Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1869

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. GEARY.
(Subject to the decision of the State Convention.)

DISTRICT TICKET.

SENATOR,
G. SHANNON MULLIN,
(Subject to the decision of the Dist. Conference.)

ASSEMBLY,
J. H. LONGENECKER, Esq.
(Subject to the decision of the Dist. Conference.)

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Esq., of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,
WILLIAM DIBERT, of Bedford Bor.

TREASURER,
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, of Bedford Twp.

COMMISSIONER,
JAMES PINK, of Hopewell Twp.

POOR DIRECTOR,
EMANUEL J. DIEHL, of Colerain Twp.

CORONER,
DR. A. S. SMITH, of St. Clairsville Bor.

AUDITOR,
JOHN P. WILLIAMS, of South Woodbery Twp.

WHO ARE YOUR FRIENDS?

The *Gazette* instead of laboring for the best interests of the county is advocating free trade to the best of its ability. Bedford county is rich in iron ore and coal. Capital and enterprise alone are wanted to develop her resources. Under the favorable influences of our present protective policy iron manufactures have been stimulated and a new and extensive furnace has just been erected at Riddlesburg and is about ready to begin work. The Johnstown Iron Company has bought the Lemnos property near Hopewell and proposes to run a railroad through Morrison's Cove to some point on the Broadtop road near Hopewell and erect furnaces in that neighborhood. Other parties are projecting similar enterprises in various parts of the county. The same story might be repeated of every county in the State. Preparations are making for all kinds of industrial and manufacturing enterprises, and especially for the manufacture of our great staple, iron. Just as there is thus placed before not only our own county but the whole State a brighter prospect than ever before of material prosperity, copperheadism would adopt free-trade, throw our laboring men out of employment, destroy the markets for our farmers, stop our manufactures, leave our iron and coal lie undeveloped, unused and unprofitable in our mountains and send to England to buy the iron that we can make at our own doors. It is the history of that party for half a century, that it has hated, fought and persecuted honest, free, independent labor and endeavored to substitute therefor the enforced labor of the pauper and the slave. It has ever been the party of a purse-proud aristocracy and now that slavery is abolished and the slave lords impoverished, it seeks naturally an alliance with a British aristocracy who gain their wealth and influence by forcing English paupers to labor for the pittance that barely suffices to keep them from starvation. To this same degraded condition would it bring American labor. To this end its efforts are now put forth and for this purpose it now advocates free-trade. He who wishes the free American laborer to be reduced to the level of the meanest paupers will as a matter of course support this free trade party.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

As we predicted some months ago, the Chinese question is already eliciting spirited discussion. The question is one of the highest importance and we hope to see it discussed in a spirit of honest inquiry and investigation. What moral, social or political results may flow from the introduction of this new element into our population is a question for the calm and careful consideration of the Philanthropist, the Philosopher and the Statesman. Here too is work for the churches. The christian religion is the foundation of the highest type of modern civilization and to the churches we must look for our greatest aid in assimilating and controlling the vast flood of humanity that will soon pour in upon us from the overflowing population of Pagan China. An open bible and free schools must be our main reliance for fitting them for usefulness and good citizenship. Let the churches gird themselves for the work. Let those who marshal the great army of teachers prepare for active, vigorous work. With these as pioneers the Statesman will find his task a comparatively easy one. The great importance of the aid of the church in this work will be seen when we remember, that the moral law is the foundation of all the laws of christendom. Where will be the binding force of these laws among a race that recognize no God, but worship ido's? Upon our ability, therefore, to convert these people at least to an acceptance of the fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion, will depend our power to control and govern them under our laws. Thus the work of the church becomes of the first and highest importance.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The State and United States taxes have all been reduced while the debts have been reduced annually under Republican management, but come home to Bedford county under a pure copperhead rule and you find taxes and debts both increased. Yet copperheads prate about Republican extravagance and ask to be placed in power that they may show their skill in managing the public finances. The Poor House management has given the people of this county a practical demonstration of copperhead financiering that they will not forget as long as they are loaded down with taxes. For the present they do not desire any further exhibition of copperhead financiering. It is too costly.

THE Cuban cause grows more hopeful. All the filibustering expeditions from the United States have landed safely and joined the Cuban army. Several of the later engagements have resulted in decided victories for the insurgents by which they have been much encouraged, while the Spaniards have been proportionately disheartened. The troops from the United States constitute an effective force, give confidence to the native troops and are a terror to the Spaniards, having come off victors in every engagement. The patriots now number from 20,000 to 30,000 effective troops, and are confident of speedy success. The Spaniards are frightened and their power evidently failing.

THE French Liberals regard the recent election as sure proof that their cause is steadily gaining strength, but deprecate any revolutionary demonstration, preferring that unmistakeable public sentiment should compel the peaceful concession of a more liberal government. Whether the Empire will yield to the people's wishes or provoke them to violence time alone will tell.

JUDGE SHARSWOOD as we predicted has declared the Registry Law illegal and unconstitutional. The moment we learned that he had determined to have the question brought before himself at *Nisi Prius*, instead of awaiting a full bench according to the agreement of the counsel, we considered this decision a foregone conclusion. Judge Sharswood was elected by coffee-pot Wallac'es frauds and he is determined that the facilities for similar crimes shall not be destroyed by legal enactment. Copperheadism has but one hope and that is in fraud, and Judge Sharswood will not allow any nice considerations of Judicial duty to stand between him and any law that strikes at the last hope of modern Democracy, ballot-box stuffing and fraudulent naturalizations.

SEVERAL hundred clerks have been discharged from the various departments at Washington in the past week or two. It is a herculean work to cleanse these Augean stables of the worthless lumber that accumulated there during the reign of Andy Johnson copperheadism, but President Grant and his cabinet are vigorously prosecuting the task and bid fair soon to have the various departments reduced to the most economical working force. The retrenchment and reform policy will be fully carried out. Its influences are already extensively felt in the reduction of expenses.

IN Lancaster county at the recent Republican delegate election 4000 votes were cast. Of the six members of the last Legislature from that county, but one, Senator Billing, felt was renominated. He opposed every scheme of corruption and extravagance in the last Legislature and well deserves to be returned. We sincerely hope that many other districts will do as Lancaster has. Let faithless and corrupt men be left at home, and we will soon have a different kind of legislation at Harrisburg.

SENATOR JOHN SCOTT, of Huntingdon, Pa., was a guest at the banquet given in honor of Ex-Gov. Curtin in Philadelphia and made a speech on the occasion, which is said to have been *the* speech of the evening. The Philadelphia *Bulletin* states that he made a most favorable impression, and that the distinguished Pennsylvanians present felt great pride in their new Senator, who ranks as one of the ablest men of the State.

THE British house of Lords have had quite an exciting debate on the Irish Church bill. The nobility look upon it as a sure precursor of their downfall and therefore fight it fiercely. But the more intelligent of them finding its passage a necessity are inclined to pass it in a modified form, thereby at least prolonging their power and gracefully yielding what they can no longer retain. Republicanism is making itself felt even in conservative England.

COPPERHEADISM and British Freetrade go hand in hand. They are now making a fierce attack upon every species of American industry. Even in Pennsylvania Copperheadism is making an open fight against the protective policy of the government, which keeps our manufacturers of every kind in operation, affords remunerative employment for our people and a market for their produce.

FLORIDA RATIFIES THE AMENDMENT.—Information has been received at Washington that the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was ratified by both Houses of the Florida Legislature on Tuesday last. The vote in the Assembly was 36 against 13, and in the Senate 18 against 8. This makes the twenty-fifth State that has ratified including Indiana.

THE last issue of the *State Guard*, published at Harrisburg, contains the following announcement:

"Until further notice, and for the purpose of making other business arrangements, the publication of the *State Guard* will be suspended with this issue.

"FORNEY & KAUFFMAN."

We understand that the paper will make its appearance again at an early day.

THE METHODISTS are voting overwhelmingly in favor of Lay Delegation. Methodism will gain greatly by the change. The time has gone by in this country when the clergy can arrogate to themselves complete control of the management of religious affairs.

MARSHAL SERRANO has been appointed regent of Spain but his appointment has not met with the cordial approval of the liberal party. It is feared that trouble may occur on the occasion of his installment.

GENERAL GRANT visited Boston and attended the Peace Jubilee, but did not allow himself to be entrapped into making a speech.

THE Peace Jubilee at Boston was a splendid success in every respect.

GOLD sold in New York on Saturday at 136.

EX GOVERNOR CURTAIN sailed for Russia on the 17th inst., from New York.

The Peace Jubilee.

BOSTON, June 19.

Crowded as was yesterday's concert at the coliseum, it was nothing compared to the almost incalculable mass of human beings assembled there to day. It is estimated that to-day's assembly numbered fully 50,000, and we should say this is rather under than over-rated. In fact so great was the rush that shortly after 3 o'oclock it became necessary to close the doors and refuse admittances to all comers after that time.

I have been informed that the receipts of yesterday, exclusive of season tickets, were $72,000. If so, and I do not doubt it by any means, to day's receipts must have been over $100,000. There was fully ten thousand people refused admittance, even with tickets. In short, so crowded was the coliseum, that, to use a popular expression, you could not drop a pin.

The heat in the galleries was almost insupportable, although the building is excellently ventilated. Many ladies fainted, and it was with the utmost exertions that they could be removed from the building through the colosal mass of human beings.

THE New York *Evening Post* presents the following interesting figures: The United States have an area of 3,578,392 square miles, or 2,190,170,880 acres; nearly an acre for every dollar of the national debt. The population of 1860 was 31,444,321. It was then computed by the Census Bureau that the mean annual increase of population is three per cent., and that the United States would probably contain in

1870 a population of.....42,323,432
1880 a population of.....56,450,231
1890 a population of.....77,266,989
1900 a population of.....100,355,802

The last number is greater than the present population of Great Britain, France, Spain and Prussia together, and far greater than any number of civilized people ever yet united in one nation. Yet with this population the United States would have but twenty-eight inhabitants to the square mile—less than one-third the present density of the population of New York State, which is nearly ninety-four to the square mile.

PARIS trades to the figures of 5,000,000,000 francs a year, gives employment to 600,000 work people, and pays 2,000,000,000 francs in wages. There are 4000 goldsmiths and jewelers, who annually dispose of 300,000,000 francs' worth, &c., &c., and the slightest political agitation affects all this people and all this wealth.

FROM NEW YORK.

Death of Henry J. Raymond.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The death of Henry J. Raymond has made a great sensation in the newspaper world. All the papers offer feeling tributes to the memory of a man who was an honor to the profession of journalism.

On Thursday afternoon Mr. Raymond accompanied by one of his daughters, visited Greenwood Cemetery, where he designed purchasing a lot for the interment of a member of his family who died last spring. Leaving the cemetery, he returned to *The Times* office, on Printing House square, where he remained until about six o'clock. At that hour he went to his residence No. 12 West Ninth street. After tea he remained in the house until nine o'clock, when he went out, as he said, to take a short walk. As nearly as can be ascertained, he returned home at about eleven, and, after locking and bolting the door, was seized with apoplexy, and fell to the floor.

In the early morning, at about 3 o'clock, the sickness of one of the children caused several of the family to rise, when the groans and hard breathing of Mr. Raymond were heard. On going to the hall he was found laying on his face, still breathing, but unconscious and in great agony. He was at once removed to his room, and several physicians were summoned, who pronounced his disease apoplexy. Every effort was made to revive him, but without avail, and about 5 o'clock death ensued. The time for the funeral is not yet announced.

The *Tribune* says:—In the death of Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, Editor of *The New-York Times*, the Press of our City has lost one of its ablest and most eminent members. Mr. Raymond, after graduating with distinction at the University of Vermont, came directly to this City in the Autumn of 1840, and was employed on *The New-Yorker*, for which he had written with force and spirit while a student. THE TRIBUNE was started the next April, and Mr. Raymond held the second place on its Editorial staff from the outset until the Autumn of 1848 when he resigned it to accept a like position on *The Courier and Enquirer*, which he likewise relinquished after a few years; visiting Europe with his family, and being repeatedly elected to the Assembly of our State, where he was in the second term chosen Speaker. He now started *The Times*, of which he was from the first sole Editor, though well served by assistants. He was chosen Lieutenant-Governor of our State in 1854 and elected to Congress from our VIth District in 1864. Mr. Johnson in 1867 nominated him for Minister to Austria, but the Senate did not confirm the selection.

Mr. Raymond's official career, though evincing ability, did less than justice to his comprehensive knowledge and rare intellectual powers. Never so positive and downright in his convictions as his countrymen are apt to be, he was often misjudged as a trimmer and time-server, when in fact he spoke and wrote exactly as he felt and thought. If what he uttered to-day was not in full accordance with what he said yesterday, the difference evinced in his essay was a true reflection of one which had preceded it in his mind. He saw both sides of a controverted issue, and, if one of them seemed the juster to-day, the other might nevertheless command his preference to-morrow. This mental constitution or mental habitude is rare with us, and he would have been more favorably judged as a journalist or politician in Great Britain than in this country.

Mr. Raymond would have ranked in England as a "Liberal Conservative," and would have followed the flag now of Gladstone, then of Lord Stanley, occasionally siding with Robert Lowe, and again with Beresford Hope. He was sincerely favorable to Liberty, Reform and Progress; he was no less sincerely averse to rash or violent changes, and anxious that Progress should be regular and equable, never shocking a prejudice nor fluttering a timorous breast. It is perhaps unfortunate, but none the less true, that giant wrongs and strongly fortified abuses are not thus to be overborne.

There were probably others who evinced greater ability in some special department; but, regarding journalism in its broadest aspects, we doubt whether this country has known a journalist superior to Henry J. Raymond. He was pre-eminently a practical organizer, a discerning critic, a skillful reporter and compiler of news, as well as an able and ready writer. There was nothing in the whole range of newspaper work that he could not do well, and (what is of equal importance) with unhesitating promptness. He was never too sick to work when work had to be done, and always able and willing to do any amount of labor that the exigency might require. Others may have evinced a rarer faculty, which some might term genius; but Mr. Raymond embodied talents that have rarely been surpassed.

Genial, unassuming, and thoroughly informed by study, observation, and travel, Mr. Raymond was a delightful companion, and his society was widely courted and enjoyed. A thoroughly capable and effective canvasser, he has for years shunned public speaking whenever it could be avoided, finding enough to do without it, and having no decided love for the sound of his own voice. Snatched away so suddenly in the prime of life and in the midst of its activities, his death makes a void that will not easily be filled, while his widow and children are called to mourn a loss at once astounding and irreparable.

Serrano, Regent of Spain.

Marshal Francisco Serrano, Duke de la Torre, recently chosen Regent of Spain by the Cortes, took the oath of office yesterday, the 18th. The Marshal is well advanced in years, having been born about the beginning of the present century. He acquired a varied military experience in the war of independence, and gradually rose to the highest rank in the army of Spain. In 1843, when he assisted in bringing about the fall of Espartero, he first took a prominent part in the political troubles of the country. After the restoration of the Queen mother to the throne, he entered into a coalition with others to overthrow Olozaga. Soon after the marriage of Queen Issabella, in 1846, he acquired an influence over the royal mind which occasioned differences between the King consort and herself, and caused some scandal. The Ministry of the Duke de Sotomayer, which attempted to destroy his influence, was overthrown by him, while that of M. de Salamanca, which he supported, yielded to the storm of public indignation which assailed it. After this Serrano turned liberal, and just before the accession to power of Narvaez, accepted the captainey General of Granada. Having been implicated in a rising at Sarragossa in 1854, he was exiled, but returned during the revolution of July in that year, and became an active supporter of the O'Donnell and Espatero Cabinet. In the rupture which followed between these two, he sided with the former, and having been nominated Captain-General of New Castile—an appointment which placed Madrid in his power—in the *coup d'etat* of 1856 he played into O'Donnell's hands, and in the same year was created Duke de la Torre. In 1857 he was sent as Ambassador to the Court of France. In 1859 he was appointed Director and Colonel General of artillery, and in June, 1865, Captain General of Madrid. The prominent part which he has recently taken as one of the leading spirits of the revolution which expelled Isabella II from the throne is still fresh in the minds of the people.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Chicago paper writes: "Did it ever occur to you how Gen. McDowell has lived down the odium incurred by the first Bull Run defeat and appears to have maintained a growing popularity in the army and among the powers that be? Those who knew him intimately assure me that he is a model of a soldier, unselfish and brave, and one of the truest friends. It is perhaps owing to these virtues that his star, like those of other Generals who were unfortunate at the commencement of the war, has never set. He neither drinks, smokes, nor indulges in spirituous liquors, which can be said of only a very few other military men."

SOME addle pated Democrats contend that the negro is not the equal of the white man. If the following doesn't prove that he is, we want to know what will: Henry Law, a negro just committed to jail at Huntsville, Texas, stole last winter more than $600, and while on the way to the penitentiary stole from the Sheriff's pocket the evidence of his conviction. After this was recovered he escaped from custody and was only captured after nearly a year's search. When found he was attired in female apparel.

Outrage by Miners—Superintendent Nearly Killed.

About twelve o'clock on Friday night a mob of a hundred and fifty desperadoes, known as "The Buckshots," entered the hotel at which Mr. Charles Henderson, Superintendent of Buck Mountain Coal Company, boarded, and demanded that he give up his arms and make certain confessions relative to the discharge of several men who belonged to the gang.

Without waiting for a reply, his revolver was snatched from his hand and a murderous blow dealt him. The wounded man sprang from his bed and was seized by the infuriated crowd and stabbed and pummelled until he was insensible. Even then he was held upon his feet by his assailants, while his head, breast and shoulders were gashed again and again with their knives.

His wife endeavored to ward off the blows by shielding his head with her dress and such portions of the bed clothes as she could wrap about him. But the savage brutes thrust her aside, and lifting their victim hurled him headlong down stairs. Then they followed and stood him against the wall while their companions beat him again with their clubs and muskets. After this they threw him upon the floor and stamped upon him, when they left him for dead.

They then turned their attention to Mrs. Henderson, and firmly held her in a chair while the personal effects of the Superintendent were ransacked. When this booty was secured they proceeded to the other hotel and maltreated several other gentlemen. Then they marched out of town toward Eckley, where their operations were continued. Mr. Henderson was beaten to a jelly and cannot recover.—*Mauch Chunk Gazette.*

Explosion of a Rebel Shell.—Narrow Escape of Workmen.

It is generally known that Charles Carr purchased, not long after the war, a large number of rebel guns, some of them of immense calibre. These guns were broken up and the iron run into some useful machinery.

For the purpose of breaking this massive iron into pieces, an immense drop comes down with tremendous force. For the purposes of safety from any particles that may fly off, hiding places are prepared for the workmen, from which a spring is pulled.

The workmen were engaged yesterday upon a very large gun, which carried a 28 pound ball, it was found to be loaded with two balls, which were taken out, but it contained besides these something else, which was supposed to be a ball; not being able to extract it, it was placed under the drop.

What was the surprise and consternation of every one to hear an explosion of the most terrific character, which was heard all over the city. All the men in the establishment left their work and ran to see what was the matter.

The first thought was as to the safety of the men at the drop. They were found all safe in their hiding places. The windows in the immediate vicinity were shattered, and entirely carried away. Upon investigation it was found that the piece had been loaded with a shell.—*Trenton Emporium.*

THE *Examiner* Richmond, Va. says of Hoofland's German Bitters. This is the season of all others in which this Bitters, now so renowned, is found so beneficial. Added to the ingredients which make this Bitters both dietetic and tonic, are the qualities which invigorate the debilitated system, remove languor and depression, restore the appetite, and impart a healthy action to all the functions of the body. The mother and housekeeper should never be without it, and the traveller who packs his trunk or portmanteau for the Springs, should class among the necessary articles a few bottles of Hoofland's German Bitters. He will find it an invaluable medicine in the hour of transient derangement of the system, which is likely to befall any one in this climate, and especially during the Summer season. It is pure, free from all intoxicating liquors, and for that reason the most strictly temperate need not hesitate to use it, personally, or in their families.

Hoofland's German Tonic Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with *pure* Santa Cruz Rum, orange, anise, &c. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some Alcoholic preparation is required. It is a preparation of rare value, and most agreeable to the palate. Principal Office, 631 arch St., Philad'a, Pa. Sold everywhere.

THE Philadelphia *North American*, upon the subject of the boot and shoe trade, says: A careful estimate made in 1867 showed the value of the boots and shoes produced here annually to be about five millions of dollars, being in excess of the value of the production at Lynn, Mass., the great headquarters of the Yankee boot and shoe trade. Still the cheap work of the New England makers was in such demand in this market that the sales of our wholesale dealers in Philadelphia annually amounted to ten millions of dollars of Yankee make alone, and the aggregate trade of both home and eastern make at fifteen millions of dollars.

New Advertisements.

A WORD TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Being a short and practical treatise on the nature, causes, and symptoms of *Pulmonary Consumption, Bronchitis*, and *Asthma*; and their *prevention, treatment*, and *cure* by *inhalation*. Sent by mail, free. Address Q. VAN HUMMELL, M. D., 16 West Fourteenth St., N. Y. 18june12m

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18june 4w

BE CAREFUL

WHAT MEDICINES

YOU TAKE.

When you are exhausted by over-work of head or hand, and feel the need of something invigorating, don't drink whiskey nor any intoxicating thing, whether under the name of Bitters or otherwise. Such articles give just as much strength to your weary body and mind as the whip gives to the jaded horse, and no more. Alcoholic stimulants are injurious to Nerve-health, and are ALWAYS followed by DEPRESSING REACTION.

DODD'S NERVINE & INVIGORATOR is a TONIC and GENTLE STIMULANT which is NOT attended by REACTION. What it gains for you it maintains. When it refreshes body or mind, it refreshes with natural strength that comes to stay. We are not recommending teetotalism in the interest of any faction; but long and extended observation teaches us that he who resorts to the bottle for rest or recuperation, will find, as he keeps at it, that he is kindling a fire in his bones which will consume like the flames of perdition. Turn from it. Take a tonic that will refresh and not destroy. Dodd's Nervine is for sale by all Druggists. Price One Dollar. See book of certificates that accompanies each bottle.
18june4w

Nature is the Great Physician.

This is now admitted, by the medical profession as a fundamental principal of healing science. It is wisely provided by the human economy that whenever anything is wrong in the physical system the natural forces of the body are brought to bear to expel the disease. The great aim, therefore, is to strengthen the natural powers. This has been kept in view by the skilful compounders of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which operates to give fresh vitality to all the organs of the body. The effect of this medicine upon the stomach, the liver and the kidneys, is prompt and decisive. The patient, who is wise enough to quit, drugging and try the bitters, soon feels as if he had taken a new lease of life, and as he continues the use of the article, he is overjoyed to find the streams of health coursing through his frame. It is prepared with great care, and its component parts are entirely vegetable. It is free from the objections so often urged against preparations of the kind. As a MEDICAL AGENT it has no equal, while its pleasing flavor and healthful effects have made it a general favorite. It is free from all properties calculated to impair the system, and its operations are at once mild, soothing and efficient. All who have used HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS attest its virtues and comforts.

Even those who are in the enjoyment of perfect health frequently have need to have recourse to tonics as preventives of disease. We are never too well armed against the assaults of "the ills that flesh is heir to." In health or sickness this tonic cannot be taken regularly without giving vitality and elasticity to the system.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.

There is no essential change to record in the flour market. The sales to day mostly comprised small lots of superfine at $6@5.25 per barrel; extras at $5.50@6.75; three hundred barrels spring wheat extra family at $5.75@6.50; four hundred barrels Pennsylvania do. do. at $6; one hundred barrels good Ohio do. do. at $7.50; one hundred barrels good Illinois do. do. at $7.75, and one hundred and fifty barrels fancy at $9.25 up to $10.50. Rye flour is very quiet, with small sales at $6.25. In corn meal no transactions. We quote Pennsylvania and Ohio nominal at four dollars.

The wheat is very dull and the demand is mostly confined to those lots for the supply of the local millers; small sales of red at $1.40@1.60; 800 bushels Pennsylvania amber at $1.54; 1,000 bushels good Indiana amber at $1.60, and 500 bushels fancy Michigan $1.75. Rye is held at $1.30. Corn is very quiet; sales of 2,000 bushels yellow at 94c; high mixed at 60c, and mixed western at 87@88c. Oats are steady at 74@76c for western. Whisky is advancing, with small sales at $1@1.05.

Books &c.

SUMMER READING.

HURD & HOUGHTON'S

LIST OF CHOICE BOOKS.

NOTE.—Any book published by HURD & HOUGHTON, 459 Broome street, N. Y., will be sent by them, postage prepaid, on receipt of the advertised prices.

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"We have quoted so much from this charming volume that we have no room for further quotations, but it is a book to be read."—*Examiner, London.*

2. THE OPEN POLAR SEA. Popular edition. By Isaac I. Hayes, M. D. With nine illustrations on wood, and a map. 1 vol., post 8 vo. Cloth $2.50. Fine edition, embellished with six full-page illustrations, drawn by Darley, White and others, from Dr. Hayes's sketches; three full-page charts; twenty-eight vignettes, and a fine portrait of the author engraved on steel. 1 vol., 8vo. Price $3.75; half-calf $6.

"What we have said of Dr. Haye's book will, we trust, send many readers to its pages. The Doctor's heroism is remarkable, and he well deserves to be bracketed with the late Dr. Kane in Arctic honors.—*London Athenæum.*

3. SKETCHES ABROAD WITH PEN AND PENCIL. By Felix O. C. Darley. With 15 full-paged and 74 smaller illustrations on wood. A new edition with three additional vignettes, and printed on toned paper. In 1 vol., 4to. Price in cloth, $3.50; cloth gilt, $4; morocco, $8.

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LE5.55	LE 8 40		Huntingdon,	AR10.10	AR4.20
6.02	8.46		Long Siding	10.02	4.12
6.17	9.00		McConnellstown	9.46	3.55
6.24	9.07		Pleasant Grove,	9.37	3.48
6.40	9.22		Marklesburg,	9.22	3.32
6.56	9.38		Coffee Run,	9.03	3.16
7.03	9.46		Rough & Ready	8.55	3.09
7.18	10.01		Cove,	8.40	2.55
7.24	10.05		Fisher's Summit	8.36	2.51
AR7.41	10.20		Saxton,	LE8.20	2.26
8 14	10.4,		Riddlesburg,	7 46	2.08
8 23	10.5[2]		Hopewell,	7 38	2.00
8 42	11.10		Piper's Run,	7 17	1.40
9 02	11.29		Tatesville,	6 56	1.20
9 19	11.45		Bloody Run,	6 40	1.05
AR9 26	AR 11.52		Mount Dallas.	LE 6 35	LE1.00
LE7.50	LE 10.30		Saxton,	AR 8.05	AR2.25
8.05	10.45		Coalmont,	7.55	2.10
8.10	10.50		Crawford,	7.50	2.05
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