OUR NEWS SUMMARY.

—George W. Jones, the witness who swore so positively that he was in a boat fishing, and saw Jesse Billings drive up to George Washburn's door before hearing the shot fired which killed Mrs. Billings has been arrested on complaint for perjury, and is in jail.

—Reports from the yellow fever districts say that there have been 24,000 cases and over 10,000 deaths. Louisiana reports 15,000 cases and 4,500 deaths; Tennessee 3,200 deaths; Mississippi 8,000 cases and 3,000 deaths. Since the frosts there has been an abatement of new cases.

—The Sultan declares he will form no alliance with Russia.

—The directors, managing director and secretary of the City of Glasgow Bank have been arrested for fraud.

—The German Reichstag has passed the Socialist bill.

—Servia is making preparations to resist an Albanian invasion.

—General Humphreys strongly urges that the forts of the country be put in a better state of defence.

—In New York city Augustus Schell was nominated for Mayor by Tammany Hall.

—Gen. Sherman says he satisfied with the condition of the army.

—A disastrous railway collision occurred at Pontypridd, England. Twelve persons are reported killed and forty seriously wounded. Several have had limbs amputated and more deaths are expected.

—The Fenian convict Clancy, who was sentenced in 1867, has been liberated.

—The funeral of Prof. L. D. Williams was to have taken place at Meadville, Pa., and when the family was viewing the remains for the last time the widow, who had borne her recent affliction with much fortitude, gave way to a flood of tears and sank from the arms of her son a corpse beside the coffin. The couple were sixty-five and sixty-two years of age respectively.

—Three young men named West, Gordon, and Board belonged to a temperance society at Lebanon. Ohio. Board had reported West and Gordon for drunkenness, but they were acquitted and preferred similar charges against Board, who was dismissed from his lodge. This enraged him, and going to a field where West and Gordon were at work, he demanded a retraction, which was refused. He fired two shots into West and one into Gordon, killing both of them.

—Great damage has been caused by the overflow of the Bormida River in Italy.

—The report on the Glasgow bank reveals great losses and enormous frauds.

—There has been light frosts in the yellow fever States and the good results are already felt.

—The United States Treasury is circulating coin very rapidly to be prepared for resumption.

—In St. Louis, Sullivan C. Case, a man fifty years of age, who has been tried in the Court of Criminal Correction for assaulting children of from nine to fifteen years of age, was sentenced to thirty-three years in the penitentiary.

—The Agricultural Bureau at Washington reports the corn crop of the United States at 1,300,000,000 bushels, and the wheat crop at 400,000,000 bushels.

—In Detroit a woman sixty-two years of age was stamped to death by her son. He did this in the presence of his own little daughter.

—The bark Susan, of New Bedford Captain Peaks, left October 12, with a crew of twenty-five men, on a whaling voyage. At 12 o'clock that day she encountered a hurricane, capsized, drowning nearly all the crew. Eight men were in the forecastle at the time the ship capsized. These men got on boards, chests and dunnage stuff, and kept above the water and were there all night. Sunday at noon two of them dove down nto the water and came up outside through the companion-way. Five others finally fell through into the water and were drowned. One other stayed in the forecastle. The two who had got out lashed themselves on the weather side of the wreck. The New York pilot boat No. 8 fell in with the wreck and took off the two men who were on the outside, and cut through the bluff of the bow and took out the man inside alive. Three men only of the ship's company of twenty-five were saved.

—An immediate advance on Candahar is reported from India.

—The Rothschilds have agreed to raise a loan of $30,000,000 for Egypt.

—Mr. S. J. Tilden, in a card, denies any knowledge of the cipher telegrams, and any connection with attempts at bribery.

—Gen. Pope has been summoned to appear before the Fitz John Porter Committee, to give his evidence in the case and to submit to a cross examination.

—On his visit to Spain Gen. Grant received royal attentions at all hands.

—Two United States surveying parties are missing in Nebraska, and much anxiety is felt regarding them. There are forty men in the two parties.

—The Delaware State Greenback Convention nominated Dr. K. J. Stewart, of Lewes, for Governor. The platform demands the payment of bonds in greenbacks.

—Five people were drowned near Sanford, in Orange County, Florida. Two were ladies named Hughey, and two were children of Calvin Martin. The fifth was a man named McIves. They were in a wagon, en route for home from camp-meeting, and drove into a deep hole at the lake-side. A sixth person was rescued after standing up in the wagon for several hours with the water up to his chin.

—The official returns from Ohio give Barnes (Rep.) 3,154 plurality for Secretary of State. The vote for each candidate was as follows: Barnes (Rep.) 274,200; Paige (Dem.), 270,966; Roy (Nat'l), 38,332; Robinson (Pro.), 5,674; Barnes's plurality, 3,154. Eleven Democratic and nine Republican Congressmen were elected.

—The Prohibitory State Convention of New Hampshire nominated Asa S. Kendall, of West Swanzey, for Governor.

—A most terrible and heart-rending scene occurred in Lynchburg, Va., Wednesday night. A marriage ceremony was progressing at the Court Street Colored Baptist Church, which was packed to its utmost capacity. Some of the ceiling plastering fell, and the immense crowd at once became panic stricken and many who had taken seats in the galleries jumped from the windows of the second and third stories; others threw themselves headlong down the stairway on the crowd below. Men and women crowded each other to the only door of exit there was in the lower building, and most of the killed were literally crushed to death. Twelve women were killed and a large number injured.

—The number of business failures in the United States for the third quarter of the present year was 2,853, with liabilities aggregating $66,000,000, against 1,816 failures, with liabilities amounting to $42,000,000, during the corresponding period last year. The aggregate number of failures in the United States during the first nine months of the present year was 8,678, representing liabilities amounting to $197,211,129, against 6,565 failures in the same period last year, with liabilities aggregating $141,862,256.

—On Sunday a party of five men who had been drinking pretty freely of lager beer, started out in a small rowboat, for a sail on Saratoga Lake. The boat capsized and two of the party were drowned.

—The troops who have been after the Cheyennes have returned, failing to reach the red skins. The number of white settlers, ranchmen and herders killed by the Indians during their sweep through the northwestern part of Kansas is at least seventy-five. Doubtless many have been killed who will never be heard of. Some twenty-five or thirty women were outraged and murdered by he savages.

—Blood, the obstinate juror, has had an interview with Billings, who, however, failed to convince him of his innocence.

—A dispatch from Virginia City, Nev., says that the hoisting works of the Lady Bryan Mining Company were burned. The loss is estimated at $200,000. Thirteen men were in the mine, but escaped through the old workings.

—There is a panic in the Glasgow iron trade and many failures have taken place.

—The American exhibits at Paris have received, in all, 750 awards.

—United States Senator Justin S. Morrill was re-elected by the Vermont Legislature.

—The New Hampshire Prohibitionists have nominated a full State ticket.

—The Rev. H. H. Hayden has been indicted for the murder of Mary Stannard.

—The sentence of the soldier Tobin, who was to have been hanged for killing the seducer of his wife, has been commuted to five years imprisonment.

—Gen. Howard telegraphs of the cold-blooded murder of an Umatilla by white men. He says that within three weeks the Umatillas have lost over 500 horses, which have been hurried out of the country by white thieves.

—Lorillard is to send a number of his fast horses to England to take part in the races there.

The Avenger of his Niece.

The death of Patrick Duffy, an insane convict in the Missouri penitentiary, is the end of a terrible chapter in real life. Duffy possessed an intense affection for his niece, a little girl, and conceived the idea of reforming his habits and devoting his life to the raising and education of this child in a proper manner. He therefore enlisted in the volunteer service of the United States during the war, received some $600 bounty money, and paid it over to Fred. Ostermeyer, who had just married the little girl's mother, with instructions for its application to the end in view. On his discharge, at the close of his term, he again enlisted, this time in the regular service of the United States, and was stationed at Fort Laramie. From time to time he forwarded money to Ostermeyer for the use and benefit of his niece, until he received a letter from a friend stating that Ostermeyer was abusing the trust, had misapplied the money, drove the girl at thirteen years of age into an infamous life, and that she finally committed suicide. Enraged, Duffy deserted the service, found his way on foot across the plains, subsisting on berries until he reached civilization, came to St. Louis, and revenged himself on Ostermeyer by killing him. Pat Burns, a comrade, was also implicated in the killing, and also sentenced to be hanged with Duffy; but his sentence was commuted to ten years' imprisonment, and he was afterward pardoned by Lieut.-Gov. Johnson, who prosecuted the case in the Criminal Court. Duffy never recovered from insanity, and was at times violent, but harmed no one. His sentence of death was commuted when the facts in the case were known.

—A San Francisco pawnbroker lent $10 on a violin worth $100, and put the instrument carefully away in a closet. On the following day a similar violin was pledged, and at the end of the week five had been put into the closet. Then the pawnbroker found that after each bargain the valuable violin had been replaced by a comparatively worthless one, access to the closet being obtained through a hole in the wall, and that he had taken in the same article five times.

THE HAUNTS OF VICE.

REV. MR. TALMAGE TELLING OF WHAT HE SAW DURING HIS TOUR ABOUT NEW YORK.

A short time since the Rev. De Witt Talmage of Brooklyn, visited the haunts of vice in New York City, in order that he might tell his congregation about them and warn the young men of the pitfalls that existed. On Sunday he commenced a series of discourses on this sorrowful subject to an audience of seven thousand people, as many thousand more being unable to enter his Tabernacle. In the audience were an immense number of ladies. He used as his text "Ezekiel, eighth chapter and eighth verse," "Then said he unto me, Son of man dig into the wall. And when I had digged into the wall, behold a door. And he said unto me. Go in, and see the wicked abominations that they do here. And I went in and saw all manner of creeping things and abominable beasts."

"Brought up in the country," said Mr. Talmage, "and surrounded from my earliest youth by parental authority, I had not until this fall seen the iniquities of a great city. Defended by the grace of God I had never sown any wild oats. But I saw tens of thousands of men going down, and I said to myself, 'There must be an infatuation, a terrible fascination about sin, of which I know nothing.' As in sickly times you hear the toll of the cemetery bell, so I heard tolling by day and night the bell of the cemetery where men's souls are buried. I said, 'I will find out the cause of this thing.' I went as into a small-pox hospital, and I am here this morning to report a plague. 'Oh,' you say, 'are you not afraid that you will tempt others to go?' Wellington met a civilian on the battle-field and told him to go hence or he would be shot. 'My chances of being shot are no greater than yours,' said the civilian. 'God and my country demand that I be here,' replied Wellington."

"But I have to report," he continued, "that I saw some things that amazed me more than I can tell. I do not want to tell it, for it will take pain to hearts far away, but I must. I saw young men with the ruddy health of country life stamped upon their cheeks. They had gathered in the harvest grain beneath God's blue sky, with the honest strong hands God had given them. What were they doing here? They had heard how gayly a boat dances on the edge of a maelstrom and they were venturing. I saw that young man when he first consulted evil. I saw that it was his first night. A look of defiance was in his face, saying, 'I am more powerful than ain.' Then I saw the shade of a painful reflection passing across his face. I think a soft voice came out of that tawdry, gaudy furniture, whispering to him above the discordant music. But sin triumphed and he turned to the tempter. I don't feel so keenly sorrowful for young men brought up in the city and accustomed to city life when I see them thus, but I pity the young man from the country. Oh! young man from the far hills, what have your parents done that you should treat them so? When you were gathering the harvest apples down there in the corner of the lot where the little brook murmurs by, did you think you would come to this? Do you prefer this brazen, painted, grinning thing to that old wrinkled face which smiles in sympathy with every one of your smiles, and weeps when you are unhappy? Look at those distort fingers. What made them so? Working for you, sir, working for you. Write home to your poor old gray-haired mother, cursing her; curse her white locks; curse the cradle you were rocked in. What? You won't? But you are doing worse. The news of your profligacy will kill her. Some old gossip will find her way to your mother's cottage on an afternoon when the sun is shining bright and all the beautiful country is smiling for joy. She will enter when your mother is sitting by the window, and presently she will say, 'Do you know your son drinks?' and then your mother will ask to have the door opened; she feels faint. And till into her ear will be poured the story of your life here. She will go out and sit down on the old, worn step where you used to play, and cry. By and by the doctor's gig will come up through the shady, quiet lane and he'll stop. He'll come again and again, but she'll get worse instead of better. And then the village bell will toll, and the farmers will drive up in their old wagons and hitch their horses there under the maple trees. And they'll ask, 'What did she die of?' And one of the village doctors will say 'malaria' and another 'intermittent fever.' Young man, she died of a broken heart."

At the conclusion of this sketch one-half of Mr. Talmage's audience was sobbing.

"Have I painted a bright picture for you this morning? I ask you. Have I inclined you towards visiting these halls of death? Sirs, before I get through with this course of Sunday sermons I will, by the grace of God, save ten thousand of my fellow-men, and in the execution of this mission I defy all earth and hell!"

At the conclusion of his discourse, Mr. Talmage received a perfect ovation of applause, and sat down panting hard and looking very red in the face.

A Different View of It.

The Judge—Prisoner, you have heard the evidence, which shows beyond a doubt that you opened your employer's safe with false keys and stole his money. What could have induced you to do such a thing?"

Prisoner—I couldn't help it, sir. You know what the proverb says—"Hunger makes the wolf come out of the woods."

The Judge—Silence, sir! You should be ashamed to offer such an excuse. Hunger may make the wolf come out of the woods, but it does not make him open his employer's safe with false keys. I will hold you in $100,000 bail.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Feed for Milch Cows.—The experience of the members of the Onondaga County Milk Association, according to a paper read by Mr. George Geddes at a meeting of the New York State Dairymen's Society, induces them to believe that pasture of the best kind will produce more milk of the best quality than any other feed. A quart of meal, twice a day, is worth something in promoting gentleness.

Mixed grasses produce the best pastures, and no difference is discoverable between the milk produced on the so-called grain farms and that produced on farms devoted entirely to grass and permanent pasture; but the milk from high, dry lands is superior to that from the low lands.

Corn and oats, ground and mixed in equal quantities, make the most valuable meal, and a given quantity of such meal is worth more than any other; though barley meal made in "pearling," and meal from mixing split peas, and shorts and shipstuffs are all held as of great value to help sustain the yield of milk during the winter.

Brewers' grains, though the cheapest of any food, as sold in this market, are not approved, and if fed at all must be in small quantities, mixed with other feed, or the milk will be of inferior quality; and the directors of this association discourage this kind of food for the production of the best milk.

All the members of the association are said to use sowed corn, to be fed when the pastures are poor in the droughts of summer.

There are two members who cook the winter's food for their cows; one has sixty to seventy animals to feed, the other has eighty. Cooking is not thought to be profitable when less than forty cows are to be fed.

Some members of the association feed higher than others, and it is fully agreed among them that high feeding and consequent great yield of milk wears out the cows and renders them no longer profitable after from four to six years' use.

A Cheap Ice House.—An exchange gives the following plan for a cheap ice house large enough to supply an ordinary family during the year: A pile of ice eight feet square and the same height is enough for family use. For such a pile build the house ten feet square and the same height, as there must be a foot of sawdust all around the ice—sides, bottom and top. The house can be made on the simplest plan possible—two frames of four-inch stuff for bottom and top, nailing the boards on these upright. Only a single wall is needed. Lay a loose floor in the bottom so that the water can pass through to the ground freely. First put a foot of sawdust on the floor, taking care to level it well, with a slight inclination to the centre so that the ice will press together. Then build the ice pile on this, one foot from the wall all around, packing in sawdust between the ice and the wall as the pile rises. When the pile of ice is eight feet high—nine with the sawdust in the bottom—put a foot of sawdust on top and cover with any kind of a board roof that will keep out the rain, leaving the ends open for ventilation. Provide some way to carry off the water that drains through the sawdust and floor, if this is not naturally provided for. This is all that is needed to keep ice. Of course the house can be made as ornamental and costly as desired, but it will not keep the ice any better than the rudest structure built as we have described, the cost of which will be trifling.

Points of a Good Cow.—She's long in her face, she's fine in her horn, she'll quickly get fat without cake or corn; she's clean in her jaw, and full in her chin; she's heavy in flank and wide in loin; she's broad in her rib, and long in her rump. A straight and flat back with never a hump; she's wide in her hips, and calm in her eyes; she's fine in her shoulders and thin in her thighs; she's light in her neck and small in her tail; she's wide in her breast, and good at the pail; she's fine in her bone, and silky of skin; she's a grazier's without and a butcher's within.

PRACTICAL FARM NOTES.

—Leaves and pine straw may be made available by penning cows, mules, or hogs upon them. There is no better way; if heaped by themselves they will not rot by spring. We would throw them into the pens and stables a foot deep or more, and pile them, when taken out, in flat, broad heaps so that they will get enough rain to keep them moist, when they will heat and rot.

—Apples may be kept perfectly well in pits. The pits may be made small, and of such a size that one can be opened and the apples taken for use as may be required. They will stand quite a hard frost if kept in a barrel in a dry room that is warmed during the daytime.

How to Plant Peaches.—The way I plant them: Dig a hole in the ground, say six or eight inches, plant as soon as the pulp is off, let them remain in the ground all winter. In the spring take them up, crack the stones, plant the meat. First year they grew five feet; out of one hundred not one bad peach, all natural.

Tonic for Fowls.—A few iron nails thrown into their drinking water makes a good tonic for fowls. I have found this most excellent with ailing fowls.

Ashes for Grass Lands.—There can be no doubt that ashes make valuable dressing for grass land, but they may be put on in such amount as to injure the condition for plowing. Their tendency is to make heavy land heavier. I have seen clay soil made cloddy by their application in considerable amount. But on grass I think ashes rarely come amiss, and they are a special fertilizer or potatoes.

—*A Field Enriched.*—My experience is that a field may be enriched by sowing rape seed this month at the rate of a peck per acre, and when the crop is of thrifty growth the sheep may be turned in to eat it down through the late fall and early spring, thus fitting it for a crop of corn, oats, or roots next year.

Weevil in the Granary.—I rid my grain bins of the weevil by washing the bins with a boiling hot solution of concentrated lye and water. I see to it that the hot water reaches every crack and crevice; after which I lay on a coat of hot whitewash.

—At a meeting of the Farmers' Club of West Millbury, Mass., Mr. Baker spoke of rye having been pastured continuously for four years, and then giving a grain crop. Mr. Hall went beyond this by mentioning that he knew of a field of rye being pastured for seven years continuously by sheep. Other farmers present said that winter rye will continue growing year after year if it is prevented from going to seed.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Potato Soup.—Pare and chop fine six good-sized potatoes; put them in kettle with about three pints of water; season with butter, pepper, and salt; boil until just tender, not soft. Just before serving break into it three or four raw eggs, stirring briskly to break the eggs before they cook.

Fish Cakes.—Pare and boil two quarts of potatoes; put one pound salt codfish in about one quart of cold water; let it come to a boil; then pick up fine and put in cold water again and bring to a boil; pour off the water, and then mix otatoes and fish well together; make into balls or cakes, and fry brown with clear salt pork.

German Toast.—Make a thin batter of two eggs, one pint of milk and some flour. Cut thin slices of wheat bread and soak them in a little sweetened water; cover each side with the batter and fry brown in lard. Serve while hot, with butter and sugar.

German Fritters.—Cut slices of baker's bread almost a half an inch thick; soak in a quart of milk until thoroughly saturated. Beat up two eggs; dip the slices into the egg and fry in hot lard; sprinkle sugar over the top of the fritters and serve with cream and sugar.

Orange Jelly.—Take the juice of twelve oranges and two lemons, one box of gelatine softened in a quart of water (half of it boiling) and two pounds of white sugar. After dissolving strain and place in moulds. Sour oranges are best.

All about Bread.

If you were to constantly keep children on brown bread—namely, bread from which the bran has not been eliminated—you would soon finish their career. It is extremely laxative, and consequently would keep the children, or adults either, in a perpetual diarrhœa. My wife occasionally takes a loaf or two of brown bread, for the use of the family, in place of aperient medicine. With reference to "bought bread," and bread baked at home, there is a very wide contrast in the quality, and still wider difference in the expense. Some time ago a gentleman who took tea with us praised our bread. Further, he asked to be made acquainted with our baker. I told him my wife or daughter invariably made or superintended the making of the bread, and I ventured to hint that he (we both have large families) must find the purchase of bread very expensive. He said he had done so, especially as the baker had cheated him. He had ordered so many stone (fourteen pounds) of flour to be weekly made into bread; the baker charged him the retail price of the flour, yeast, milk, etc., and so much for the baking and trouble of making. On coming home, he had a suspicion as to the weight, and found that he only got eleven pounds or twelve pounds to the stone. Since he had spoken about it, he got the full fourteen pounds, and found his expenses considerably lightened. I ventured to assert that he should have more than fourteen pounds of bread from fourteen pounds of flour, taking into account yeast, milk, salt, etc., but he ridiculed the assertion. The next time my wife baked I weighed the bread as it came from the oven, and found that the fourteen pounds of flour produced within an ounce of nineteen pounds of bread. My friend's wife took a lesson in bread-making, and has since continued it. The cost of home-made bread, at the present price of flour, is about twopence per pound, and I venture to assert that the nutritive value of one pound of home-made bread is equal to two pounds of bought or baker's bread.

No Harm Done.

Among the passengers on a Detroit street car was an oldish woman who had a basket of grapes on her lap. She couldn't see any reason why she shouldn't devour a few as she rode homeward, and she wasn't the kind of a woman to swallow the skins. On the contrary she blew them from her mouth with a clear and distinct "swoosh!" taking aim at no particular object, but hitting a boy in the eye at the first shot. At about the fifth "swoosh!" a half-mashed grape struck a gentleman passenger in the centre of his snow-white shirt bosom, making a stain half as large as a No. 3 government envelope. He sprang up and sat down in his sudden embarrassment, and was getting ready to mash the old lady with one fierce look of indignation, when she pulled out a dilapidated old wallet, shook out six cents, and extending her hand across the car, she said:

"Them as is car'less must have cash backing. Here's your six cents—go'n git her frothed over agin!"

He waved her hand away, and she replaced the money, bit off three or four grapes at once, and continued:

"You can git clean shirts the year 'round, but grapes don't last no time 'tall. Sorry, very sorry, but I can't swaller grape-skins to save me!"

—During the past year the old Catholics in Switzerland have increased from 10,000 to 20,000.

A MISTAKE.—A terrible mistake sometimes contains a terrible truth. A couple went to the judge's to be married. The judge had had sufficient experience in the practical details of matrimony, but felt a little confused about the ceremony. So when the hopeful groom and timid bride had joined hands he said in an awful voice:—"James, do you as a free citizen of this county, solemnly declare that you will forsake all other evils and cling to this one?"

Well-Toned Systems.

Systems toned and renovated with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are most effectually defended from disease. That supreme invigorant soon overcomes that distressing feebleness consequent upon ailments which impoverish the blood and relax the muscles. Vigor, appetite, sleep return to the wasted frame, and every physical faculty gains greater activity through its benign influence. Nor is this all, for the Bitters have a most genial and cheering effect upon the mind of the despondent invalid, which is the natural effect of the increased bodily vitality which they produce. Nervous symptoms disappear in consequence of the use of this medicine, and the evil consequences sure to result from a premature decay of the physical energies are averted. Dyspepsia, liver complaints, rheumatic ailments, urinary and uterine irregularities, malarial diseases, and many other disordered conditions of the system, are remedied by the Bitters.

It is demonstrated that America makes the best Cabinet or Parlor Organs in the world. At all world's exhibitions in recent years Mason & Hamlin have obtained highest honors, having received the gold medal at the Paris Exposition of 1878.

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.

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The Celebrated
"Matchless"
Wood Tag Plug Tobacco.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.
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MARKET NOTES.

NEW YORK MARKET

The wholesale New York market quotations show:

Beans.—Prime 1.75a1.80 fair to good 1.65 a1.70 per bushel.

Butter.—N. Y. sold at 22c. for choice in pails, and 14a16c. common to good. Western sold at 24c., and the common Western at 7a9c.

Cheese.—Factory fancy 9¾c.; do. fair 8c

Eggs.—Quotations ranged from 20c. for ordinary to 22c. for New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Flour.—Superfine New York and Western, $3.50a3.90; extra New York $3.90a$5.25.

Hay.—Shipping 35a45c.; clover 30a40c. salt, 30a40c., straw 25a40c.

Hops.—New York 8a15c. Eastern 10a12c.; yearlings 5a8c., olds 2a4c.

Petroleum.—Refined 10¼c., crude 5¼c. in bulk, in barrels 8¼c. Naptha 7¾c. in shipping order and 13a14c. in cases and 10 in barrels.

Pork.—New mess $11.20a11.55. Family mess 12.00, extra prime 11.50. Dressed hogs 5a5¾c

Wheat.—Spring No. 2, $1.00. Milwaukee No. 2, $1.15. Amber 1.05½. White 1.05½.

Rye.—State 60c.

Wool.—Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia xxx 40a42c, xx 36a38c., x34a37c. No. 1 36a 38. No. 2, 33a36c.; common 30a32. New York and Western xx 30a35c., x and Fo. 1, 30a35a34a37c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET

Flour.—State family $5.00, rye flour 3.25 Wheat, State 99c. Amber 1.01. Corn, yellow, 69½c.; mixed State 52c.

Petroleum.—Refined 9½c.; crude, 7¾c.

Wool.—State and Western xx 35a36c.; x 35a 6c.; medium 36a37; coarse 30a33c.

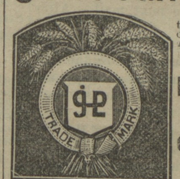
CATTLE MARKETS.

BUFFALO.—Cattle, good quality, $4.85. Hogs, fair to good 3.4 a3 60 best 3.80.

EAST LIBERTY, PENN.—Best cattle 4.70; medium to good 4.50a4.75; common to fair 3.75a4.30. Hogs, Yorkers, 3 40a3.65; Philadelphias 3 90a4.20. Sheep, 3.25a4.25.

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Cattle, choice 7.50 extra 7.00a7.25; first quality 6.00a6.50; second quality 5.00a5.50; third quality 4.00a 4.75. Sheep and lambs—wool sheep 3.45a5.50; extra 3.00a5.00; sheared 3¼a5¼c.; spring lambs 3¼a5c.; veal calves 3a5c.

CONSUMPTION



A new and efficient treatment is now offered, and most gratifying and surprising results are daily witnessed.

PHILLIPS' Palatable Cod Liver OIL

Combined with PHOSPHO-NUTRITINE, a scientific presentation of soluble vitalized phosphates exactly as they exist naturally in the grain, and are needed for perfect health in the Human System.

Pure Cod Liver Oil is conceded to be the Consumptive's most valuable assistant.

Fact 2.—Many patients cannot bear the ordinary Cod Liver Oil on account of sea-liveness of the stomach.

Fact 3.—Phillips' Cod Liver Oil is the pure, bland Norwegian variety, and is selected for its unusual medicinal efficacy.

Fact 4.—Phillips' Oil and Phospho-Nutritine combined is really *palatable*, and is relished and easily retained by the most delicate.

Fact 5.—The combination with *Phospho Nutritine* imparts to the Cod Liver Oil a curative and restorative property and power which seem mysterious, but which are in reality purely scientific.

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quiet summer even,
A mass of glowing purple lay between the
farms and heaven;
A weary troop of men went by, their day's
hard labor done,
Tired and contented, toward their homes they
wended one by one.

Close by the field where all day long the hard
hot strife was raging,
A cottage by the way