AN OPIUM-EATER'S MISERY.

How the Slaves of the Poppy are Lured to Destruction.

A quarter of a century ago an opium-eater—by which is meant a person who habitually uses opium or its preparations as a stimulant—was a rarity; to-day opium-eaters are counted by the thousand. Medical books written twenty years ago mention the subject briefly or not at all, while in all recent works on therapeutics it forms an important chapter. Until recently the principal source of information possessed by the public upon this subject were the writings of De Quincey, a confirmed opium-eater, whose famous "Confessions" were composed under the malign influence of the drug; who whited the walls of the deadly habit with the beautiful tints of rhetoric of a hand always masterly but occasionally deceptive. The extraordinary headway which the opium habit has made in this country is not apparent to the general public for many and sufficient reasons; but the large number of cases met by physicians in private practice, the institutions springing up in which its treatment is made a specialty, and the horde of charlatans who advertise nostrums guaranteed to effect a speedy and painless cure, show how widespread and far-reaching is the evil, which is met in all conditions and walks of life, from the laborer to the gentleman of elegant leisure, and in both sexes.

The facilities for indulging in opium stimulation explain the prevalence of the habit among the better classes. The gentleman who would not be seen in a barroom, however respectable, or who would not purchase liquor and use it at home, lest the odor might be detected upon his person, procures his supply of morphia and has it in his pocket ready for instantaneous use. It is odorless and occupies but little space, while its use is only made manifest in its effects, which are rarely recognized by any but the initiated. He zealously guards his secret from his nearest friend—for popular wisdom has branded as a disgrace that which he regards as a misfortune—thus cutting him off from the advice and aid of friends who would encourage him to abandon the habit; making, perhaps, spasmodic efforts to fight the unequal contest alone, to meet with repeated reverses and to fall still deeper into the abyss from which he would escape.

The careless manner in which physicians prescribe opiates, and the prevailing custom among druggists of duplicating prescriptions, are prolific sources of the evil. The physician prescribes morphia for a patient suffering from painful disease, and relief is obtained Moreover, the sensations experienced under the influence of the medicine are peculiarly pleasureable. He goes back to the drug store and has the medicine renewed without the physician's advice or direction. He finally learns that it is morphia he has been taking, purchases a quantity, and finds that by its use he can relieve his pain or waft himself into Elysium at pleasure. Finally he ascertains that his life is being injured or is otherwise warned of the danger, and attempts to give up its use. Suddenly his eyes are opened to his folly and he realizes the startling fact that he is in the toils of a serpent as merciless as the boa-constrictor and as relentless as fate. With a firm determination to free himself he discontinues its use. Now his sufferings begin and steadily increase until they become unbearable. The tortures of Dives are his; but, unlike that miser, he has only to stretch forth his hand to find oceans with which to satisfy his thirst. That human nature is not often equal to so extraordinary a self-denial affords little cause for astonishment. At length he surrenders, but with bad grace, determined to renew the contest at no distant day, under more favorable circumstances; returns to the drug, and is again happy—happier than ever in contrast with the misery lately endured—but far from satisfied.

In a medicinal dose the effects of opium on a person not habituated to its use are of the most pleasing character, though, like other powerful drugs, there are persons on whom it produces unusual and unpleasant effects. A few minutes after taking an ordinary dose a tingling sensation is felt over the entire body; the heart's action is increased, the muscular system invigorated, the spirits are animated and the intellectual faculties are stimulated to an unusual extent. The eyes shine with a new-born light, the face is flushed, body and mind evincing signs of unusual excitation. In the lower animals the spinal cord is especially affected, but in man the force of the drug is chiefly expended on the brain. The body seems to lose sensibility and weight, while the mind enjoys a continuous round of pleasure, detached from earthly cares and living in a superior world of its own. It is the human conception of Valhalla, elysium, and the happy hunting-grounds combined. All sources of care and anxiety are forgotten for the time being, and the most pleasing but extravagant fancies are indulged in. This condition gradually merges into unconsciousness and sleep, followed on awaking by lassitude and nausea, bearing a strong resemblance to the after effects of a prolonged "spree."

The effects mentioned are put partially induced in the confirmed opium-eater. The stage of excitement is not so pronounced, and the soporific effect is limited to a drowsy somnolent condition, in which the subject is dull and morose, evincing a dislike to disturbance of any kind. The eye soon loses its luster, the cheeks become pale, the hands cold and clammy. The physical and medical powers are depressed, the muscular system relaxed, and the nervous organization gives unmistakable evidence of great exhaustion. There is now an intense craving for opium, which nothing else can satisfy. Let the abstinence be continued and the symptoms are intensified. There is a sickening feeling of oppression at the stomach, the body is bathed in a cold perspiration, the sense of weariness is overwhelming, and relief is vainly sought in momentary change of position. Every fiber of the anatomy suffers and cries out for its accustomed stimulant. A condition bordering on collapse ensues, which nothing but opium can relieve. The agony of this state is indescribable, the craving for opium so maddening and irresistible that no sacrifice would be too great that would afford relief.

The pleasures so ably described by De Quincey are only for the tyro; those confirmed in the habit rarely taste them, and only at the expense of a considerable increase of the dose. The latter use the drug, not from the pleasureable sensations experienced from its use, but to escape the misery resulting from abstinence therefrom. The opium fiend lavishes his choicest pleasures upon them while luring them on, but now that they are securely in his grasp such favors are denied. A curious fact may be mentioned in connection with this—*i. e.*, a dose of say three grains of morphia taken regularly semi-daily produces in the consumer few of the exhilarating effects described; but let him be without the drug for a considerable time and one-half that quantity will yield many of the old-time pleasures—as if the fiend were fearful of his victim's escape and cunningly sought to win him back by the means that had previously proved so efficacious.

The quantity of opiates which the system will learn by constant use to tolerate is almost incredible. Few persons who have been subject to the habit for a year or more use less than from five to ten grains of morphia, or its equivalent in other preparations, daily. Cases are not uncommon where one dram (sixty grains) was used each day; and the superintendent of a Michigan sanitarium related to the writer the case of a lady who consumed ninety grains per day. Indeed, it is difficult to conceive to what extent the habit may be carried when we bear in mind that there is a constant tendency to increase the quantity consumed. The *National Dispensatory* speaks of a woman forty-seven years of age who had used opium since the age of seventeen without experiencing any evil effects; and the New York *Medical Record* records the case of a British officer who for seventy years had used opium—averaging during the latter years ninety grains daily—who had attained the extraordinary age of 111 years, and was still in the enjoyment of excellent health.

The Chinese consume large quantities of opium, and the people of the East—Mohammedans—use it as a stimulant, alcoholic liquors being forbidden by their religion. Such cases as those mentioned in the *Medical Record* and *National Dispensatory* are exceptional, however, and prove nothing, except that some people have remarkably good constitutions, capable of withstanding an extraordinary amount of abuse. The Chinese and Hindoos smoke opium, while Europeans and Americans eat it; and though the narcotic effects may be as pronounced in one case as in the other, it does not necessarily follow that the constitutional effects must be the same. It is also possible that the more delicate nervous organization of the Caucasian may render him more susceptible to the deleterious effects of narcotic stimulants than the Chinaman or Hindoo. The emperor of China was so impressed with a sense of the baleful effects of opium that he refused to allow its importation into his empire, and finally yielded only at the point of the bayonet, after a bloody and expensive war with England, whose merchants profit by the unholy traffic as they did by the slave trade carried on with the American colonies in years gone by.

The direct constitutional effects arising from the use of opium are loss of appetite, nervousness, tremor, insomnia, hyperæsthesia, lessened secretions, emaciation and low temperature, the two latter arising from the arrest of metamorphosis, upon which the nutrition and warmth of the body depend. Among the remote effects are insanity and a host of nervous disorders too numerous to mention.—*Catholic World.*

Tropical Fruits.

Mangoes from Jamaica are among the most delicious of these rare fruits. They are pear-shaped, with a thick, golden, red-cheeked rind and an orange-colored pulp. A large pit like a peach-stone takes up half the fruit, and contains a bitter kernel. The specimens of this fruit are said, by those who have eaten it in South America and Jamaica, to be excellent. It is necessary to pick the mango when it is ripe, as those that ripen after they are picked are devoid of flavor and worthless. It is consequently a perishable cargo, and full twenty per cent. of those brought to this country spoil before they reach the country. The sweet mango is the species usually seen here. There is a slightly acid kind sometimes sold, which is very pleasant to the taste. Fresh mangoes are worth from fifty cents to one dollar a dozen.

The sweet mangoes put up at Bombay are a famous East India chutney, and a popular accompaniment of curries in England. Though seldom used in this country, they may be bought for $1.50 a bottle. They should not be confounded with pickled musk melons, which are called mangoes by New England housekeepers.

The red and yellow banana are not different species. All bananas are naturally yellow and are made red by grafting. The effect of the graft runs out in seven years, when we have sometimes bananas that are red, spotted or streaked with yellow. There are over forty or fifty varieties of this fruit. The little guineos, or fig banana, is not unknown to our fruit stores. It is not over a finger long, and it is one of the finest species. The plantain and banana are of the same family. The oriental Christians searching for the Garden of Eden believed that the banana was the forbidden fruit, and named it the "tree of Paradise," though the "forbidden fruit" sold in Paris fruit stalls and in our own markets is a species of orange, the grape shaddock. It is of no special value, is acid, and is kept more for display than anything else. The legend says it was good till Eve tasted it, but it has been bad since. The deep depressions near the stem of the fruit like the mark of teeth, are supposed to be the origin of its claim. The mandarin oranges are a small species of fruit with a dark-colored perfumed rind hardly thicker than brown paper. The tangerine is a variety of mandarin. It is the thinnest-skinned species of orange known. Mandarin and tangerine oranges, which are in market during the winter months, are sold from seventy-five cents to $1 a dozen. The seedless St. Michael oranges are brought from the Azores, and though common in England, are seldom seen in this country. They are a small, light-colored fruit, with scarcely any seeds, and are excellent in flavor. In New York they bring from sixty to seventy-five cents a dozen.

Fresh cocoanuts, or the immature cocoanuts, picked when they are half ripe, are the favorite food and beverage of the the tropics. The stem and green cup at the base dropping off is the external indication that they have soured The natives use a huge knife called a machete, as large as a butcher's cleaver, to open the nut, which they strike on the stem end. A hole is thus made through the husk and shell, and the soft pulp of the nut is scooped out and placed in a goblet. The milk, which in this stage is as clear as spring water, is poured over the pulp, and it is thus served to guests with orange flowers in the goblet. It is drunk and eaten with a spoon. It is declared by most people who have eaten it to be the most delicious form of this well known palm fruit, which the Ceylonese believe will not grow out of the sound of the human voice. "The Indian will be indolent," says the South American proverb, "so long as the dorado fish floats in the river or the cocoanut palm yields its fruit."

Kissing.

Kissing says an exchange, may be said to be like swimming. The kisser must abandon himself wholly to the business—close his eyes, as it were, and trust to the natural buoyancy of his body to recover himself after the ecstatic plunge. A girl takes a kissing as kittens take to sport, with a natural aptitude for the quintessence of its delight. Under the tuition of any girl the most bashful youth soon learns the operation of the lips, and, once learned, the art is never lost. No rules can be given for the pursuing or the placing of the lips. The suggestion that it might be practiced before the mirror is not worth considering, as there is an intellectual process in the artistic development of a kiss which cannot be stimulated or invoked save under the eye of the owner of the lips that invite and under the tender spell that transforms those lips into the one object in all the world that the lover yearns to taste. The sign of a right sort of a kiss is unmistakable. There is a mounting color in the cheek and a softer glitter in the eyes that tells the story with youth or maid. There is a theory that the mustache plays a leading part in the perfect kiss, but this must be a matter of option, as Byron—who was so fond of kisses, longed to have all the kissable lips in the world made into one mouth that he might kiss it—had one mustache. Julius Cæsar, too, who dropped into kissing as a relaxation, had no beard. Indeed, the chronicles of kissing would probably show that the beardless gallants, whose kissing made the happiness of the queens of beauty of old, were none the less effective with lips that knew no beard.

A German statistician reckons that the world contains 1,455,926,000 inhabatants, or 16,778,000 more than it did it quarter of a century ago. He allots 834,707,000 to Asia, 315,929,000 to Europe, 205,679,000 to Africa, 95,405,000 to America, 4, 121,000 to Australia-Polynesia, and 82,000 to the Polar regions.

Three different Arkansas men have lately died while standing up. Even the fashion of dying changes.

FACTS AND COMMENTS.

President Hammett, of a North Carolina cottom company, says that his experience demonstrates the feasibility of getting an annual profit of fifteen to twenty per cent on the investment in a mill of 10,000 to 20,000 spindles anywhere in the cotton regions of the South.

California, which once so distanced all other States in the production of gold and silver, now stands second in the list. Colorado is the banner State, having produced last year $23,000,000 worth. Nevada, which led during the decade ending 1880, now stands third, having produced last year $15,000,000. California being second with $19,000,000. Following in order are Utah, Dakota, Arizona, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and New Mexico.

The White House cellar has been converted into a curiosity shop, with a miscellaneous collection of traps sent on from all parts of the country for the benefit of President Garfield. There are at least twenty-five beds, including one which is five and one-half feet long, and was sent all the way from Minnesota for the accommodation of a man over six feet high. A Michigan man sent a cage with two white mice to amuse the President's children, and a lady in the remote west contributed a stuffed humming bird "to relieve the monotony of the sick room."

The Chinese government, for some reason not stated, recently issued a decree commanding its subjects to abstain from shaving the head for a period of 100 days. Detected in the act of disobeying this arbitrary regulation, between fifty and sixty persons in the city of Foochow alone were on the eleventh of June sentenced to receive castigation with bamboo rods and to pay each a fine of 3,000 cash ($6). It is stated by the local journals that before liberation the heads of the offenders were, as a wholesome warning to others, carefully painted and varnished.

The flow of Italian emigration to this country is comparatively small, and one reason is that South America has proved a more attractive region for them. The Argentine republic already contains 500,000 Italians, and they constitute more than one-half of the population of Buenos Ayres. They lately opened and carried on successfully an industrial exhibition, in which the raw and manufactured products of the country and the machinery and mechanical inventions chiefly used by the Italian residents were brought together. The results were astonishing to the native Spaniards. The Italians seem likely at no distant day to become the dominant people of the South American republic as the English-speaking races are of the United States.

Some people have such odd ideas of a joke! A man on board an Australian steamer just leaving Plymouth Harbor shouted: "Man overboard!" The lifeboat was lowered, but became entangled, and two men were drowned. As nobody, except the two, were missing, it was believed that somebody shouted "man overboard" for "the fun of it." Again, a peaceable man was walking the streets of New York, when he heard a man say to another in an excited manner: "Let me go; I'll have his heart's blood." Breaking away from his companion, he approached the peaceable citizen, raised his clenched fist, and then whipped out his knife. The citizen cut his hand in struggling with the ruffian, but finally knocked him down. Upon being taken before a magistrate, the rowdy explained that he was "only fooling a little."

The American express company has introduced into New York the system of harnessing three horses abreast, after the fashion of the London omnibuses. The change has been made on two of the wagons for an experiment, with very satisfactory results. The wagons are supplied with two poles instead of one, and each of the three horses is attached to a separate whiffletree. This is found to be a decided improvement over the system sometimes used of putting one horse in shafts and another at each side. The harnessing is practically the same as with two horses, with two poles instead of one. The experiment is tried upon the wagons that deliver goods in the upper part of the city, not only because the loads are frequently too heavy for two horses, but to enable the drivers to make up for lost time with an increased rate of speed, when from any cause they are delayed from the start.

Garfield's wonderful power of endurance under the operations performed upon him recalls other instances of the kind even more marvelous, as having occurred in days when surgery was far less skillful and humane than now. Lord Peterborough, the conqueror of Spain under Queen Anne, underwent the most frightful operation known to science when past sixty, and a week later started on a journey across Europe with post horses, feeling no ill effects whatever. Nelson, naturally sickly, and having already lost an eye and arm, was struck at the battle of the Nile by an iron splinter, which literally ripped from the bone the entire flesh of his upper face, leaving it hanging like a veil over his eyes and mouth, yet he not only preserved his consciousness during the dressing of this horrible wound, but actually continued to direct the course of the battle. Luigi Cornaro, the famous Venetian senator, nephew of she celebrated Doge of that name, having broken the bone of his thigh a eighty-three, bore the setting of i without flinching, and subsequentl covered the full use of the limb. Equall resolute, though less fortunate, was Duke Albrecht, of Austria, who, when the court surgeon shrank from operating upon his diseased limb, placed the edge of a battle-ax on the joint, and with one blow of his mace drove it right through. He survived this primitive surgery only three days.

A Model Farm in Dakota.

Twelve miles northwest of Fargo, Dak., is a farm which is declared by every one who has seen it to be a model in equipment and management, and the claim is made good by the splendid crop which it has produced this year. The owner is John B Raymond, United States marshal for Dakota, who went to the war when he was sixteen years old, and served till it was over. The farm is only two years old, and this is the first crop. Mr. Raymond was recently requested to furnish a few totals from his account book, and the reckoning stands as follows; "Before we receive a return from our crop we shall have invested $55,000. That includes the purchase of our land, the erection of five barns, a dwelling-house, an elevator capable of holding 100,000 bushels of wheat and oats, all the stock and machinery necessary to run the farm, and all the cost of breaking the land, planting and reaping the crop and delivering it at the market. We have 2,000 acres in wheat and enough oats to keep our stock. We shall get about twenty-five bushels to the acre, which will be 50,000 bushels from the entire place. We shall save out our seed wheat for next year, and can then sell the crop for about $50,000." This is a return of about ninety per cent. upon the investment, or a dividend of forty-five per cent. a year, for the farm lay idle the first twelve months after its purchase. To the question, "Do you consider it an advantage to own your own stock, and do your own work?" Mr. Raymond replies: "There are as many wyas of farming as there are of going to heaven, and you will find that every farmer likes his own method best. I consider it twenty-five per cent. cheaper to own my machinery and stock, and believe it is more economical to borrow money to buy stock and machinery than to hire the work done."

Adam is the patron saint of the Western pork raisers, because he had the first spare rib.

FOR THE LADIES.

Algerine Oddities.

In going about Algiers, what strikes one most is the endless variety in the costumes of the inhabitants—Jews, Arabs, Kabyles, Mozabites, Negresses, etc., all dressing differently, and in bright, beautiful colors. The Arab women with the *haik* and white veil covering all but their dark eyes, look like ghosts gliding in and out of the crowd; but when at home they, too, dress in a gorgeous way. The jewels they wear are quaint and of a very rough beauty; for, if the stones are real, they do not mind of their being full of flaws, and irregular in shape and color; their pearls are rough, and the Arab women grease them that their color may be yellow; the diamonds are set in lead, which give them a dull, heavy look.

We went once to an Arab wedding, and as both the families were rich, the dresses and jewels worn by the ladies were most splendid. The bride herself—a poor little thing of fourteen—looked anything but happy, seated on a cushion on the floor, while her mother and a professional dresser, painted, powdered, and gilded her face, plaited her hair, and then dressed her up in costly clothes, with all the family jewels heaped upon her. All the time her toilet was going on, three frightful negresses played and sang wild Arab music close to the bride's ear, and others, down stairs, uttered the curious cry of joy which is a sort of trill on one high note.

Little garlands of white jessamine blossoms were given to every one, and when all was ready she was led to her husband, who was waiting her in another room. He was a very ugly man, more than twice her age, and when the poor little bride saw him she burst into tears in a most pitiful way. We wished very much that an artist could have been with us, for there were so many beautiful Arab ladies sitting round on divans and cushions; but as no man except a near relation may see a woman unveiled, our wish was a vain one. On our way downstairs after the wedding, we saw the servants of the household seated in a ring on the floor, eating from one large dish of *conscoussou*, which is the principal food of the Arabs; it is made of the emoule of Algerian hard wheat, and if only mixed with good butter it is very nice to eat. But what the Arabs generally give us is made with bad butter, and it is almost impossible to swallow it, however much we wish to please the kind giver, who stands close by, urging us to eat more, and almost forcing it into one's mouth in his hospitality. Matters were not mended by a friend of mine, who dexteriously conveyed the rancid morsels into a handkerchief on her lap; for as in a hasty search for coppers the contents of the handkerchief were scattered over the upturned faces of an expectant crowd, it must somewhat have diminished the satisfaction which her apparent good appetite had afforded her host.—*Leisure Hour.*

Fashion Notes.

The Jersey glove is a late novelty.

India cashmeres will be much worn.

Campagna red is a new name for brick dust.

Floral cake decorations are coming in vogue.

The dressiest evening toilets are sleeveless.

Fine cut black jet never goes entirely out of fashion.

Plain hosiery in dark solid colors are the highest style.

Moire antique is the leading silk novelty trimming this fall.

Shaded plushes come in a brilliant style; the colors are very effective.

One of the novel styles of plush goods has furrows running across the material.

The splendors of the loom were never more dazzling than they are for the Autumn season.

Pointed girdles of watery silk or velvet are to be worn with woolen gowns next winter.

Dotted plush belongs to the delicate style of goods; it is extremely light, and is admirably finished off.

Tiger plush comes from the past; it is a lovely texture and combines very handsomely with satin merveilleux.

Chains and linked rings are among the new designs in satin and velvet brocades. They are prettier than the spades, clubs, hearts and diamonds of last year.

Black gros grain silks begin to appear once again, combined with black watered silk or moire and satin striped fabrics. They have, however, never gone out of style with a certain class of the most fashionable ladies, who prefer quiet colors and plain, elegant toilets.

Large Gypsy hats are worn, trimmed with wreaths of scarlet berries and delicate clematis blossoms, and tied down with long scarfs of black Spanish lace, which are wound gracefully about the throat, and then carried down to the belt, where they are fastened by a spray of berries.

ODDITIES.

There is no thunder and lightning in the Arctic circle.

All the natives of high northern latitudes are short, measuring little more than four feet.

Elephants have been known to live 400 years, and it is supposed whales may live 1,000 years.

The Druids gathered their sacred mistletoe with a gold knife when the moon was six days old.

A glass globe full of cold water or even a lump of ice, will in the sun's rays act as a burning lens.

Thunder can scarcely ever be heard more than twenty or thirty miles from the flash that produced it.

The door-plates of three houses standing side by side in Boston read as follows: Goodman, Kneeland, Pray.

The latest application of paper is the adoption of paper plates by some of the great restaurants and cafes in Berlin.

The biggest moustache on record is the one Michael Angelo cut on his statue of Moses. It weighs a ton and a half.

Lord Denman rides about London behind a near-sighted horse, which is enabled to see as well as other horses by wearing spectacles.

Mr. Joe Beasley, according to the Columbus, Ohio, *Times*, has succeeded in giving a lemon flavor to watermelons by making an incision in the vine a short distance from the root and attaching thereto a lemon, the juice of which is absorbed by the melons.

An ant, three-eighths of an inch long, carrying a burden of one-sixth of a grain, moves at the rate of one mile in eleven hours. The weight (a small one compared with what they carry,) is eighteen times their own. They compare with a man five and a half feet high, weighing 140 pounds, carrying a weight of 2,500 pounds at the rate of 176 miles in eleven hours.

A Man Still Living Who Was Born in 1699.

Some industrious scribe, with a keen scent for news, has found an old chap living on one of the West India islands, who was born (so the story runs) in the year 1699, and is consequently nearly 182 years of age, being, with the single exception of Peter Czartan, the Hungarian peasant, the most extraordinary case of longevity of which we have any account outside of the book of Genesis. The report says that the venerable man now living in the West Indies was a soldier in the Spanish army, but was discharged therefrom in the year 1724, in consequence of wounds received in battle, and he therefore tarried in this vale of tears longer than any other member of the human family. The greatest instance of authenticated longevity of all modern times is that of the Hungarian peasant, Peter Czartin, who was born in 1587 and died in 1772, at the extraordinary old age of 185 years, six months and five days.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

East and Middle.

An explosion of fulminate in the Winchester Arms company's works at New Haven injured ten persons and blew out one side of the building.

The steamer City of Richmond, of the Portland and Mt. Desert line, ran ashore in Penobscot Bay, Me. The sixty passengers on board were all saved.

A young man named Crawford, of Matamoras, N. Y., died from the effects of eating 150 clams on a wager.

Three young men, sons of Caleb and Samuel Durgin, and Andrew McDonald, each about twenty years old, were drowned in the Saco river, at Brownfield, Me.

At a meeting of the New York Republican State committee, held at the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York, a call was issued to hold a convention for the nomination of State officers at New York city on Wednesday, October 5. In the absence of Vice-President Arthur, the meeting of the committee was presided over by ex-United States Senator Platt.

The long drought has done great damage to crops in various parts of the Eastern and Middle States, and fruit and vegetables have advanced in price.

General Butler's son, aged twenty-seven years, died the other day in Boston.

Secretary Robert Howard, of the Mule Spinners' association, has called a trades congress, to meet in Pittsburg in November.

An explosion at the powder mill of Miller Brothers, at Summaytown, Pa., completely wrecked the mill and fatally injured Henry Swartley, the foreman.

Lack of water in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania compelled the suspension of several of the collieries. No rain had fallen for more than two months.

A national convention of Free-Thinkers has been held at Hornellsville, N. Y., about 500 delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada being in attendance. Colonel "Bob" Ingersoll sent a telegram regretting that circumstances would prevent his presence, but wishing the convention success.

Ex-Congressman Hendrick B. Wright died the other day at Wilkesbarre Pa., aged seventy-three years.

Lorenzo Delmonico, the best known restaurant keeper in the country, died a few days since at Sharon Springs, N. Y., aged seventy-one years. "Delmonico's" has been for many years a name familiar to all New Yorkers, and a place of interest to wealthy strangers.

The following is the verdict of the jury of inquest on the body of Jennie Cramer: "The undersigned jurors being duly impaneled and sworn to inquire of the cause and manner of the death of Jennie E. Cramer, late of New Haven, whose death was sudden and untimely, and the cause and manner of which was unknown, having viewed the body of said deceased and considered the evidence given us, do on our oaths say that said Jennie E. Cramer came to her death by personal violence, and that James Malley, Jr., of New Haven, Conn., is criminally responsible for her death. We also find that Walter E. Malley, of New Haven, Conn., and Blanche Douglass, of New York city, are morally responsible for the same. Whereof, we subscribe our names." Professor Chittenden reported that he had discovered arsenic in various organs of the dead girl. The trial of James Malley, Jr., for the murder of Miss Cramer, was at once begun at New Haven.

Three members of the much-defeated Cornell University boat crew arrived in New York the other day on an ocean steamer, and asserted the charges that Shinkel, the fourth and strongest member of the crew, had sold them out, that his fainting during the race at Vienna was a sham and that he had been in league with gamblers to make money by losing races in which the crew took part. Shinkel did not return from abroad with the other members.

West and South.

On the day following the terrible cyclone which visited Savannah, Ga., the bodies of about fifty colored persons were recovered from swamped rice plantations. These, however, were only a part of the persons who lost their lives. At least three-fourths of the city suffered heavily. Many of the rice plantations in South Carolina also suffered severely.

Later reports declare that there has been no massacre of the citizens of Eureka Springs, New Mexico.

A large number of wrecks occurred during the recent storm along the Southern coast. Among them was the ship Sandusky, whose crew of fourteen men were rescued by a steamship after having been without food and water for seventy-eight hours. Another wrecked vessel was the schooner Lucie Wheatley, bound from Jacksonville, Fla., to Baltimore. Her crew and eight passengers were also rescued by a passing steamer.

An overcrowding of trade has caused a large number of business failures in Deadwood, Dakota within the past few weeks.

Hillsboro, Ohio, and surrounding country has been well shaken by an earthquake shock. It is described as lasting three or four seconds and causing quite a rattling of windows, dishes, etc.

The whole town of Sierraville, Cal., has been destroyed by fire. The total loss will reach $300,000. A two-year-old child was burned to death.

Reports from many of the Western and Southern States show that the long-continued lack of rain has caused great injury to the crops. Complaints are heard from farmers on every hand, and in many cases the crops have proven a complete failure.

A sad story is revealed in the following dispatch from Dubuque, Ia.: "A family has become insane in this county through grief and death. Mary McMahon, the daughter of a farmer, entered a convent two weeks ago and became insane. She was sent to the asylum at Independence for treatment. Her mother visited her and also became insane. The daughter died last Monday, which so affected the mother that she died to-day. The remains of both mother and daughter were sent home for burial. Arriving at Farley, near which place the McMahons lived, a son and daughter at home became insane at the sight of their mother and sister coming home dead, and the father is now stricken with grief bordering upon insanity."

M. P. Ezell was shot and killed one mile south of Pulaski, Tenn., at night, by Fletcher Hargrave. Ezell was accompanying Dr. McKnight, who had just been married to Hargrave's sister, after an elopement. Hargrave overtook the party, and, announcing his purpose to kill Dr. McKnight, began firing. The men jumped from the wagon. McKnight was wounded and Ezell was shot dead. The horses, becoming frightened, ran away and seriously injured Mrs. McKnight.

The product of hogs in the West this year is expected to fall twenty-five per cent. below the average.

Henry Lawson, a colored man, was hanged at Chattanooga, Tenn., for a criminal assault on a little girl.

The short-hand writers have had an international convention in Chicago.

A marvelously rich gold field is reported to have been discovered thirty miles from Deadwood, Dakota.

Thomas C. Neal, a Chicago "crank," ran wildly through the streets of that city flourishing a revolver, and shot and seriously wounded five men before he was captured by an officer, who had to shoot the madman before he could be secured.

While a steam threshing machine was in operation on a farm near Patoka, Ill., the boiler exploded, and six men (farm hands) and one woman were killed and several others seriously scalded by the escaping steam.

From Washington.

The payments from the treasury by warrants during August were as follows: On account of civil and miscellaneous, $4,023,053.02; war, $5,194,673.82; navy, $1,438,425.78; interior—Indians, $774,159.89; interior—pensions, $6,630,102. Total, $18,105,414.60.

The receipts from customs for August were $21,320,539, against $17,541,188 for August, 1880. From internal revenue the receipts during August were $12,163,431, against $12,300,633 for the corresponding month of last year. The total receipts from all sources for the month ending August were $33,727,375, against $34,622,490 for August, 1880—an increase in favor of last month of over $4,000,000. The total expenditures for August, including interest on the public debt, exceeded $25,000,000.

During August the public debt was reduced $14,181,221.32; cash in the treasury, $240,498,788.96; debt less cash in the treasury, $1,816,339,567.43.

A London correspondent has had a conversation with Mr. William Lee Howard, who was sent to Iceland last year on an exploring expedition by the United States government. He said that the general opinion in Iceland is that Mr. Bennett's yacht, the Jeannette, must have been caught in the ice and crushed. The crew could not, it is thought, have survived the severities of last winter in the polar regions. The bones of ptarmigan and other birds, as well as of native animals, everywhere strew the ice. It is just probable, Mr. Howard says, that the Jeannette's crew may have taken to quarters and saved themselves, but he does not entertain very sanguine hopes of this.

A report on catch and product of the fisheries of the great lakes issued from the census office shows that the total value of fresh and prepared fish, caviar, isinglass and oil for the year 1879 was $1,784,050. The fresh fish amounted to 43,122,270 pounds; salt fish, 16,793,540 pounds; frozen fish, 2,181,650 pounds; smoked fish, 1,721,770 pounds; caviar, 230,160 pounds; isinglass, 3,909 pounds, and oil, 5,680 gallons.

Foreign News.

Mr. Bradlaugh, lately ousted from the British house of commons, announces that he will attempt to take his seat next session, and calls upon the people of England to protect him against "unlawful violence."

A French count, descendant of one of the oldest houses of the French nobility, has been arrested for horse stealing.

Twenty persons were injured more or less severely by a gravel train's running into a passenger car near North Hattey, Quebec.

Of 116 persons imprisoned for causing incendiary fires in various parts of Spain forty-five have confessed their guilt.

After raining incessantly for more than a fortnight in England the rain showed no sign of ceasing, and the hope that half a crop could be saved was abandoned. It is believed this year will be as disastrous to the English farmer as 1879, when the harvest was the worst ever known.

The mail steamship Teuton was wrecked near Cape Colony, South Africa, and of the 200 persons on board 173 were drowned.

An unusually protracted drought has caused great damage to the crops in Canada.

Late advices from Honolulu are that the island of Hilo, Sandwich Islands, is in danger of being overwhelmed by lava from the volcano Mauna Loa. The lava is moving at the rate of a sixteenth of a mile daily, and is slowly advancing on the town of Hilo, which will shortly be overwhelmed. There is great consternation among the people, who are fleeing from the approaching destruction.

London has had a fire which damaged business property to the extent of about $1,000,000.

Fever is fast carrying off the Panama canal workmen. The hospitals are overcrowded, the canal physicians are incompetent and the patients get very little attention.

A band of "Whiteboys," while making a night raid for arms in the county Cork, Ireland, were set upon by the police. In the melee one of the policemen was mortally wounded. Another party of policemen, arriving upon the scene, fired at the Whiteboys and killed an innocent spectator, a farmer's son.

During a recent storm in Middlesex county, Ontario, the lightning proved very destructive to farm property, the aggregate loss to farmers in buildings and crops amounting to more than $100,000.

Upwards of thirty families in several Canadian townships have lost their all by brush fires.

In Alsace-Lorraine workmen suspected of being connected with the Socialist movement are being expelled.

The survivors of the steamship Teuton, lost off the coast of South Africa, say that two hours before the ship sank the boats were lowered to a level with the bulwarks, and provisions and compasses placed in them. One boat broke loose from its fastenings while being launched, and six were brought alongside. About twenty women and children took places in them first. When the water rushed into the engine-room the steamer sank by the head, taking down with her four boats, which were not fairly clear of the ship. Those of the passengers and crew who rose to the surface clung to the floating wreckage until picked up by those who righted a third boat. At daylight the boats made for Simon's Bay, all who were clinging to spars being first taken aboard. The Teuton had 256 passengers, eighty-five of the crew and twenty coolies on board. Eleven of the passengers and twenty-five of the crew were saved.

The census of India, just completed, shows a population of 252,500,000.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against the police who shot a farmer's son in county Cork, Ireland, but the coroner refused to issue a warrant of commitment.

A collision between two trains near Marseilles, France, resulted in the death of about nineteen persons and serious injuries to twenty-five others.

A party of natives were fired upon by French troops near Tunis, North Africa, and ten of their number killed and twenty wounded.

President Garfield's Removal to Long Branch.

The following is a detailed account of the manner in which President Garfield was moved from Washington to Long Branch:

As soon as dawn appeared preparations began to be made for the removal of the President. The night had been very quiet at the White House. The President had slept fairly well. He was amid all the preparations so sound asleep that he was not awakened by the removal.

A 5 o'clock A. M. policemen were stationed at all the crossings on Pennsylvania avenue, with instructions to allow no team to cross after 5:30 until the President had reached the depot. Huge wagons with sawdust had been all over the avenue filling the rough places with the soft substance. At the White House some stir was seen. The physicians were all on hand, and the great lights were not put out as usual. Dr. Reyburn rushed down and out to a neighboring drug store, saying as he hurried along: "The President is pretty well, and we shall get him off in a few moments."

Nobody was allowed in the White House yard except those who had to do with the removal. The huge express wagon stood at the door, and everything was ready. Only a few people were out, but the few who were realized what very few in Washington did the night previous, that the President was going. These people were standing in groups at the street corners waiting the start. At the depot the train was all ready, and had been for an hour standing on the side track in Sixth street.

Just before 6 the horses were attached to the large express wagon which was before the door of the White House, and a few moments after the President was placed in it. The bed had been placed in a stretcher specially made for it. While the President was sleeping soundly, under the influence of hypodermic injections, the bed was lifted, Dr. Bliss, Dr. Reyburn, Dr. Boynton, Colonel Rockwell, Colonel Corbin and General Swaim bearing it. They came through the corridor down the front stairs so easily and quietly that the President was not disturbed at all. The wagon was backed up and he was placed in it, the stretcher resting on the knees of each of the six gentlemen.

At 10 minutes to 6 Dr. Bliss gave the word, and the horses were started. They went down the drive to the avenue at a slow walk. Just as the gate was reached there was a slight jolt. The President turned his head, but did not seem otherwise affected.

The depot was reached in just twenty minutes from the time of leaving the White House. The horses were unhitched from the wagon, and ten artillerymen took their places at the pole. Dr. Boynton sat in front, where he gave directions, and the soldiers, with the utmost carefulness, placed the wagon in position before the train so that the cot could be placed in the combination car.

Mrs. Garfield and the family had gone before, and were in the car waiting the arrival. Without any delay the bed was lifted, taken into the car, and placed upon the couch prepared for it.

Everything was now in readiness, and Engineer Page was given the signal start by Colonel Rockwell, who had charge of the train. Colonel Rockwell said just before starting:

"The President has borne the removal splendidly, much better than we expected, and went to sleep immediately upon being placed in the car. He awoke just a moment just as we were taking him in."

The train only waited for the New York night express to enter the yard. Then Engineer Page started the engine with the utmost skill and delicacy, and without a jolt or any noise, moved away at exactly 6:20.

At 1:10 the train bearing President Garfield and party arrived in Long Branch, and the President was at once transferred to his cottage.

Prayers for the President.

In response to the suggestion of Governor Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, the governors of North Carolina, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, appointed Tuesday, the day on which the President was to be removed to Long Branch, from 10 A. M. to noon, as a time of prayer for his recovery, and the governors of Vermont, Massachusetts and New Jersey appointed Thursday, at the same hour, for a similar object.

The young belles of New York are becoming vaccinated, and as there are plenty of young doctors there to do the work they are correspondingly happy.

The Trouble with the Apaches.

A dispatch from Fort Apache, Arizona, gives the following account of the fight with the Apache Indians which was at first supposed to have resulted in the slaughter of General Carr and his whole command:

General Carr, colonel of the Sixth cavalry, left here on the 29th with troops D and E, Sixth cavalry, and a company of Indian scouts, 105 men and six officers, intending to arrest an Apache medicine man who had been endeavoring to get the Indians to break out. He reached Cibicu creek, forty-five miles west of here, at 3 P. M. on the 30th. They found 600 Indians camped there, and arrested the medicine man without any resistance. The command then went a few miles from the main Indian village and camped, and the pack train was unloaded, when the Indians began arriving from every point, but keeping along the range of the bluffs, some 300 yards off. Some Indian scouts having at this time left their own camp and come into camp, Captain Hentig ordered them to leave. While doing so an Indian turned and fired, killing Captain Hentig instantly. The fight then became general. The troops formed a skirmishing line, driving the Indians back some distance. The herders were killed by the first volley, and the herd stampeded. The fight began at 4 P. M. and lasted nearly three hours, until darkness, when the Indians drew off toward their own camp. It is impossible to tell how many hostiles were killed. A council was held, and it was decided that it was impossible to hold the position against such a force. There was but one way out of the camp—through a bad canon. The herd was rounded up, and it was found that D troop had lost thirty-three horses and E troop a pack train of seven mules, and several others badly shot. They hastily gathered up the dead and found seven men and an officer (Captain Hentig) killed, which, with everything but saddles and ammunition, was left on the field as a blind to cover their retreat. Three badly wounded soldiers were placed on horses, and at 11 o'clock the command started on its retreat for this post. One of the wounded men died at 4 o'clock next morning. The Indians did not follow, evidently thinking them at Cibicu. General Carr made a forced march, not stopping anywhere until he reached the post at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 31st. The troops were badly used up with hunger and fatigue. Hostiles are swarming through the country, and came within a mile of this post this morning, burned several buildings, stampeded a large herd of cattle and then drew off to the mountains. Couriers, who started out, were killed within twenty miles of here, also several more out on escort duty, besides four citizens. This is reported by friendly Indians, who were placed on horses to spy. The Mormon settlers north of us must be suffering heavily. We can do nothing but hold the post until reinforcements reach us. The Indians have cut the telegraph lines.

Later.—At 2 o'clock the Indians began firing into a party at the graveyard who were burying the dead and drove them into the post, and then fired into the post from the bluffs from every side. The troops formed a skirmish line around the entire camp, keeping them out of the post. The fight lasted until dark, when the Indians drew off. Captain Gordon, successor to Captain Hentig, was wounded in the leg. There were no other casualties. The firing during the first hour was very heavy from the hostiles. We believe we can keep them out of the post, but no more.

Value of Ammonia.

Ammonia will remove finger marks from paint, where there would otherwise have to be a good deal of scrubbing with soap, which takes the paint off too. Ammonia is useful to wash all the brushes that are used in a household. Nothing will cleanse greasy sinks, pans or scrubbing brushes so well. A teaspoonful in a basin of warm water will make hair brushes beautifully white. Take care not to let the back of brushes dip below the surface; rinse them with clear, warm water, and put them in a sunny window to dry. A small bottle of ammonia is also useful for the wardrobe. Keep a little sponge with it, and when woolen dresses are stained or soiled they are easily cleaned by passing a little diluted ammonia over the spots. Fold a towel, and place it under the spotted or soiled portion while you are cleaning the dress.

[Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]

A Prominent Lawyer's Opinion.

In one of our New England exchanges we observe that Wm. T. Filley, Esq., Attorney at Law and Asst. Judge Police Court, and late County Commissioner, was restored to perfect health and activity by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. He had suffered with rheumatism for years intensely; but by the recent use of the remedy he was, as stated, completely cured, and says the Oil deserves the highest praise.

A Curious Number.

A very curious number, 142,857, which multiplied by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 gives the same figures in the same order, beginning at a different point, but if multiplied by 7 gives all nines:

142,857X1=142,857.
142,857X2=285,714.
142,857X3=428,571.
142,857X4=571,428.
142,857X5=714,285.
142,857X6=857,142.
142,857X7=999,999.

[Gouverneur (N. Y.) Herald.]

With great pleasure we can recommend as a radical cure for rheumatism St. Jacobs Oil. This wonderful remedy has been extensively used by a large number of people who daily testify to its marvelous effects.

Homer, Ill., had a female barber, and instead of whooping around and raising Bob Ingersoll's no-such-place about it, the women quietly raised a purse of $400 and gave it to an old bachelor to marry the shaveress and take her away.

A Ministerial Statement.

Rev. C. A. Harvey, D. D., is the popular financial secretary of Howard University, and is specially fitted to judge of merit and demerit. In a recent letter from Washington to a friend he said: "I have for two years past been acquainted with the remedy known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and with its remarkable curative efficiency in obstinate and so called incurable cases of Bright's disease in this city. In some of these cases, which seemed to be in the last stages, and which had been given up by practitioners of both schools, the speedy change wrought by this remedy seemed but little less than miraculous. I am convinced that for Bright's Disease in all its stages, including the first symptoms, which seem so slight, but are so dangerous, no remedy heretofore discovered can be held for one moment in comparison with this."

Three hundred Italians have been sent to work on Colorado railroads, but there is no perceptible thinness in the hand-organ army.

Can't Preach Good.

No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law suit well, doctor a patient or write a good article when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition, when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters. See "Truths" and "Proverbs," other column.

There are 16,000 oystermen in Virginia.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO., *Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.*

The Growth of Disease.

Diseases multiply—beget one another. For instance, in companionship with dyspepsia are usually found biliousness and constipation. A trivial (so-called) indisposition, if disregarded, grows apace, and growing gives rise to others. Thus the whole body gets out of order, the nervous system is shattered, and strength and flesh rapidly wane. Prompt medication, therefore, is of the utmost importance. Among medicinal means of arresting disease, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands pre-eminent. It checks the further progress of all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, revives the vital stamina, prevents and remedies chills and fever, increases the activity of the kidneys, counteracts a tendency to rheumatism, and is a genuine stay and solace to aged, infirm and nervous persons. The article is moreover derived from the purest and most reliable sources.

The Mexican government has now issued orders that no soldier guarding a powder magazine can smoke while on duty, and some of the Mexican papers support the arbitrary ruling.

You Can be Happy

If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug cure-alls, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments—you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—believe it. See "Proverbs" in another column.

When a New Orleans man wanted his picture in an heroic attitude, the artist painted him in the act of refusing a drink.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration and all forms of general debility relieved by taking 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; is invaluable 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.

See advertisement of P. O. Vickery for agents in another column. Mr. Vickery is Mayor of the city of Augusta, Maine, which is a sure guarantee that all will be justly dealt with.

Don't Die in the House.

Ask Druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs. 15c.

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.

The soft and silky appearance given to the hair by the use of Carboline, the natural hair restorer and dressing, as now improved and perfected, is the subject of general remark by all who have witnessed its effects.

Vegetine.—For eradicating all impurities of the blood from the system it has no equal. It has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half-dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. William Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take Dr. William Hall's Balsam, and be convinced that consumption can be cured. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

WARRANTED FOR 34 YEARS

AND NEVER FAILED

To CURE Croup, Spasms, Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Sea Sickness, taken internally, and GUARANTEED perfectly harmless; also externally, Cuts, Bruises, Chronic Rheumatism, Old Sores, Pains in the limbs, back and chest. Such a remedy is Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.

☞ No one once trying it will ever be without it; over 600 physicians use it.

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.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Med. Nat. live wt.	7	@	11½
Calves—Good to Prime Veals	5	@	8½
Sheep	4	@	5¾
Lambs	5	@	6¾
Hogs—Live	6½	@	7
Dressed, city	8¾	@	8⅝
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	6 60	@	7 75
Western, good to fancy	6 75	@	8 50
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 43½	@	1 44
No. 1 White	1 40½	@	1 41½
Rye—State	1 07	@	1 10
Barley—Two-rowed State	90	@	1 00
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	62	@	70½
Southern Yellow	72½	@	73
Oats—White State	48½	@	50
Mixed Western	41	@	43
Hay—Prime Timothy	80	@	85
Straw—No. 1, new	60	@	70
Hops—State, 1880	12	@	31
Pork—Mess, new, for export	18 75	@	19 50
Lard—City Steam	11 70	@	11 70
Refined	11 50	@	11 80
Petroleum—Crude	6¾	@	7½
Refined	7½	@	7⅝
Butter—State Creamery	20	@	30
Dairy	21	@	23
Western Im. Creamery	12	@	30
Factory	11	@	18
Cheese—State Factory	8	@	11¾
Skims	4	@	7½
Western	10	@	10¾
Eggs—State and Penn	19½	@	20½
Potatoes—Early Rose, State, bbl	1 50	@	2 25

BUFFALO.

Steers—Extra	6 00	@	6 60
Lambs—Western	5 12	@	5 65
Sheep—Western	4 25	@	4 50
Hogs, Good to Choice Yorkers	6 25	@	6 50
Flour—C'y Ground, No. 1 Spring	6 75	@	7 25
Wheat—No. 1. Hard Duluth	1 37¼	@	1 37¾
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	69	@	69
Oats—State	37	@	38
Barley—Two-rowed State	90	@	90

BOSTON.

Beef—Extra plate and family	14 50	@	15 00
Hogs—Live	7¼	@	7½
Hogs—City Dressed	8¼	@	8½
Pork—Extra Prime per bbl	14 50	@	15 00
Flour—Spring Wheat Patents	7 25	@	8 50
Corn—Mixed and Yellow	72	@	78
Oats—Extra White	56	@	59
Rye—State	1 05	@	1 10
Wool—Washed Comb & Delaine	42	@	44
Unwashed " "	29	@	30

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.

Beef Cattle—Live weight	4	@	6¼
Sheep	4	@	5¼
Lambs	5	@	6
Hogs, Northern	8¼	@	8⅝

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. Ex. Family, good	7 00	@	7 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 43	@	1 43
Rye—State	1 10	@	1 10
Corn—State Yellow	76	@	76
Oats—Mixed	38	@	38½
Butter—Creamery, Extra Pa	30	@	31
Cheese—New York Full Cream	12½	@	12½
Petroleum—Crude	6½	@	7
Refined	7¾	@	7¾

Vegetine.

A Home in the Celestial City.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., December 18, 1878.

H. R. Stevens, Boston:

About nine and a half years ago I had a fever; the doctor gave me some poisonous medicine, drove the disease into my leg, and it broke out, and has been from two to ten running sores ever since. I could not sleep a fourth of a night once in six months, and a great many nights was compelled to get up and take opium—a piece as large as a pea—to deaden the pain. I have tried everything I could hear of; in fact, I have paid out hundreds of dollars, and found no relief until I commenced taking Vegetine, and now I can go to bed at eight o'clock at night and sleep until seven o'clock in the morning, and no occasion to waken from pain. I was used up, perfectly dead inwardly, and frequently when I would get up would be dizzy, and have to put my hand on something to keep from falling; but since I commenced taking Vegetine it has all disappeared, and I feel like a new man. My honest conviction is that it will cure my leg entirely, from the present looks and feelings. I shall continue taking Vegetine, and recommend it to all whom I come across; and I hope the man who introduced Vegetine into the United States will have a home in the Celestial City.

Yours most sincerely, W. S. LEACH.

Mr. Leach is a gentleman well known here, and is the owner of the *celebrated Turbine Water Wheel.*

Vegetine

COMPLETELY CURED ME.

NEWPORT, Ky., February 26, 1877.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—I write to say that seven bottles of your Vegetine have completely cured me from a very severe case of *Scrofula*, of many years' standing, after trying many medicines and doctoring a great deal. I am now free from all sores, and can work as well as ever, and think the Vegetine is a god-send, and no one ought to do without it.

I remain, respectfully yours, J. A. PATRICK.

Vegetine is now prescribed in cases of Scrofula, and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

You can't always judge a man by the coat he has on his back, but a policeman can make a pretty shrewd guess on a man whom he sees getting out of a clothing-house window with a coat on his arm.—*Saturday Night.*

PERRY DAVIS' Pain-Killer

A SAFE AND SURE REMEDY FOR Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Dysentery. Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Toothache and Headache.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

N Y N U—36

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS

GEORGE E. LEMON, Att'y at Law, WASHINGTON, D. C.

References given to actual clients in nearly every County in the U. S. Correspondence invited. Send sketch or model for opinion as to patentability. No charge for services unless successful. Est'blish'd 1865.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.

If you are a man of letters toiling over midnight work, to restore brain nerve and waste, use Hop B.

If you are young and discretion or dissipation, married or single, old or poor health or languishness, rely on Hop Bitters.

suffering from any indiscretion; if you are married or young, suffering from ... ing on a bed of sickness, rely on Hop Bitters.

Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without *intoxicating*, take Hop Bitters.

Thousands die annually from some form of Kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of Hop Bitters

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you use Hop Bitters

If you are simply weak and low spirited, try it! It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, or narcotics.

Sold by druggists. Send for Circular.

HOP BITTERS M'F'G CO., Rochester, N. Y. & Toronto, Ont.

MANUFACTORY And Wholesale Depot, 465 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Important to the Invalids of America.

The MOST MARVELOUS INVENTION in the WORLD is the "WILSONIA" MAGNETIC GARMENTS.

They cure EVERY FORM OF DISEASE known to man, without medicine, changes of diet, or occupation. 200,000 PERSONS, once HELPLESS INVALIDS, are now rejoicing in the blessings of RESTORED HEALTH.

All checks and postoffice orders for "WILSONIA" suits must be made payable to WM. WILSON, 465 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

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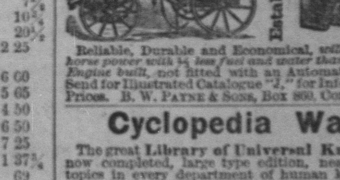

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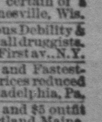

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