. 2. $1.06. Milwaukee No. 2, 1.05. Amber 1.10 White 1.18½.

Rye.—State 65½a66c.

Wool.—Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia xxx 40a42c.; xx 36a38c.; x 34a37c.; No. 1, 36a38c.; No. 2, 33a36c.; common, 30a32; New York and Western xx 30a35c.; x and No. 1, 30a35a34a37c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Flour.—State family $5.00; rye flour 3.25 Wheat, State 1.25. Amber 1.08. Corn, yellow, 50c.; mixed State 49c.

Petroleum.—Refined 11¾c.; crude, 8¼a8½c.

Wool.—State and Western xx 37a40c.; x 36a 38c.; medium 37a38: coarse 33a34c.

CATTLE MARKETS.

BUFFALO.—Cattle, good quality, $4.95. Hogs, fair to good 4.25a4.50 best 5.00.

EAST LIBERTY, PENN.—Best cattle 4.70; medium to good 4.25a4.50; common to fair 3.00a3.50. Hogs, Yorkers, 4 10a4.30; Philadelphias 4.60a4.90. Sheep, 3.25a4.25.

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Cattle, choice 7.75 extra 7.00a7.50; first quality 6.00a6.50; second quality 5.00a5.50; third quality 4.00a 4.50. Sheep and lambs—wool sheep 3.45a5.50; extra 3.25a5.50; sheared 3¼a5¼c.; spring lambs 4a5¼c.; veal calves 3a5c.

THE CAUSE.—Prof. Stewart, of San Francisco, puts forward this theory as to why earthquakes have become rare in that region: "At all seasons of the year there is vastly more moisture in the air in the Atlantic States than in California, and I firmly believe that our overcharged coast is being constantly relieved of its plus electricity by the iron of the overland railway, and that California earthquakes are now appearing in the form of frightful tornadoes and electrical storms east of the Rocky Mountains."

[New York Correspondence.]

Redaction of New York Hotel Rates.

The plan of reducing rates and adjusting prices for board according to the floor or the location of the room occupied is now recognized everywhere as the best one. This plan, the result of fact, rare enterprise, and a keen insight into the mysteries of hotel management, was originated by H. L. Powers, the proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel on Broadway, New York. From the start the plan worked so well that it has placed the Grand Central in the lead of the first-class hotels in New York and kept it there. To illustrate this, the Grand Central, although the largest hotel in New York, (it is really the largest in the world, containing 630 rooms,) and the most elegantly-furnished, scales its rates from $1.00 to $2.00 per day less than the other first-class hotels that approach it in style and rank. Many people will be surprised to learn that 5 or 6 meals per day are considered necessary at first-class hotels in New York. The Grand Central furnishes six separate meals each day, from early morn till midnight, and is fast becoming celebrated for its table.

St. Nicholas Hotel.

The improvements and repairs of this favorably and well known hotel are now completed. Having more conveniences than ever for the comfort of its patrons, it offers superior advantages for transient and permanent guests. URIAH WELCH, late firm, and successor to S. Hawk & Co., Proprietor.—[*Adv.*

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, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25c. a bottle.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"Matchless"
Wood Tag Fine Tobacco.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.
U 35

RUPTURE

Dr. Sherman's Doings.

MR. W. D. LEARNED GOES TO DR. SHERMAN BY OUR RECOMMENDATION.

[*From the N. Y. Sun, Aug. 20th.*]

With pleasure we here publish Mr. Learned's statement concerning his sufferings from rupture, its treatment and cure. Mr. Learned being a subscriber to THE SUN, we feel pleased that our favorable notices of Dr. Sherman's success were the means of his cure to that gentleman, and that the result has been all that was hoped for. It is not our habit to puff any one, nor will we consent to do so for any consideration. We have endorsed Dr. Sherman in his successful method of relieving rupture, both for his credit and the sympathy we have for the afflicted. Dr. Sherman has, with untiring energy, devoted his life to this specialty; has made important inventions and discoveries, by and through which he accomplishes these great cures.

RUPTURE—W. D. LEARNED'S STATEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.

SIR: You have published from time to time many statements of Dr. Sherman's patients, setting forth wonderful cures of rupture.

I know that many are skeptical, consequently I feel it a duty I owe to humanity to add my testimony in favor of his treatment. I was ruptured for many years, and tried over a dozen different kinds of trusses, all of which hurt me and made me worse, instead of better. Being a subscriber to your paper, and animated by your recommendation of Dr. Sherman's treatment of rupture, I went to New York and obtained it, since which time I have felt no trouble from the rupture, although I have worked hard ever since on my farm. I now am, and have been for some time, entirely cured.

I know the advice many unprincipled advertisers who prey upon the afflicted through Dr. Sherman's success. I would therefore beg of you to make this statement. My native State is New Hampshire, but I am now and have been living and farming here for the last 18 years.

Any one doubting the veracity of my statement can learn who I am by writing to the Postmaster, or any of the officers of either of the banks of this place.

DOVER, DEL., Aug. 16, 1878. W. D. LEARNED.

RUPTURE RELIEVED AND CURED.

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