SWINDLERS OUTWITTED.

Cases in Which the Biter Has Got Bitten

Hardly a day passes, says a New York paper, that a complaint is not lodged at some one of the police stations by a stranger in the city who has been victimized by confidence operators, but sometimes the confidence operator picks up the wrong man, and instead of swindling him gets the worst of the game himself, as the few instances given below will show.

The neighborhood of the Astor house and the City Hall park is a favorite resort for these "crooks," owing to the proximity of the Jersey ferries. Not long since a gentlemen was noticed by one of the fraternity of swindlers crossing the park, and, as he stopped to inspect the architectural monstrosities of the postoffice, the operator approached him and said:

"Can I be mistaken? Is not this Mr. Edwards, of Boston?" "No, sir, I am not," was the reply." "My name is Andrews, I'm from Chicago." The opertor begged his pardon. The likeness to his friend Mr. Edwards, of Boston, was so remarkable it misled him, and he withdrew. The gentleman had hardly gone fifty feet from the spot where he had been accosted when a well dressed man of perhaps thirty-five slapped him on the back and said: "Why, Andrews, old boy, how are you? What are you doing so far East as this? How are all the boys in Chicago? Come in and have a drink and tell me the news?' Mr. Andrews accepted the invitation, and bottle after bottle of champagne was ordered and drunk, always at the expense of the operator. Mr. Andrews explained that he had only about $10 in his pocket and a check for $8,500 that he was going to cash at the bank the next morning. This he showed his friend, and the sight of that and the diamond studs and gold watch and chain he wore were enough to make the "crook" determine to "play" him. Mr. Andrews dined with his "old friend," went to the theatre and then on a spree all over the city, the friend paying all expenses, and at 4 o'clock in the morning they parted, after Mr. Andrews had made an engagement to meet his companion at 9:45 the next morning and go to the bank, get the check cashed, and then "own the town." As he stepped into the hack the "crook" called and paid for, he said, feeling in his pockets: "By the way, some one in the last dive must have picked my pocket of that $10 bill. Lend me $50 till morning, as I haven't a cent in my pocket." "Certainly, here it is. Remember 9:45 tomorrow. or, rather to-day, sharp. Good-night."

Mr. Andrews has not yet shown up. He has probably returned to New Orleans, where, under his own name, he runs a very popular and well-paying faro bank.

P. T. Barnum was picked up a few weeks ago at the corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street by a gentleman who insisted that he knew him, and that his name was Robinson and came from Scranton, Pa. It was not till Mr. Barnum had convinced him that he was from Bridgeport, Conn., that he was induced to depart.

Not long since a man, loosely put together, and wearing clothes that did not fit him particularly well, so that he looked like a well-to-do farmer, was sauntering down the Bowery, when he was accosted by a man who claimed to know him well and treated him to a drink for old acquaintance sake. Then a visit was proposed to one of the many side-shows, where a gambling establishment is the "raison d' etre." Both men joined in a game known as the "envelope game," and the countryman won some four dollars. The dealer thought he had encouraged him sufficiently, and began to win back from him. The supposed countryman stopped playing and pocketed what was left of the winnings. The proprietor tried to persuade him to continue playing, and he finally consented, saying, "I guess I will, but we will adjourn to police headquarters for the continuation, so as to give the superintendent and commissioners a chance." Then throwing open his coat, he showed his credentials as a central office detective, and took the implements of the game as well as the dealer, the proprietor and the "capper" to the station-house.

A well known club-man in the city was approached by one of these operators on Fourth avenue, near Twenty-sixth street, one morning as he got off the street-car. "My name is not Johnson," said the intended victim, and then added: "It's Thompson, and I don't come from Flushing, L. I., but from Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y." The operator of course begged his pardon and departed. But as the gentleman from "up the river" neared the fountain in the center of Madison square on his way to his club confidence-man No. 2, a partner of No. 1, met him and said: "Well, Thompson, upon my soul I'm glad to see you! How's all the folks up in Kingston?"

"They're pooty well. How's your folks?"

"Good, thank you; what's the news up in Ulster county?"

"Well, there ain't much news, 'cept I've been gitting married lately," and here a deep blush and a genial smile spread over the elderly gentleman's face.

"You don't mean it; who did you marry?"

"Little Katy; you know she lived two houses below the hot—"

"Why, certainly I knew her; lived just below the hotel. So you married little Katy?"

"Do you know my little Katy, my little girl, my dear little wife?" said the intended prey, as though delighted at meeting some one who knew his beloved Katy. Then encirling the operator with his arms, and getting a grip with his right hand on his left wrist, he began to hug the slim figure of the "crook" with the vigor of a polar bear, at the same time expectorating a miniature Niagara of tobacco-juice over the expanse of shirt bosom displayed by the low-cut vest of the swindler, scraping in a paroxysm of delight his muddy and heavy shoes down the irreproachable-clad shins of his new-found friend, and landing on his neatly shod feet with the weight of an elephant. Finally the operator was turned over to the tender mercies of a park policeman.

An amusing case was that of a young stockbroker, who was standing late one night in front of the Fifth Avenue hotel, finishing his cigar before going to bed, when he was spoken to by a very gentlemanly-like man, who, after speaking of the weather, suggested a drink by way of a nightcap. The offer was accepted, and while the drinks were being poured out the nice-looking man said he thought he would go round to play faro for half an hour. Would the young broker like to go and see him play and perhaps make a little money himself? The young broker said that he would, and together they went to a well-known gambling house in the neighborhood. As they entered the room the proprietor said to the young broker: "Good-evening, Willie: could you sell that Lake Shore for me to-day?"

English Journalism.

The first weekly newspaper was established in England, we are told, by one Nathaniel Butler, in 1622. Before that time English gentlemen who lived on their country estates a portion of the year, clubbed together and employed a news writer, who gathered the gossip of the day and sent it to them at regular intervals. These writers were sometimes retired captains, sometimes printers, sometimes men who made this work a profession by itself. A peer kept his special correspondent and paid him a handsome salary. Milton, Dryden, Andrew Marvel and Defoe were all contributors to the weekly news paper press during the Commonwealth. The first daily paper in London was called the *Courant.* It appeared in 1702, three days after the accession of Queen Anne. It was about the size of a single page of the *Spectator*, was printed only on one side, and contained nothing but a few scraps of intelligence that would hardly pass for news at this day. Till the year 1729 there was no such thing as parliamentary reports, and these were made at first against the wishes of the house of commons and the house of lords, whose members thought the press had no right to discuss political questions. The plan of reporting was for two or three persons to steal into the gallery, listen attentively, then retire to an alehouse, where they compared memories and wrote out the result. This was for several years the labor of Dr. Johnson, who did the work in a garret or behind a screen at St. John's gate. The right of the press to criticise the royal speeches and the conduct of parliament came through the *North Briton* and the arrest of Wilkes, before which time such liberties had not been attempted. To the love of freedom may be ascribed the letters of Junius, which were published soon afterward by Sampson Woodfall in the *Public Advertiser.* This newspaper had at the time a circulation of 75,000 copies monthly. It thereby increased in popularity, and took a position at the head of the London press. The *Morning Chronicle* was started about the same time, and greatly changed the character of parliamentary reporting, principally through the remarkable memory of William Woodfall, who, it is said, could walk down to the house of commons with a hard-boiled egg in his pocket, and then returning without a single scrap of paper write out fifteen or sixteen short columns of speeches. A story somewhat similar is told of Coleridge, who, having to report a speech of Pitt, fell asleep and only heard a few words of the end of it; yet having received a few hints from others, he proceeded to write out a brilliant oration, whose authenticity was only discovered some time afterward. The *Morning Chronicle* invented the leading editorial, which, through the skill and learning of Coleridge in the *Morning Post* and *Courier*, was developed into a work of art. This was near the close of the eighteenth century, about which time English journalism began to take the shape it has at present, with editorials, public reports and other departments covering every branch of news. But as Charles Peabody, the author of this interesting volume of Cassell's Popular Library, remarks, the story of English journalism is yet to be told, and there is certainly no place for its elaboration in these columns.

"Lynch Law."

This term, as commonly in use in the United States, is a personification of violent and illegal justice. According to some authorities, the term was derived from a Virginia farmer named Lynch. But it can be traced to a much earlier date in Ireland. When, in 1493 James Fitzstephens Lynch was mayor and warden of Galway, he traded largely with Spain, and sent his son thither to purchase a cargo of wine. The young man squandered the money intrusted to him, but succeeded in running in debt for a cargo to a Spaniard, by whose nephew he was accompanied in the return voyage to Ireland, where the money was to be paid. Young Lynch, to conceal his defalcation, caused the Spaniard to be thrown overboard, and was received at home with great honor. But a sailor revealed to the mayor of Galway the crime which his son had committed. The young man was tried before his own father, convicted and sentenced to be hanged. His family and others determined to prevent the execution. The father, finding that the sentence could not be carried into effect the usual way, conducted his son to a window overlooking the public street, with his own hands fastened the halter attached to his neck to a staple in the wall, and acted as his executioner. In the council books of Galway there is said to be a minute that James Lynch, mayor of Galway, hanged his own son out of the window for defrauding and killing strangers, without martial or common law, to show a good example to posterity.

Two-Handed Swords.

The claymore, once famous in Scottish history, was a very long sword, with a hilt so large that it could be grasped by both the hands of the warrior who wielded it, and when the tremendous weapon was swung around by any of the brave

> "Scots, wha ha' wi' Wallace bled,
> Scots, wham Bruce has aften led,"

there was every reason for the opposing soldiers to want to get as far away as possible. Long two-handed swords were in use in various parts of Europe during the middle ages, but it is from Scotland that we have heard the most about them.

Some of the German swords, used by the soldiers in the French religious wars, were enormous two-handed weapons, with sharp points, jagged edges, and great spikes near the base of the blade; but these heavy swords were used only by soldiers who were uncommonly strong and skillful; for any awkwardness on the part of a man swinging such a tremendous blade was apt to inflict as much injury on his companions as on the enemy. Some of the long swords of the middle ages were used more forshow and ceremony than for actual service. The sword of Edward the Third, which is preserved in Westminister Abbey, is seven feet long and weighs eighteen pounds. This, it is said, was carried before the king in processions, and was probably never used in any other way.—*St. Nicholas.*

The deepest mine in the world is the Priband silver mine in Bohemia, which extends 3,300 feet below the surface.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Eastern and Middle States.

The inquest into the accident to the train from Long Branch resulted in the coroner's jury finding the New York and Long Branch Railroad company guilty of gross carelessness. General Grant was one of the witnesses.

A fire at Oregon, N. Y., destroyed Hoffman's paper mill. Three young men—Theodore Gardner, Albert Hadden and Frank Lamareux—who had been on a spree and gone into the building to sleep off its effects, were burned to death.

The Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, the first war governor of New Hampshire, died the other day at Portsmouth, aged eighty-six years.

William Kreamer, of Philadelphia, fif years old, was flogging his sixteen-year-old step-son in a terrible manner, at the supper table, when the boy seized a carving knife and plunged it into the man's neck, inflicting a wound which resulted in almost instant death.

A "National Educational Assembly" is to be held at Ocean Grove, N. J., on August 8 and 9. The President and his cabinet have been invited to attend. Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, chairman of the committee on education and labor, in the United States Senate, and Commissioner Eaton, of the bureau of education, will make addresses.

South and West.

Official returns give Moody, the Republican candidate for governor of Oregon, 1,428 majority, and George, Republican candidate for Congressman, 3,365 majority.

Two horse thieves—Jack Hite and Mike Chambers—were shot dead near Oregon City, Or., while attempting to escape from a posse of officers.

Colonel L. W. R. Blair, leader of the South Carolina Greenbackers and their gubernatorial candidate in 1880, was shot and killed by Captain Hail during an altercation at a political meeting at Camden, S. C. Hail was put under $5,000 bail.

Particulars of the Fourth of July disaster to an excursion boat on the Ohio river showed that the catastrophe was of an appalling character. The steamer Scioto, with a party of 500 excursionists on board, came in collision with the steamtug John Lomas about 8 o'clock P. M. near Mingo Junction, Ohio. The Scioto sank within three minutes in fifteen feet of water. The tug was only slightly injured, and saved a great many of the passengers of the Scioto. The Lomas ran her bow, which sat low in the water, under the guard of the Scioto, and broke a large hole in her bow. She sank in eighteen feet of water within one minute, and went down like a lump of lead, leaving about five feet of water on the cabin floor. A scene of the wildest confusion followed. The collision was entirely unexpected, and many who sat on the guards were thrown overboard. None in the engine-room and lower deck had time to escape. Men, women and children were all struggling together in the water crying piteously for help, and it was at first supposed that at least 100 lives had been lost; but many of those reported missing were found to have escaped. On the day after the disaster fourteen bodies were recovered, and about thirty persons who had been on board were still missing.

At the North Carolina Democratic State convention in Raleigh a full ticket, headed by Thomas Ruffin, the present incumbent, for supreme court judge, was put in the field.

L. P. Sherman, internal revenue collector, and brother of General W. T. Sherman and Senator Sherman, of Ohio, fell from the roof of his house in Des Moines, Iowa, sustaining probably fatal injuries.

Greenbackers and Independents of Alabama, at a convention in Birmingham, nominated a State ticket headed by J. L. Sheffield for governor, and it was adopted by the Republicans at their convention, held in the same place on the same day.

The Arkansas Republicans have nominated Colonel W. D. Slack for governor.

A woman and two children were found starved to death in a lonely place in Van Buren county, Ark., in the mountains. It is believed that the woman fell sick, and the children being too young to secure aid for her, perished miserably. A third child was still alive and had gnawed a piece of flesh from the arm of one of her dead sisters. It died soon after the discovery was made.

A cyclone in Arkansas killed twenty head of cattle near Van Buren, and of three men who were herding them one was killed outright and the other two fatally hurt.

Near McAllister, Indian Territory, the Rev. W. J. Spaugh, a Methodist minister, who had incurred the enmity of some young Indians whom he had corrected in school, was set upon in a lonely spot, and after a determined struggle, killed.

After all the missing had been accounted for it was found that the number of lives lost by the sinking of the excursion steamer Scioto in the Ohio river, was not far from one hundred.

Guy Smith, the thirteen-year-old son of a well-known citizen of Kirkwood, a suburb of St. Louis, quarreled with his grandmother about his food at the breakfast table and threw the dishes around, whereupon he was whipped by his father. After a crying spell Guy went into his grandfather's room, and in a minute returned with a double-barreled shotgun, and walking up to his father he deliberately placed the muzzle of the weapon within a few inches of his body and fired. Mr. Smith sank to the floor and expired. The boy was arrested.

Dispatches from various points state that the Western wheat crop has fulfilled all expectations. It is one of the largest that has ever been grown.

A waterspout in Taney county, Mo., extended over half a mile in width and swept away many fields of corn and wheat and much stock.

From Washington.

The advices of the agricultural department about the crops are of a very encouraging character from every section of the country. The wheat and oat crops are turning out even better than was expected a month ago. The reports in regard to corn are improving every day. In the main it is coming on rapidly and most favorably in spite of the backward start. The returns of the grass crop show it to be unusually heavy.

During the fiscal year just ended there were 46,632 agricultural patents issued from the general land office. This is an increase over the issue of the previous year of 20,022 patents.

An official account has been given by Dr. D. S. Lamb of the post-mortem examination of Guiteau's body and brain. According to an agreement with the Rev. Dr. Hicks, the custodian of the body, the brain was to be removed and examined without being cut into, and then taken, "properly guarded and protected," to the Army Medical museum, where it would be photographed and a cast taken. Then the internal structure of the brain was to be observed and parts of it set apart for microscopical examination. The entire operation was to be completed as far as possible in one day, and notes were to be taken in duplicate. The examination was conducted by Dr. Lamb, assisted by Drs. Hartigan and Sowers and Mr. Schafhirt. Dr. Lamb said in his report that no disease of the brain had been discovered by the dissection.

Further nominations by the President William E. Stevens, of New Hampshire, to be consul of the United States at Smyrna; Stephen H. Smith, of Tennessee, to be consul of the United States at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the following nominations: John Davis, of the District of Columbia, to be assistant secretary of state; John M. Francis, of New York, to be minister resident and consul general to Portugal; Eugene Schuyler, of New York, to be minister resident and consul general to Roumania, Servia and Greece.

Secretary Chandler has telegraphed Engineer Melville, of the Jeannette, to return home from Siberia.

The department of agriculture will henceforth publish a monthly bulletin of freight rates for the information of farmers.

The census bureau has issued a special bulletin showing the number and size of the farms in the United States in 1880 and the kind of tenure by which they were held. The number of farms was 4,008,907. Of these, 2,984,306 were occupied by the owners, 322,257 were rented at a fixed money rental, and 702,244 were rented for shares of the products. Of the total number of farms, 4,352 were less than 3 acres in extent, 134,889 were above 3 acres and less than 10, 254,749 were between 10 and 20 acres, 781,474 between 20 and 50 acres, 1,032,910 between 50 and 100 acres, 1,695,983 between 100 and 500 acres, 75,972 between 500 and 1,000 acres, and 28,578 contained 1,000 acres and upward.

The census bureau has issued a special bulletin showing the extent and value of the fishing industries of New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut, as follows: In the fisheries of New Hampshire 414 persons and a capital of $209,465 are employed, and the value of the products is $176,684. The Rhode Island fisheries employ 2,310 persons and $596,678 capital, and the value of the products is $880,915. The fisheries of Connecticut employ 3,131 persons, and $1,421,020 capital, and the value of the products amounts to $1,456,866.

Foreign News.

Latest advices report England and Egypt to be actively preparing for war.

Four men of the laboring class were arrested under a warrant issued by Lord Spencer, the lord lieutenant of Ireland, on suspicion of having been connected with the recent murders in Dublin.

The principal leaders of the insurrection in Uruguay have been killed.

The English Amateur Rowing association decided at a meeting that the Hillsdale (Mich.) crew, champion American amateur oarsmen, were net amateurs in accordance with the English definition of the term. The Hillsdale crew went to England expressly for the purpose of contesting with the leading English amateur crews.

The archbishops and bishops of Ireland have prepared a circular to the priests directing them to discountenance the Ladies' land league, and forbidding females from attending public meetings without the consent of the parish priest.

General Michael Skobeleff, the famous Russian general, died suddenly at Moscow of heart disease, aged thirty-nine years. General Skobeleff came prominently into notice during Russian war with Turkey, in which he displayed the most reckless bravery, and consequently became the idol of his soldiers.

An Alexandria (Egypt) dispatch says that three thousand Egyptians under General Yussuf have attacked the False Prophet and have been defeated. They lost 2,000 men, four guns and 3,000 rifles. The False Prophet, with 7,000 men, is marching upon Sennaar.

The weather in England has recently been injurious to growing crops.

The Dutch ironclad Adder has been lost at sea. Several bodies have been washed ashore.

At the Marlow regatta, at Marlow, on the Thames, the Hillsdale crew from the United States defeated the Marlow crew with comparative ease.

A London dispatch says that "283 outrages, of which five were murders, were committed in Ireland during June."

A railroad collision at Cork, Ireland, resulted in injuries to thirty persons, twelve of whom were not expected to recover.

During a riot at Tredagar, Wales, between the Welsh and Irish residents, many houses of Irishmen were sacked, and a number of persons severely hurt.

All the consuls at Alexandria, Egypt, with their staffs, went on board of vessels in the harbor.

Arabi Bey, the Egyptian war minister, refused to obey a formal summons to Constantinople from the sultan of Turkey.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

The river and harbor appropriation bill was further discussed....The House bill to reduce internal revenue taxation was finally agreed to by the Senate finance committee, and, as amended, was subsequently reported to the Senate by Mr. Morrill. The committee struck out the proviso which allowed a drawback on all unbroken packages of checks, matches, cigars, cheroots and cigarettes, and amended the bill so as to provide that the reduction shall not take effect till after the 1st day of May, 1883.

The House joint resolution to allow to the employes of the government printing office pay for time lost during the Garfield obsequies was passed....The Rollins bill providing for a commission to inquire into the subject of constructing iron or steel steamers for commercial purposes, convertible by the government into ships of war, was reported favorably and placed on the calendar....Messrs. Hawley, Miller, of New York, Hill, of Colorado, Bayard and Hampton, were appointed to attend the Newburg, N. Y., celebration.

House.

Mr. Robinson introduced a resolution of inquiry as to the report that the British minister had called upon Secretary Frelinghuysen and criticised remarks delivered in the House....A substitute for the sundry civil bill was reported ....Bills were passed making appropriations or public buildings at several places.

In discussion on the naval appropriation bill a fierce personal passage occurred between Messrs. Robeson, of New Jersey, and Whitthorne, of Tennessee, and the House for a time was thrown into uproar. Mr. Robeson replied to certain charges made against his administration of the navy department by Representative Whitthorne, who, as chairman of an investigating committee in a previons Congress, conducted an inquiry into his management of naval affairs. During his speech Mr. Robeson intimated that Mr. Whitthorne had made away with the school fund of the State of Tennessee, whereupon Mr. Whitthorne sprang to his feet, dashed into the area and strode toward Mr. Robeson with uplifted arm and clenched fist, exclaiming at the same time with a voice trembling with anger, "That is a lie, and whoever repeats the statement is a liar." At once the house was in a tumult, members hurrying from all sides to the scene of impending conflict. A collision between the two men was averted, however, and Mr. Robeson went on with his speech. Afterward Mr. Whitthorne replied to Mr. Robeson, concluding as follows: "I have without fear gone on in the discharge of my duties. And having done that duty when accused of improper motives, or improper conduct, I stand in the face of the country with all the responsibility which belongs to me, and attach to the forehead of that member 'falsehood and perjury.'" Mr. Robeson in rejoinder said that he was willing to leave the matter to Congress and the country, "without regard to any suggestions from a man who recognizes himself in the portrait I have painted." The bill was passed by a vote of 119 yeas to 75 nays.

On motion of Mr. Hiscock, of New York, the Senate joint resolution was passed, authorizing the payment temporarily of certain employes of the war department....The speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Beach, Ketcham, Curtin, Burrows, of Michigan, Knott, Townsend, Ellis and Ranney as the select committe on the Newburg centennial celebration.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES

A seed of radish, fifteen years old, has grown freely on being planted.

Oysters of a green tint are said to be infested by a vegetable parasite.

Nerve-depressing and sleep-producing properties have been discovered in ozone.

A Prussian manufacturer has found that treating the woods with ozone greatly adds to the durability of pianos used in warm climates.

The largest telescope ever designed is now in process of construction at the works of Alvah Clark & Sons, at Cambridgeport, Mass. The instrument is intended for use at the Lick observatory, California, and will cost $50,000. It will have a thirty-six-inch object glass. The largest one previously designed was a thirty-inch glass for the Poltowa observatory, Russia. The government observatory at Washington has a twenty-six-inch instrument.

Analyses have been made by Professor C. Virchow of the amount of water and extract in the flesh of different animals, with the view of obtaining some general data for the introduction of a method whereby the value of meat might be determined. The differences were so slight, however, that no results of any value were secured. Veal contained more water than beef, lean beef had less than well fed beef, and unhealthy meat a greater amount than sound meat. The same holds good for the extract.

Mr. Edward Muybridge predicts that in the near future the aid of photography will be sought to determine the result of all important horse races. With an invisible thread stretched across the track to operate a camera slide, it is a simple matter to photograph the animals in the twinkling of an eye as they pass the winning post. In the operation of this system there could be no "dead heats" on account of the disagreement of judges, as the record of the photograph would show with unerring accuracy the winner of the race.

Rubbing it Out.

The editor of the Courier, Mr. W. F. Cook, was seized a few mornings ago by a terrible pain in the left shoulder and neck. Having been favorably impressed for some time with the virtue of an article recommended for all sudden pains, and especially rheumatism, we rubbed the offending part, and in less time than we can write it, relief came. That article is St. Jacobs Oil.—Canajoharie (N. Y.) Courier.

Of 185 Methodist churches in Vermont nine have a membership of over 200 each. Total members in full, 15,998. The number of additions by confession during the last year was 600. The Sabbath-schools number 17,751 scholars, 2,531 officers and teachers in 228 schools. Few of these churches date back more than fifty years.

"I believe St. Jacobs Oil to be the very best remedy known to mankind," says Mr Roberts, business manager of this paper — Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

The people of Geneva, Switzerland, expend more money for wine than they do for bread, the average amount spent by each person for this article being 300 francs yearly.

"In the Most Positive Manner."

DECKERTOWN, N. J., September 15, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: *Sirs*—I am truly glad to be able to state that the use of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has proved to me most beneficial. I can testify in the most positive manner to its efficacy. REV. JAMES N. KEYS.

THE marketable timber of North Carolina is estimated at 5,226,000,000 feet, board measure, mostly long-leaf pine.

MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties.* It contains blood-making, force generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

25 Cents Will Buy

a Treatise upon the Horse and his Diseases. Book of 100 pages. Valuable to every owner of horses. Postage stamps taken. Sent postpaid by New York Newspaper Union, 150 Worth Street, New York.

Frazer Axle Grease.

One greasing lasts two weeks; all others two or three days. Do not be imposed on by the humbug stuffs offered. Ask your dealer for Frazer's, with label on. It saves your horse labor, and you too. It received first medal at the Centennial and Paris Expositions. Sold everywhere.

"Rough on Rats.

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, a medical work for every man—young, middle-aged or old. 125 invaluable prescriptions.

THE MARKETS.

6

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Good to Prime, l.w	12¼	@	14
Calves—Com'n to Choice Veals.	6	@	9¼
Sheep........................	3⅛	@	5½
Lambs........................	6½	@	7½
Hogs—Live....................	8	@	8½
Dressed, city...........	10¾	@	10¾
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	5 10	@	8 00
Western, good to choice	5 60	@	9 35
Wheat—No. 2 Red..............	1 47¼	@	1 47¾
No. 1 White..........	1 32⅛	@	1 32¼
Rye—State....................	81	@	81½
Barley—Two-rowed State.......	1 07	@	1 12½
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	80	@	81½
Yellow Southern.......	92	@	92
Oats—White State............	63	@	68
Mixed Western.........	60	@	63
Hay—Prime Timothy...........	70	@	90
Straw—No. 1, Rye.............	65	@	70
Hops—State, 1881, choice.....	33	@	36
Pork—Mess, new, for export...	21 50	@	21 75
Lard—City Steam..............	12 12½	@	12 12½
Refined..............	12 40	@	12 40
Petroleum—Crude..............	6½	@	7
Refined...........	7⅜	@	7⅜
Butter—State Creamery, fine..	24	@	26½
Dairy..................	19	@	20
Western Im. Creamery	19	@	23
Factory................	13	@	18
Cheese—State Factory.........	6	@	11¼
Skims..................	2	@	5
Western................	7	@	10½
Eggs—State and Penn......	21½	@	22
Potatoes—Early Rose, State, bbl	3 00	@	3 25

BUFFALO.

Steers—Good to choice.........	6 75	@	7 50
Lambs—Western...............	5 50	@	6 50
Sheep—Western...............	5 00	@	5 25
Hogs, Good to Choice Yorkers..	8 00	@	8 30
Flour—C'y Ground N. Process.	9 00	@	9 50
Wheat—No. 1, Hard Duluth....	1 48¼	@	1 48¼
Corn—No. 2 Mixed............	75	@	76
Oats—No. 2 Mix. West........	56	@	57
Barley—Two-rowed State.....	90	@	90

BOSTON

Beef—Extra plate and family..	18 00	@	20 00
Hogs—Live....................	7¾	@	8⅛
Hogs—City Dressed...........	9½	@	10
Pork—Extra Prime per bbl....	17 50	@	18 00
Flour—Spring Wheat Patents..	7 5	@	9 50
Corn—High Mixed.............	87	@	87
Oats—Extra White.............	67	@	69
Rye—State....................	98	@	1 00
Wool—Washed Comb & Delaine	46	@	48
Unwashed " "	28	@	30

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.

Beef—Extra quality...........	8 50	@	9 50
Sheep—Live weight...........	4½	@	5½
Lambs........................	6	@	8
Hogs, Northern, d. w..........	9¾	@	10¼

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. Ex. Family, good	5 75	@	5 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red.............	1 41	@	1 41½
Rye—State....................	97	@	97
Corn—State Yellow............	69½	@	69½
Oats—Mixed..................	60½	@	60½
Butter—Creamery Extra Pa....	27	@	27
Cheese—New York Full Cream.	11	@	11
Petroleum—Crude..............	6	@	7
Refined...........	7¾	@	7

"Dragging Pains."

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—My wife had suffered with "female weaknesses" for nearly three years. At times she could hardly move, she had such dragging pains. We often saw your "Favorite Prescription" advertised, but supposed like most patent medicines it did not amount to anything, but at last concluded to try a bottle, which she did. It made her sick at first but it began to show its effect in a marked improvement, and two bottles cured her. Yours, etc.,

A. J. HUYCK, Deposit, N. Y.

LOUISIANA boasts of a man who weighs 427 pounds. He is sixty years of age, enjoys the best of health, and has a wife who weighs 145 pounds.

Suicide Made Easy.

Let your liver complaint take its own course and DON'T take Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Sold by druggists.

THE British patent office received 5,751 applications in 1881, 2,139 from foreigners, of which 745 came from the United States.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets," or sugar-coated granules—the original "little liver pills," (beware of imitations)—cure sick and bilious headache, cleanse the stomach and bowels, and purify the blood. To get genuine, see Dr. Pierce's signature and portrait on government stamp. 25 cents per vial, by druggists.

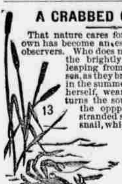
OUT of thirty-seven specimens of coffee recently purchased in London, only two proved to be genuine on analysis.

One remedy for $1. There is but one way to cure baldness, and that is by using Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, the natural petroleum hair renewer. It will positively do the work—the only article that will.

25 Cents will Buy a Treatise upon the Horse and his Diseases. Book of 100 pages. Valuable to every owner of horses. Postage stamps taken. Sent postpaid by NEW YORK NEWSPAPER UNION, 150 Worth Street, New York.

Nervous Debility, Weakness, Etc. Home cure by simple herbs. Sufferers may learn just how to cure themselves at home, by simple and harmless herbs, free by mail. Address BAKER HERB CURE, Newark, New Jersey.

A CRABBED CREATURE.



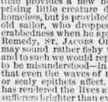
That nature cares for and entertains her own has become an established fact to all observers. Who does not love the sound of the brightly scintillating waves leaping from the phosphorescent sea, as they break against the rocks in the summer night until Nature herself, weary of the operation, turns the sounding surf towards the opposite shore, leaving stranded some badly-mutilated snail, which wanders solemnly on, Bohemian fashion—with all its worldly store upon its back. On the same beach may be found our crustacean edible—the crab—whose chief apology for existing at all seems to to be its ability to furnish a delectable meal to fortunate bipeds. The crab being covered with a hard, impenetrable shell, it is not easy to molest or make him afraid; therefore he wages war in his watery world unceasingly when once attacked. Although tiny, he cannot be said to be devoid of understanding, having ten legs to assist his locomotion; this, however, avails him little, for, when conquered, he never turns his back to his enemy, starting into a bold run, but, like many politicians during election time, slips off sideways. There comes a time in the life of this pugnacious fellow when the years bring him more bone and muscle than he can dispose of with comfort, and he finds himself in a very tight place; his shoes pinch him and he begins to realize the practicability of applying to Dame Nature for more room or a house in proportion to his increasing size. Nature slowly responds to the call; but in her own good time provides a new home, so that the enterprising little creature does not wander about homeless, but is provided for suitably, as was the old sailor, who dropped his rheumatism and crabbedness when he applied the Great German Remedy, ST. JACOBS OIL. This last, however, may sound rather fishy to the skeptical reader, and to such we would reply in language too plain to be misunderstood—in words illustrating facts that even the waves of time cannot wash away or scaly epithets affect. ST. JACOBS OIL to-day has rendered the lives and homes of myriads of sufferers brighter than ever the electric light can, which people pause to admire along the way. Still more happily served than the old sailor was an invalid, who wrote thus concerning his case:

"CROOKED HAERTEL."

Accept a thousand thanks for that "golden remedy." I suffered for many years with rheumatic pain in my limbs. My legs were drawn together, and people called me "Crooked Haertel." I used ST. JACOBS OIL and was cured, and now feel so well that I think I could dance, as in my young days. JOHN HAERTEL, *Fremont, Ill.*

N Y N U—27

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED



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It is the concurrent testimony of the public and the medical profession, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a medicine which achieves results speedily felt, thorough and benign. Beside rectifying liver disorder, it invigorates the feeble, conquers kidney and bladder complaints, and hastens the convalescence of those recovering from enfeebling diseases. Moreover it is the grand specific for fever and ague. For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.

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Embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman empires, the middle ages, the crusades, the feudal system, the reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc. It contains 672 fine historical engravings, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

TEAS in abundance.—85 Million pounds imported last year.—Prices lower than ever.—Agents wanted.—Don't waste time.—Send for circular.

10 lbs. Good Black or Mixed, for $1.
10 lbs. Fine Black or Mixed, for $2.
10 lbs. Choice Black or Mixed, for $3.

Send for pound sample, 17 cts. extra for postage. Then get up a club. Choicest Tea in the world.—Largest variety.—Pleases everybody.—Oldest Tea House in America.—No chromo.—No Humbug.—Straight business.—Value for money.
ROB'T WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y., P. O. Box 1287.

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Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

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Get up Clubs for our CELEBRATED TEAS, and secure a beautiful "Moss Rose or Gold Band Tea Set," (44 pieces,) our own importation. One of these beautiful Tea Sets given away to the party sending a Club for $25.00. Beware of the so-called "CHEAP TEAS" that are being advertised—they are dangerous and detrimental to health—slow poison. Deal only with reliable Houses and with first hands if possible. No humbug.

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An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, one teaspoonful to one pint of food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

ASTHMA CURED

German Asthma Cure never *fails* to give *immediate relief* in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. *A trial convinces the most skeptical.* Price 50c. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. DR. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

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ENGINES (*Traction & Portable*) for Farm, Saw Mill & Plantation. For prices, etc. write THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO. Mansfield, O.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

$225 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—90 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample *free.* Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

CARD—A handsome set of cards for 3c. stamp. Collectors. A. E. BASSETT, Rochester, N. Y.

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for human, fowl and animal flesh, was first prepared and introduced by Dr. Geo. W. Merchant, in Lockport N. Y., U. S. A., 1833, since which time it has steadily grown in public favor, and is now acknowledged and admitted by the trade to be the standard liniment of the country. When we make this announcement we do so without fear of contradiction, notwithstanding we are aware there are many who are more or less prejudiced against proprietary remedies especially on account of the many humbugs on the market; however, we are pleased to state that such prejudice does not exist against GARGLING OIL. We do not claim wonders or miracles for our liniment, but we do claim it is without an equal. It is put up in bottles of three sizes, and all we ask is that you give it a fair trial, remembering that the Oil put up with white wrapper (small) is for human and fowl flesh, and that with yellow wrapper (three sizes) for animal flesh. Try a bottle.

As these cuts indicate, the Oil is used successfully for all diseases of the *human, fowl and animal flesh.* Shake well before using.

Cannot be Disputed.

One of the principal reasons of the wonderful success of Merchant's Gargling Oil is that it is manufactured strictly on honor. Its proprietors do not, as is the case with too many, after making for their medicine a name, diminish its curative properties by using inferior compounds, but use the very best goods to be bought in the market, regardless of cost. For half a century Merchant's Gargling Oil has been a synonym for honesty, and will continue to be so, long as time endures. For sale by all respectable dealers throughout the United States and other countries.

Our testimonials date from 1833 to the present. Try Merchant's Gargling Oil Liniment for internal and external use, and tell your neighbor what good it has done.

Don't fail to follow directions. Keep the bottle well corked.

CURES Burns and Scalds,
Chilblains, Frost Bites,
Scratches or Grease,
Chapped Hands,
External Poisons,
Sand Cracks, Poll Evil,
Galls of all kinds,
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Ringbone, Foul Ulcers,
Garget in Cows, Farcy,
Cracked Teats,
Callous, Lameness,
Horn Distemper,
Crownscab, Quittor,
Abscess of the Udder,
Sprains and Bruises,
Stringhalt, Windgalls,
Foot Rot in Sheep,
Foundered Feet,
Roup in Poultry,
Sore Nipples, Curb,
Cracked Heels, Old Sores,
Epizootic, Lame Back,
Hemorrhoids or Piles,
Toothache, Rheumatism,
Spavins, Sweeney,
Corns, Whitlows,
Weakness of the Joints,
Contraction of Muscles,
Cramps, Swelled Legs,
Fistula, Mange, Thrush,
Caked Breasts, Boils, &c.

$1,000 REWARD for proof of the existence of a better liniment than "Merchant's Gargling Oil," or a better worm medicine than "Merchant's Worm Tablets." Manufactured by M. G. O. Co., Lockport, N. Y., U. S. A.

JOHN HODGE, Sec'y.

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beg to announce to the public that in order to accommodate the greatly increased demand for their Magnetic Garments they have removed their principal salesrooms and offices from 465 Fulton St., Brooklyn, to 25 East 14th St., New York City, where all communications should be addressed, and all checks, drafts and P. O. orders be made payable.

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Reliable, Durable and Economical, *will furnish a horse power with ⅓ less fuel and water than any other Engine built,* not fitted with an Automatic Cut-off. Send for Illustrated Catalogue "J," for Information & Prices. B. W. PAYNE & SONS, Box 850, Corning, N. Y.

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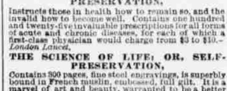

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