A FAIRY STORY.

In a lovely secluded spot, by a swift-owing river, there once dwelt a miller He was proud of the beauty of his only daughter, and justly so, for no damse could show a prettier face or a more graceful figure. Now, it so happened that this miller had, one day, to go before the king; and in order to make his majesty think he was a rich man, and a person of some consequence, the miller told him he had a daughter at home

who knew how to spin straw into gold.

"Gold is not a thing to be despised," said the king; and, moreover, he was even more fond of it than most people. So he thought to himself, "If I could but learn this art, it would suit me exactly-nothing could be better." Then turned to the miller, and said, in an off-hand manner, as if he did not care much about the matter, "By-the-bye Mr. Miller, you may as well bring this daughter of yours with you to-morrow, and then I can judge for myself whether

you speak the truth or not "Good !" said the miller: "I will do as you desire."

Now the miller wondered how should get out of the hobble he had got into; but he left all to chance. The next morning he took the maiden to the palace; as soon as the king saw her, he led her into a room which was filled to the top with straw; then he gave her a spinning-wheel and a reel, and said : "Now, my pretty little dear, spir

away as fast as you can, and get all this straw spun into gold before the morning. If you do not, a sad fate awaits

you—you must surely die."
With these words, he shut to the room door, and left the maiden, all alone, to deplore her sad fate.

Then she sat for some time as one bewildered, wondering how she could pos-sibly avert the dreadful sentence. As for spinning the straw into gold, she had never even heard tell of such a thing; how, then, could she save her In the midst of all this tormenting perplexity, she began to weep bitterly. Soon after, the door slowly creaked upon its hinges, and first the head and then the body of a little man entered the room.

"My dear child," said he, "why are you spoiling your sweet face by crying Come, tell me your troubles, and, depend upon it, I will help you, if I can."
"Oh, kind sir!" said she, "I must spin

this straw into gold before the morning, and I know no more how to set about i than the man in the moon." "Well," said the little man, "what will you give me if I do it for you?"-

thinking, perhaps, he should get a kiss from the pretty girl, for he was a kindhearted, loving fellow. "I will give you my beautiful neck-

The dwarf accepted it; and down he sat in front of the wheel, away it flew round and round, until it made her dizzy to look at it. Presently one bobbin was quite full, then he set up another and another, until all the straw was gone, and all the bobbins were full of glittering gold. When this was done, the litman wished her good morning, and left her happy enough at finding how

he had so cleverly saved her life. As soon as ever the sun was up, the king, who had grown anxiously impatient to know the truth, entered the room, and, to his great astonishment, beheld the heaps of gold that filled it. Instead of feeling thankful and satisfied with all that gold, the greedy king thought he would have more. He turned

to the maiden, saying :
"You have worked well, but you must "You have worked well, but you must leg, and pulled it so hard that it came work faster yet before I shall be con- off, in his efforts to release himself; and Then he led her to another room. much larger than the one she had been in before, and said: "If you value your life, spin all this before the sun rises.

The maiden was in terrible trouble; she could not spin the straw, although she had seen the good dwarf do it easily enough. She was just despairing, when in came the little man, and said : "What will you give me, if I do it for

"Well," she answered, "I will give you this brilliant ring from off my fin-

So he drew off the ring, and then went merrily to work again; and very soon all the straw was glistening gold. She was about to thank him very much, for her heart was filled with gratitude,

when the little man slipped quietly away.

In the morning, the king came again,
and was very much pleased to see his
vast stores of wealth all around him; but yet he was not satisfied, and wanted more. The king took the maiden by the and led her into a very large room, twice as big as any she had seen before; this, also, was full of straw, like the other two. The king said:

"If you spin this into gold before the morning, I will make you my wife;" for he thought, "Search the world through, and I shall not find a richer wife than this; for the more gold I require, the more work I can make her do.

Then he shut the door close; when the girl was left alone the dwarf came in for the third time, and said: "Now, deary, what will you give me if I finish this work also for you?

"Alas!" she cried, "I have nothing to give you!" Then promise me your first-born

child if ever you should become queen.' "That I may safely promise," said she, for she never for a moment thought the king would keep his word. So, not knowing how to get on by herself, or help herself out of this trouble, she consented, though not very willingly.

Directly she had pledged her word, the

dwarf, pleased enough, began his spin-ning; and so eager was he to conclude the bargain, that he had no sooner begun than it was all finished.

When the morning broke, the king en tered as usual, and found all finished, just as he wished it should be; and having been much smitten by the maiden's beauty, he had a great desire the wedhis finest horses, brought to the gates, and the king and the miller's daughter drove to the church, and were married.

She found everything so comfortable and so much to her liking, when she was married, that she never troubled herself gladness over it; the petted it, and ca-ressed it, and thought that now she could

never again know sorrow. You must know that the little dwarf a whole regiment of police were upon was one of the kindest-hearted men in them, and turned and fied in wild dis-

should become a mother. Just as the queen was falling to sleep, the door op-ened stealthily, and the dwarf entered. "What do you want ?" cried the queen,

rousing herself up. "Has your majesty forgotten your promise?" demanded he.

Then the queen was in a great fright, and shook like an aspen leaf.

"Oh! leave me my darling babe!"
she exclaimed; "anything else I possess shall be yours, but in pity leave me my tender babe!

The dwarf was well-nigh crying him self, when he saw how her heart was grieved; but he had set his mind upon nething human he might love, and who would love him in return. He could not give up the child; however, he gave the queen one chance, saying :

"I will come again to you in three days' time; and if, during that interval, you can find out my name, then the child shall be yours."
All the night through she keptawake,

thinking of all of the out-of-the-way names she had ever heard; and in the morning she had a list of the names of all known persons throughout the kingdom, and when the little man arrived she began guessing, "Abednego, Esar-haddon, Ahasuerus;" but at every name she mentioned, he roplied, "That is not

my name." The second day the queen sent again among her people for all curious and odd names; and when the dwarf presented himself again before her, she said, "It is Crooked-legs, Hump-back, Squint-eye."
"No," said he to each; "that is not

my name. Then the queen had only one other day left in which to guess this wonderful name; and she was wild with emotion when she found she could not guess

out again, and returned without having found any new names; but one of them told the queen that, as he passed the wildest, darkest mountain in those parts, where even the rabbits and the hares ar afraid to burrow near, "There," said he,
"I saw a very odd little man, dancing
about on one leg before the door of a hut, where a fire was brightly burning. The old man sang aloud, and as he sang l listened to these words:

To-day I will brew, and then I will bake A sweet cake for the babe I am going to take For much it will puzzle the brains of the quee

To know Rumpelstiltskin's the name I mean.' When the queen heard this, she fel sure all was right; for who else could this little man be? As soon as she had composed herself, the dwarf walked in, carrying a nice soft blanket to wrap the baby in, warm and snug, so that it might not catch cold. This time his face was beaming with smiles : he thought the desire of his whole life was about to be accomplished. He said: "Your majesty, no doubt, will guess

this time. "I hope so," she replied, in a tone rather too confident to let the dwarf feel So she looked at him a moment and said: "It is Rumpletumple." "That is not my name," he answered,

"Well, it is Stiltskin."

"No, your majesty;" and while she was getting ready her third answer, he was opening the blanket, and placing it so as to receive the treasured child. "Well," said the queen, "it must be RUMPELSTILTSKIN "Some witch has told you; hang the

witches! drown them all! Then he howled with disappointment and stamped about the room so hard, that he set his foot right through the flooring, so that he could not draw it out again. Then he took hold of his at last he went off, rending the air with his painful lamentations; and the queen, who pitied him very much, was allowed to remain without any more visits from the Mountain Dwarf.

The Bed of the Ocean. It has been definitely ascertained that the greatest depth of the ocean does not reach 3,000 fathoms in any part where telegraphic lines have been laid. The bed of the North Atlantic consists of two valleys, the eastern extending from 10 to 30 deg., west longitude; the west-ern from 30 to 50 deg. The extreme depth of the eastern valley is under 13,-000 feet, which is less than the altitude of Monte Rosa. This valley has been traced southward to the equator. It is separated from the western valley by a ridge in 30 deg. west longitude, in which the average depth is only 1,600 fathoms. This ridge terminates to the north in Iceland, and southward to Azores, so that it is volcanic in its character at both extermities. Its extreme breadth appears to be under 500 miles, and the Atlantic deepens from it on both sides. Explorations carried on in the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean, showed similar uniformity in the level of the sea-bottom; and the general conclusions arrived at by Captain Osborn were, that in the deer sea there is an absence of bare rock, and that there are no rough ridges, canons, or abrupt chasms. Moreover, that the bed of the deep sea is not affected by currents or streams, even by those of such magnitude as the Gulf Stream; but it rather resembles the prairies or pampas of the American continent, and is everywhere covered with a sort of coze or mud, the debris of the lower forms of organic life.

Frightened by a Monkey.

Two burglars in Cincinnati concluded to make a descent on the residence of a gentleman in that city one night last week, but were ignorant of the fact that the gentleman had on his premises a very remote ancestor in the shape of a monkey. On this particular night Mr. Monkey, finding it too hot to rest comfortably, had left his troubled couch, and was perched upon a sill of an open window in the second story. There he ding should be celebrated directly. So sat, enjoying the gloridation of long he had his handsomest carriage, with ruminating upon the happy days of long the had his handsomest carriage, with ruminating upon the happy days of long the rich sat, enjoying the glorious moonlight and ago, when he sported among the rich verdure of Brazilian forests, partook of the luscious tropical fruits, or pestered some poor poll parrot by peppering her with pecans. The appearance of the burglars awoke him from his reverie. about anything—not even about her With eager curiosity he watched them promise to the dwarf. Time rolled on, in their attack upon the house, and and one day she gave birth to a very lovely little baby. Nothing could exceed her joy; she nestled her helpless little one in her bosom, and shed tears of a prolonged ch-r-r-r, which curdled the blood in their veins. They did not As regards the supposition, or otherwise wait to see whence the unearthly sound proceeded. They evidently fancied that the world; but having been twice mar-ried, and not having any children to ran by shouts of demoniac laughter from some assurance from the flies themselves love and cherish of his own, he waited anxiously for the time when the queen on the window sill.

on the subject.—Hamilton (C. W.) Spectator.

The King and the Countryman.

In the days of the good King Henry IV. of France, there lived an honest countryman, who said one evening, on returning from his day's work, "Well, good wife, I hear our good king is coming to-morrow to hunt in the forest of Fontainebleau. The distance is great, I know, but if you will get ready my best cost and hat, I am resolved to try and see him." His wife soon made ready his best clothes, and, at daybreak, she gath-ered a basket of her best strawberries, and tied up one of her choicest cheeses, as a present to the good king, and Pierre set off with eager step and joyful heart. He walked on in the fresh morning air, but when he reached the forest, being overcome by fatigue, he sat down to rest a while. Now, it chanced that during the hunt the king lost sight of his companions, and happened to be passing by.
"Can you tell me," said Pierre, "if
our good King Henry is in the forest to-

Yes," said the king, "he is here." "I have walked some distance to see him. Can you tell me, sir, in what part of the forest I shall find him?" "If you will mount behind me I can

take you to the very spot." Thereupon, with many thanks, Pierre seated himself, right glad, behind the king. They rode along, chatting very

"What have you in your basket, my friend?" "Some strawberries, which my good wife sent with this cheese."

" Let me see the strawberries." Pierre handed him the basket, and watched him anxiously eating one after another, fearing there would be none left. However, he said nothing.

"How shall I know the king from his

courtiers?" "Oh, very easily; they will all take off their hats, but the king will keep his head covered."

Very soon they came to four crossroads, where a very large company of gentlemen were gathered together awaiting the king. As soon as he appeared, they all took off their hats, and Pierre asked eagerly which was the king.

"Did I not tell you he would keep his

"Well, then, either you or I must be king, since all the rest are bareheaded, -little suspecting how close he was to

"'Tis even so; and I am Henry IV. of France." In great astonishment Pierra hastily dismounted, wondering how he could have been riding and talking with him in so friendly a manner. The king smiled, and told him to go to the palace for some refreshment and rest; and that he wished to see him the next morning Meanwhile the king ordered a beautiful cow to be tied up in the yard; and the next day be told Pierre to drive her home to his wife, for the refreshing basket of strawberries and the cheese which

she had sent him. Pierre's joy was great, when he told his wife his adventure in the forest; and hers was no less, when she beheld the beautiful cow which the good king had sent to her.—Oliver Optic's Magazine.

The Growth of the Northwest.

If, as the scientific explorers tell us,

the arid plains of the Far West are beyond the reach of agricultural development, the comparatively old settlements of the Northwest furnish a sufficient offset. The rapid development of Minnesota, for example, illustrates the capacity of that State, and shows how multiplication of railroad lines stimulates an active and healthy growth. During the past two or three years, the towns on the line of the Chicago and Northwestern, and the Milwaukee, St. Paul and Minneapolis Railroads have expanded rapidly, until they are now the centres of a thriving trade, and surrounded by well-tilled agricultural districts. The rich farming lands of the northern part of the State are yielding abundant crops, and better methods of culture are coming into use. Immigration is also active. A correspondent writes that the roads are covered with hundreds of canvas-covered wagons. bearing families and household effects, and followed by cattle and other stock, coming from Wisconsin and from Central and Southern Minnesota. This tide tends chiefly toward the Red River and Otter-Tail region, where productive lends are still cheap, and where thrifty settlers will presently create prosperous villages and towns. The Lake ports are crowded with foreign immigrants, who will become landholders and citizens; and the manufacturing interests of the cities are beginning to develop under the accession of skilled labor and capital. Similar improvements are also notable in the Ohio Valley, where the coal mines and other new industries promise excellent returns; and railroad projects, on a large scale, are among the great enterprises of the day. The extension of railroad lines is the chief stimulant of all this prosperity. New routes to good markets, inevitably creating new centres of trade, build up prosperous com-munities, and this fact the people of the Northwest understand very thoroughly. They readily find all the capital required to push a new line into the heart of a rich country, and the energy of the people ensures the success of any reasons bly attractive enterprise. A great work is going on in the Northwest, of which we have seen only the beginning.

The Pestilence Fly in Canada.

Following on the Colorado beetle, the next infliction to note in the order of insect life is the appearance of the "pestilence fly." The arrival of this insect, which is rarely or never seen in ordinary years, is believed to be the forerunner of pestilence, and it is said that it was last noticed in great numbers in this latitude previous to the breaking out of the cholers in 1854. The insect, specimens of which have been exhibited to us by a citizen who credits the supposition above cited, is little less in size than the common house fly. It is jet black on the back and wings, the latter being round and short. The belly and under side of the wings are striped with yellow, while the legs are yellow, tipped with black near the feet. It is certainly an odd looking insect, and one which we do not remember having seen before. It is found mingling with the common flies, and as it is represented to be quite common at present, those who are curious to examine the new comer will have little difficulty in capturing specimens. are not prepared to express an opinion. At all events we shall give way to no

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

SHIPPING FRUIT .- Inexperienced fruit growers are often surprised at the small eturns they receive from firms to which they consign goods. In many cases, doubtless, the middle-men run up such a bill of commissions and charges, as to forwarded to farmers in the peach-growfor a dollar a box, on which the charges amounted to ninety-one cents, thus leaving the grower only nine cents a box, which by no means paid him for his trouble, or the interest on his investment. One half of these peaches are mainder were hard and unripe. As the freight on a box of peaches or vegetables good or bad, it is important that only good fruit should be sent, if any profit their goods. What is true of peaholds good of other fruits and vegetables. A poor article badly packed will hardly bring enough to pay for its forwarding and selling.

CULTIVATING ORCHARDS .- In a versation not long ago with Mr. David Ayer, one of the substantial farmers of the method in which he manages his apple trees, and the success of the plan may be gathered from the fact that among the products of his orchard last year were five hundred barrels of Baldwins, all of so good quality as to bring twenty-five cents more per barrel than those of the same kind in market from other producers. The ground in which his young trees are set is cultivated to hoed crops—generally corn and beans or beans alone—and well manured. The latter do better in the shade than corn or potatoes-hence he not unfrequently devotes all the land in which are young trees to this crop. The surface of his old orchard is kept open by ploughing and harrowing, and no grass is allowed to grow therein. This is done even where no other crop than the trees ocressing, and regards it better than

on.-Maine Farmer. TURNING DOWN GREEN CROPS .- It has got into the paper, that ploughing down green crops produces acid in the soil, from the decomposition, which is hurtful to crops; that it is better to turn under when the crop is matured, that the decomposition will then be slower, and no hurt will result. This is doubtless true with some soils-those deficient in alkaline matter. But as most soils contain lime and potash and other kindred material, this acid is not only harmless but beneficial, as it unites with the alkalies making plant food, which otherwise might lie, as it already has for ages, useless to vegetation. It is for this reason that the turning under of green crops is highly recommended, not because its chemical action is known, but because experience has demonstrated its advantage. The great majority take up and unite with the acid. In soils where the acids remain free, would it not be well to sprinkle the clover with lime before ploughing, or previously apply it to the soil? In such a case, lime would be a benefit in any event, as the

soil requires it .- Utica Herald. WATERING NEWLY SET TREES .- A great mistake is sometimes made by lrenching the roots of newly-set trees, when they do not start to grow as soon as the owner desires. The ground becomes sodden, and the roots water-soaked, to their serious injury. Trees never want much water till the leaves open. When covered with foilage a tree pumps water out of the soil and dissipates it in the air at least twenty times faster than bare branches. Some young trees, and especially pear trees, often remain fresh and alive for several weeks, without opening leaves; and in such a case, or when the stem is slightly shrivelled, nothing is better than to tie a little long straw around it, and wet this daily. The moisture is absorbed precisely where it is wanted, at the bark; and young trees that appeared hopeless in condition have been thus restored to vigorous growth in a few weeks. As a general rule never water the roots of young trees, but de-pend on maintaining the moisture of the soil by a clean mellow surface, and if necessary at midsummer by mulching. Watering gives it an intermitting sup-ply, hardens or crusts the surface, and amonly does much more harm than good .- Country Gentleman.

HENS IN PLACE OF DOGS .- There is hardly a family that does not throw away enough table scraps to keep at least half a dozen hens; and many that keep a nuisance in the shape of a dog, that does no good, but costs more than a dozen good hens, complain that they cannot afford to keep hens. One dog in a neighborhood is generally a greater trouble to the neighbors than a flock of hens would be, for if hens are well fed at home they will rarely go away. But who ever saw a dog that was not a pest -running across the newly-made gar-den, and sticking his nose into every-thing? Kill off the curs and give the food to the hens, and you will find pleasure as well as profit in so doing. wish there was a tax of one hundred dollars on every dog kept in the country. Those that are of value as watch dogs could be retained, while the hosts of snarling, dirty curs would give place to some more useful and less troublesome pet.—Poultry Standard.

German women are rapidly getting into business life. In Brussels the Sisters Eeverbrett have the most extensive house in the world for the manufacture of fine lace. The wife of Dr. De la Pierre, the Chief of the Dental theory, that the appearance of this fly is an indicative of a pestilential season, we partner and associate in his professional partner and associate in his professional labors. Dr. Henrietta Heischfeld, of Berlin, is also a well-known and successful member of the dental profession. All through Germany the wives of profesmen are bookkeepers for their

A Relic of the Siege of Paris.

The readers of the literature of the first siege of Paris (writes the Paris cor-respondent of the Morning Post) will doubtless remember the celebrated Sergeant Hoff, the idol at that time of the Paris population, and afterwards, by an untoward fate, the object of all their abuse. He was a moody soldier was Sergeant Hoff, whose days and hours in effectually eat up any profit; but it is abuse. He was a moody soldier was often the fault of the grower in forwarding unsorted and badly packed fruit.

Numerous letters have recently been in gloomy and silent thoughts of revenge for the loss of parents and relatives, whom he averred had been murforwarded to farmers in the peace-growing districts, advising them to be more particular in picking and shipping fruit. A consignment of one hundred boxes of peaches was recently sold in New York peaches was recently sold in New York and of the number of Prussian helmets and of the number of Prussian helmets. lent incursions made on the enemy's posts. Each night the question on the boulevards was: "What news of Scr-geant Hoff?" One day, however, the said to have been good ones, which, if packed by themselves, would have readily brought \$3 a box. One fourth of the lot was soft and crushed, and the redisappear from their circle followed th mysterious sergeant. Backbiters began is the same whether the contents be to hint there was an easy explanation of good or bad, it is important that only the Prussian helmets he used to bring in from his raids, and that, instead of is expected from the transaction. It is the quality, not quantity, of fruit, which brings good prices, and growers should bear this in mind when sending off utation, and all Paris spurned the idol of yesterday. From that time to this Sergeant Hoff has been unheard of. No sign was made to any one of his life. But this week he has again appeared in Parisian circles, giving the practical lie to his enemies by his return from captivity, but still moody and stolid and uncommunicative as to the past, thus adding one other illustrious confutation Vassalboro', he gave us some account of to the numberless fables of spies and spydom.

New Meteoric Theory An astronomer, whose name is not

given, in an article of St. Pauls, of Englond, discusses the subject of the shoot ing stars, and propounds the following theory of their existence and system of rotation. He assumes one thing as established, from the varied operation of these phenomena, to wit, that they do not belong to our atmosphere. As to the uncertainty of the direction from which these meteors come, the writer says: We know that if we are travelling through a rain storm, the rain seems to drift in our faces, even though it be falling straight down. Whatever the direction of a storm, in fact, it always cupies the land. He uses muck as a top seems brought in front of us, when we move rapidly through it. The case is strong manure or even compost. The still more obvious in a snow storm than somewhat fameus Smiley orchard at Getchell's Corner is top dressed with slowly, and our motion is relatively muck, after it has lain in heap one sea- more effective in changing the direction of the falling snow. Apply this wellknown law to the shooting stars. The velocity of the earth in its orbit, may essentially modify the apparent speed and the direction as well as of these shooting stars. Hence we find some astronomers attributing to them one degree of velocity, and others, other de-grees. After discussing at some length the various hypotheses, and the lack of evidence in their support, and collating many facts that support his own theory, the writer says it has now been shown that the zone or belt of the meteor-system has an eccentric orbit like a comet, extending far out into space, even be-yond the orbit of Uranus. Astronomers, ne says, have been led by experience to look upon large planets as the principal agents in causing peripatetic comets to come into our neighborhood. Jupiter, for instance, has quite a large family of comets which have been forced, by his of cases have demonstrated that it is a energetic attraction, to travel on a path good thing to turn down the full bloshaving its outer range close to his path. soming, succulent crop. The alkalies And when one has thus been forced into are most always present in some form to subjection by a planet, it can never escape unless its new path brings it near to another large planet, which may force on the comet a change of masters.

> ANOTHER LOTTERY .- Omaha to have Free City Library. \$100,000 in Cash Prizes will be distributed legally by chance, Sept. 20th, by the Mutual Aid Association, at Omaha, Nebraska. They charge \$2 each for tickets. Here is an instance where the profits benefit the public instead of going into the pockets of sharpers. Highest prize, \$20,000.

> AN ORIGINAL MEDICINE.—The ingredients of Dr. Walker's VINEGAR BIT-TERS differ from those of every other tonic and corrective in use. Unlike the tinctures of the pharmacopiæa this remedy contains no alcohol. Botanical research has brought to light in our Pacific Territory, herbs, roots and plants of surpassing potency as alteratives, nervines, and invigorants, and of these the Bitters are mainly composed. A long series of cures, embracing dyspepsia in all its forms, and bilious and nervous disorders of every phase, are the vouchers of this inestimable medicine.

> A gentleman from Bethel Hill, Me., says that Messrs. Allen Bros., proprietors of Philip Allen's Print Works, R. I., went down to Bryant's Pond recently, trouting, when one of them was attacked with sciatic rheumatism so suddenly, that he had to be carried from the pond to his hotel. A bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment was resorted to, and he was out next day.

> How are you to-day? I'm not feeling well—bilous and sick headache. Have been looking around for a box of Parsons' Purgative Pills, but our traders are all sold out .- Country Paper.

> > New York Markets.

New York Markets.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market was more active in a general way, and the lower grades developed more firmness. The export demand was good, but very lew large lines found buyers. By a flour dull. Corn meal in some demand at 8.10 for Southern. We quote: Flour—superfine, \$4.65 a \$5; extra State, \$5.20 a \$5.40; extra Mestern, common, \$5.10 a \$5.40; extra and double extra Cestern and \$5.10 a \$5.40; extra and double extra Western and \$5.10 a \$5.50 a \$5; Southern chipping extras, \$5.50 a \$5.50. Rys flour, superfine and extra, \$4 a \$5.20. Corn meal. Western and 8xuthern, \$5.00 a \$4.15.

COPTON—The market was weak and dull; sales at 19\$c, for mid. uplands, and 17\$c for low do.; also for future delivery, 17\$c, for August, 17\$c, for September, 17\$c, for Cotober, 17\$; for November and December, and 17\$c, for January.

GRAIN—Wheat in good demand and scarce, closing in higher; sales at \$1.20 a \$1.33 for fair to choice No. spring, \$1.35 for No. 1 do. \$1.50 a \$1.40 for red and amber winter new \$1.44 for old do., and \$1.45 for fair western white. Rye, 7sc, for Western in store. Harley and barley mail dull and prices unsettled. Oats in large supply and lower, closing at \$5 a \$6c or new black Hillions, \$0 a \$10; for new mixed Western white. The receipts of oats at the West are greatly in excess of list year. Corn opened caster and closed firm; Western mixed at \$6 a \$6c.

PROYSIONS—Pork again lower and moderately active; sales at \$13 a \$11.12k for mess, spot, and fure delivery, all closing at \$13, with extra prime at \$11 and prime mess \$12. Beef quist and unchanged. Proysions—Pork again lower and moderate request; pickled belikes sold at 7&c. and dry salted annuliers, December delivery in Chicago, at 4c. fard fairly ac

SUNDERSA—Rosins fairly active and firm; strained \$2.70 a \$2.80. Spirits turpentine lower, closing at \$7 \(\tilde{a} \) a \$80. Spirits turpentine lower, closing at \$7 \(\tilde{a} \) a \$80. Spirits turpentine lower, closing at \$7 \(\tilde{a} \) a \$80. Petroleum lower, refined, \$24 \(\tilde{a} \) c, crude 18 \(\tilde{a} \). The production of July showed an increase of \$4.200 burrels per day. Tallow in more demand at \$9 a \$9 \tilde{a} \). Linscool oil very active at 7a a 50c. Whiskey firm at \$2 a \$2 \tilde{a} \) except petroleum charters. Hops fist as \$2 \tilde{a} \) to general petroleum charters. Hops fist has been very active. Rio, 18 \(\tilde{a} \) a 18 \(\tilde{a} \) a 28 \(\tilde{a} \), gold, duty paid, the latter an advance. Molasses quiet. Rice fairly active and steady. Sugars steady; but the demand is hardly equal to the expectations of holders; fair to good renining, \$9 \(\tilde{a} \), \$2 \(\tilde{a} \) also at \$9 \(\tilde{a} \) all a \$1 \(\tilde{a} \), and low grade at \$1 \(\tilde{a} \). Bedined dull; hards, \$12 \(\tilde{a} \) is 50c. white "\$A" 12 \(\tilde{a} \).

Live Stock Market—The market for beeves was firm, and some of the sales show an advance of \$\(\tilde{a} \) is \$60. Texans sold at \$10 \(\tilde{a} \) is \$60. and common to choice Illinois, Ohlo and Kentucky steers poid at \$10 \(\tilde{a} \) is 18 \(\tilde{c} \), \$\(\tilde{b} \), and lambs \$60 \(\tilde{a} \) a \$80 \(\tilde{c} \), \$\(\tilde{a} \) is \$80 \(\tilde{a} \) and \$\(\tilde{a} \) is \$60 \(\tilde{a} \). Therefore than \$12 \(\tilde{a} \) and \$\(\tilde{a} \) a \$80 \(\tilde{a} \) and \$\(\tilde{a} \) a \$80 \(\tilde{a} \). And common to choice Illinois, Ohlo and Kentucky steers poid at \$10 \(\tilde{a} \) is \$60 \(\tilde{a} \). The proof of the substance of \$\(\tilde{a} \) is \$60 \(\tilde{a} \). The proof of the substance of \$\(\tilde{a} \) is \$\(\tilde{a} \) and \$\(\tilde{a} \) in \$\(\tild

sheep 4% a 6%c. P B., and lambs 61; a 8%c., with a small lot a 9c. 147 rough State bors, 275 lbs. average, sold at 4 \(\) c. \(\Phi \) and one car of fairish do., 294 lbs. average, at \(\Phi \) 5.06 \(\Phi \) 100 lbs. Dressed hogs were firm but slow at 64 \(\pi \) 27c. \(\Phi \) lbs.

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