William Combe, one of the few real veterans of the war of 1812 surviving until this year, died a few days ago at the residence of his son, at Arlington, Minn. He was born at Springfield, Otsego county, New York, in the year 1796. At the time of William's birth, his father, Samuel Combe, of Livingstone Manor, who had served in the Revolution, was a conspicuous figure on the then borders of civilization, and for many years afterward he and his six stalwart sons bore a prominent part in the many sanguinary conflicts that marked the early history of the Western frontier. The Combes were of warrior stock, and traced their ancestry through the Paritans of Massachusetts colony back to the reign of Eliza-

Samuel Combe and his sons were men of great physical strength and indomitable courage. The youngest boy is men-tioned in old records of his native county and regions further West, as a giant in stature and a Milo in strength.

William Combe, whose death is announced, was a dragoon in Capt. Harris's company, and was with Gen. Winfield Scott at Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, and Fort George; and his gray coat was more than once made a special target by the British marksmen in the fights at Niagara, Queenstown Heights, Sackett's Harbor, and Sandy Creek. At the close of the war he settled at Jordan, Onondaga county, New York, but being of a restless disposition, and fond of exciting adventure, he was ever longing for an opportunity to take part again in scenes such as had been his delight in the past. When the rebellion broke out, his having entered the army, in: shouldered a musket and fought at South Mountain and Antietam.

Only one of William Combe's brothers is known to survive him. He is Charles Combe, now a resident of Brooklyn, L. L, and in his 81st year.

The youngest brother, Jonas, mentioned above as the giant, was of a turbulent disposition, and was constantly involved in fights, out of which he always marched with flying colors. prowess was universally acknowledged. He rarely fought one man at a time, scorning to engage with fewer than from three to half a dozen of good size and weight. The crowning achievement of his life as a gladiator, and perhaps the last-as he was never heard of after the occurrence of the incident here relatedwas his victory, single handed, over a mob of 150 infuriated and reckless Frenchmen of Detroit, just after the close of the War of 1812. The present city was then a village, or more properly a trading post, inhabited mainly by French Canadians of the ruder class. Jonas had aroused the ire of some of the men, and afraid to assail him except in force, they arranged a plan by which he should be annihilated without the possibility of a failure. This was no less than that the whole community of adult Canadians should surround him in the woods beyond the settlement, and end his career by beating him to death. Jonas was unarmed. Each of his enemies carried a club or a stone. They formed a circle about him, and at a signal closed in upon him. Setting his broad back firmly against the trunk of a giant oak, Jonas calmly awaited the onslaught of his yelling foemen. Closer and closer they came, their ranks growing more and more compact at every step. At last the press was upon him. Club strokes thick and fast rained down upon his head and shoulders, and jagged stones whirled by strong-armed marksmen cut and bruised his stalwart body, and his days seemed ward and charged the center of the mass in his front, and men fell about him right and left as he moved onward, forcing a way with his huge body, and dealing crushing blows on all sides with his brawny fists. It was a sight such as had never been seen since the day when Samson slew the Philistines. The Frenchmen were dismayed. Those who were still unhurt parted to right and left in open disorder, and the young Hercules, with body streaming with blood, with nothing left upon him but his boots, sought safety in rapid flight toward the deeper forest and the broad waters be Jonas was never seen again, although about fifty years ago it was said that a man answering his description was drowned in the Mississippi; and a little later old trappers reported that one similar in many respects was killed in Oregon.

## Characteristics of Prentice.

The truth is, says his biographer, George D. Prentice was altogether devoid of the smallest apprehension in regard to potential "difficulties," as they are termed down there. He had none of the extreme nervousness generally evinced by fighting men. He was al ways self-possessed, very quiet, rather preoccupied than otherwise, apt to give any one unacquainted with him the impression of phlegmatic temperament. He was of medium height, largelimbed, stooping a little in the latter part of his life; neat though careless in dress; looking more like a rustic shopkeeper than a poet, wit, or urban jour-His face was plain-homely would not be too strong an adjectivehis features somewhat heavy; his eyes small and hazel, very expressive when lighted up by conversation. His head was finely shaped, his brow being broad, noble, intellectual-noticeably at variance with the lower part of his visage. In the office he was usually taciturn, seeming morose at times, though When spoken to, he alnot really so. ways replied with noticeable courtesy; and if he began to talk on any topic he felt an interest in, his entire appearance and demeanor changed. He was irregularly industrious. Few men worked harder when he did work, and few avoided labor more eagerly when labor was not to his mind. He frequently wrote in a single day four or five, even six, columns of the Journal; and then h would not write another line for a week. Generally, he had performing periods extending from one to three months; after which he would eschew manuscript completely until the toilsome fit re-

## Such Hair.

Lucy Hooper, in her last Paris letter, says of the German hair trade: "The highest-priced hair is pure white, long tresses of which are sold not by the pound but by the single hair, each hair being valued at about half a cent. The most valuable of the natural hues is pale gold; a switch of that color was displayed, valued at nearly \$100, even in that wholesale mart. The greatest curiosity I saw at Wetzlar was a switch of light brown hair, measuring six feet in length, and for which \$100 had been paid to the original owner thereof. This unparalleled braid is to be reserved for ex-

hibition at our Centennial. PEPPER VINEGAR.—Take six large red peppers, slit them up, and boil them in three pints of strong vinegar down to one quart. Strain it, and bottle for use. It will keep for years.

### WHEELER & WILSON'S NEW NO. 6 SEWING MACHINE.

American Institute, New York—Judges' Re-port, Nov. 14, 1874.

Board of Managers: GENTLEMEN-After a full and impartial examination of the articles described, the under-signed judges make the following

REPORT-(ABSTRACT): That Sewing-machine No. 436 (Wheeler & Wilson's New No. 6) was claimed to be so great an improvement, both well-known family machine made by the same company, and upon all other sewing-machines, as entitled it to recognition as a new and valuable invention. Under these circumstances, an extremely thorough and minute examination became both desirable and necessary not only of its novelty but of the skill workmanship manifested in the fitting and adjustment of all its parts. We have risen from such examination with an ample conviction that the claim, in all its essential features, is well founded.

At the commencement of our examination, we were provided with several complete sets of all the working parts as they came from the manufactory, and were at liberty to make our own selection for the construction of a complete ma-chine in our presence. We thus had, to a flarge degree, a demonstration of the nicety of the manufacture. Every part was formed to fit every other part with exact precision. So accurately, for instance, near the did the several rotating hooks fit in the pulley. same bearing, that while entering it, each one of them, without such contact as required force, manifestly compressed the air within in reaching its proper seat.

[The judges enumerate and describe ome of the points of novelty and excelce of the machine. Among others: The simple and efficient device for producing variable motion for the rotating

The independent take-up lever, which secures the tightening of the stitch under the best possible circumstances; The peculiar form of the hook and the use of a bobbin holding a great quantity

of the ander thread: The simple device for producing and varying the tension of the lower thread; The hollow steel needle-bar;

The facility of applying and using many useful attachments—the hemmer, binder, corder, ruffler, &c.]

Having completed the construction of our trial machine, in the way indicated, it was mounted upon a convenient stand, and submitted to every variety of test as to the range of work that could be executed upon it properly and well, and without other adaptation than simple changes of needle and thread. The mere list of operations performed in our presence without the slightest hesitation or failure and without the discoverable loss of so much as a single stitch, would convey an inadequate idea of the complete success achieved.

Beginning with a needle measuring but 17-1000 inch in diameter, and opera-ting with the finest thread upon lace goods, the same machine passed through all the stages of muslin, and broadclotl of all conceivable thicknesses and foldings and ridgings, and then with waxed thread stitching through portions of

After this demonstration of its range of work, we entered upon the nicer tests house of a farmer named Androis Petit, living required for a family and light manufac- near Port Nelson, Ontario, was violently broken turing machine. In this department we witnessed all the varieties of work on hemming, felling, and braiding, and also a degree of success in single and double ruffling which we believe unparalleled. The varied kinds of work on a lady's boot were then performed, and each of these with the same marked success. Indeed, whatever the test, and whatever the work presented, the same unfailing perfection was exhibited, not only in the work as a piece, but in the execution of each individual stitch. With much papulous schools until further notice.... A new discover a single defect.

The minuteness of this report is a simole reflection of the care with which we save endeavored to examine these claims. We find the chief advantage of this ma chine to be in the use of a modified form of the rotating hook as a substitute for the shuttle, the hook carrying the upper thread around the bobbin containing the lower thread, and thus producing identically the same effect as the shuttle. The superiority of this rotary motion over the reciprocating motion of the shuttle machines cannot be disputed. The "lockwhich is thus secured has always stitch ' ranked highest on account of the permanence, beauty, and general desirableness of the stitching when done, and the wide

range of its application. have been added, in our presence, the severest and most searching tests of its capacity and usefulness upon every ordinarily possible kind of work, and we can do no less than bear witness to the entire and remarkable success which has attended its action in every part of our examination. It is a machine which, by the proof submitted, we are satis fied must eventually supersede all others. Free banking is authorized, and is to be acnow known with which it comes in com-

As the only conclusion to which can arrive after an investigation of the several merits of each of the sewing-machines submitted, an investigation which we have endeavored to make patiently and completely in every respect, and associating these with our best judgment upon the merits of the several machines which are in use but not on exhibition:

We recommend for the Wheeler & Wilson New No. 6 Sewing-machine, the highest award which it is in the power of the Institute to bestow.

The Board of Managers unanimously approved the report, and recommended for this machine the Gold Medal of the

JOHN A. BASSETT, Moses S. Beach, H. W. Steele, Judges. JOHN MATTHEWS, REUBEN BULL.

The Board of Direction unanimously approved this recommendation, and awarded the Gold Medal to Wheeler & Wilson, the only gold medal awarded for a sewing-machine by the American Institute for many years.

Dr. Sigl, editor of the Ultramontane newspaper Vaterland, was tried on Nov. 30, at Munich, on the charge of insulting Prince Bismarck by stating that the attempt upon his life at Kissingen was only a comedy. Dr. Sigl did not appear, and the court, therefore, without calling upon the jury, sentenced him in contumacian to ten months' imprisonment.

It has been ascertained that the river Nile rises about five inches every century, and relics of past times have been found at a depth of sixty 1est below the surface. Hence it must have been at least ten or twelve thousand years since the first settlement of Egypt.

The Sandwich Islands are twelve in number, and altogether about the size of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

### NEWS OF THE DAY.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad. William W. White, of North Bergen, N. J. killed the latter, the ball entering the head threatened strike. through the right eye . . . . . A storm in the Bay of Bisbay raged for several days, and many boats and over seventy persons are missing.... John Chamberlin has purchased the house recently vacated by the English Minister in Washington for \$90,000, with the intention of turning it into a gilded gambling house.... Balances in the United States Treasury : Currency, \$14,682,556; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificate; of deposit, \$49,080,000; coin, \$77,823,327; including coin certificates, \$22,107,400; outstanding legal tenders, \$382,000,000 . . . . D. B. Logan, one of the party of twelve who left Wisconsin last August, bound for the Black Hills, was recently killed in a skirmish with the Indians, and the other members of the party were scattered in the engagement, since which no traces of them have been found, and it is feared that all of them have perished .....

making his usual tour of inspection through the Duquesne, Pa., mines, was fired on by some unknown person and fatally wounded. The miners employed by the company have been on a strike for some time, and consequently the pit was unoccupied at the time the assault was made.....Four men wearing masks rode up to the house of a farmer about twelve miles north of Clarksville. Ark, They shot the farmer, choked has wife, robbed him of \$600, and escaped ..... Samuel Payson, postmaster of North Warren, Me., and his wife were found dead in their beds, suffocated by coal gas, Another couple were nearly dead when discovered.....A resolution passed the North Carolina Senate, providing for a conference of the Joint Committee on the Public Debt with the creditors of the State, and calling a meeting of the committee in Raleigh on Jan. 14, 1875 .... Mayor Stokely, of Philadelphia, received a letter signed "Secret Six," threatening violence if employment was not supplied for the starving poor, and complaining that Italians were working on the Centennial buildings, excluding actual citizens .... A Philadelphia paper was libeled, having charged that a member of the Common Council had picked the pocket of a marble statue of George Washington on Chestnut street of a silver shuff box.

By a railroad accident in Iowa several officials of the lows division of the Illinois Central railroad were badly injured . . . . . A daring attempt was made to rob the Hochlaga Bank of Montreal. The burgiars succeeded in blowing the safe open, but the noise made frightened them away, when the contents of the vault between Diego Mendo Figueroa and Pepe Castellanos, resulting in the death of Castellanos, .... The Legant Herald publishes distressing

accounts of the famine in Asia Minor ..... The into by a gang of desperadoes, two of whom entered Mr. Petit's bedroom while the rest guarded the son's bedroom with revolvers, The ruffians carried off cash to the amount of \$7,000 . . . . Indian outrages are reported near Pioche, Nev. The citizens are without arms, and ask for military protection . . . . The boys of the high school in New Orleans repeated their visit to the girls' lower high school, and forced the colored girls to leave. The school

compelled to feed wheat to work animals, Many poor families are already compelled to live on wheat bran. Thousands of women and children go about their houses barefooted. Nearly \$50,000 are required to feed the inhabitants until next fall, and as much more to clothe them .... Small-pox is raging at Sorel, Quebec, in the most virulent form. .... Thirtytwo thousand Germans have immigrated into Strasbourg since the war.

Ex-Judge Beverly Betts, of New York, has a summer residence at East Jamaica, Queens county, and it is in charge during the winter of his grandson Beverly Robinson. The house To these conceded advantages there was visited by burglars and a desperate fight ensued, the burglars finally escaping, and Robinson being wounded by a pistol shot. . . . . The bill adopted by the United States Senate Republican cancus, relative to the finance question, embraces the following propositions: Redemption of the legal tenders shall begin on the 1st day January, 1879; silver coin is, meantime, to be substituted for fractional currency, companied by the retirement of legal tenders to the amount of eighty per cent, of the new bank notes issued, till the whole volume of the legal tenders is reduced to \$300,000,000. This is a modification of a proposition that developed much strength last year. The Secretary of the Treasury is to use the surplus gold in the Treasury, on the first day of January, 1879, for the redemption of legal tenders; and, if this surplus is not sufficient, he is to sell at his discretion any of the bonds of the United States now authorized by law to procure gold with which to meet the demand for specie. Charges abolished. The charge now made has the effect to send gold bullion abroad to be coined, and it is urged that if coinage is at the expense of the government gold will be brought to the United States, and having been turned into American coins will be less easy to export..... The Pacific Mail Company's steamphip Japan, from San Francisco and Yokohama for Hong Kong, was burned at sea when sixty miles out from Yokohama. A few of her passengers and erew arrived at Hong Kong. The loss of life

mostly Chinamen returning home from San Francisco, was very large . . . . . A twelve years old daughter of Judge Lowell, was assaulted near her father's residence, at Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, by a negro. After robbing the child he left her to her fate. She had been dense piece of wood when the ruffian waylaid her. She" managed to drag herself home and relate the horrible story. The negro was arrested ...... Weston, who in his attempt heretofore has failed, succeeded at Newark, N. J., in walking five hundred miles in six days. He had about twenty-five minutes to spare when the last mile was finished.

The bullion product of Nevada for 1875 is estimated at \$60,000,000......During a furious storm recently the lightning struck the powder magazine in Scutari, Turkey, and caused a terrible explosion. A portion of the city wall was overthrown, many houses were demolished, and 200 persons were killed and vears old." They are generally heard years old." demolished, and 200 persons were killed and wounded......Eddie Collins and two other boys named Boget and Stevens, of Penns Manor, Penn., opposite Trenton, were drowned while

playing on a pond..... The coal operators of the Lehigh, Upper Lehigh, Wyoming, and adjacent anthracite fields met to consider the fixing of the basis of wages to the miners for was found dead in his bed. He was one of the 1875. There was a general demand that the old settlers.... The Boston Typographical price of coal of all grades be reduced at least Union elected John Vincent president..... fifty cents a ton, but the operators contend that Nine stores and the Harriman House, in Main if a decrease is made there will be no profit street, Bangor, Me., were burned......Wm. left. The miners agree that the present wages Ervan, 17 years of age, while being driven from are sufficiently low, and they will resist any a saloon in the suburb of Waterbury, Conn., attempt at lowering them by stopping work. by the proprietor, Jacob Becker, shot and Between 15,000 and 20,000 men will join in the

### The Problem of Pauperism.

Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, secretary of the New York State Board of Charities, gives

some exceedingly interesting facts relative to pauperism. Dr. Hoyt says he has found that pauperism becomes in one sense a disease. When one member one sense a disease. When one member of a family once enters a poor-house the others follow inevitably. Dr. Hoyt said that before he began this work he had the opinion that a great many of the inmates of poor-houses were those who had seen better circumstances; but he had found that this was not the case. The majority of paupers fare better in the alms-houses than they ever did before In the poor-house of one entering. county he found 86 inmates. These 86 George Peak, an employee in the paper mill at Valley Falls. N. Y. had his left arm toru off near the shoulder while putting a belt on a telley.

These persons had lived an aggregate of 639 years at the expense of the county. Some of the inmates had paper fathers, 28 of the inmates had paper fathers, 28 of the inmates had paper fathers, 28 on manufactures of cotton, inmates came from 67 families, 25 of had pauper mothers, 3 pauper grand-fathers, 5 pauper grandmothers, 9 pauper brothers, 17 pauper sisters, 11 pauper uncles, and 13 pauper aunts. families which were represented by these 87 panpers, had produced 161 dependents, 21 lunaties and 25 idiots, 23 drunkards, and 4 State prison convicts. Of these inmates, 22 were parents of children, 17 of whom were also inmates of the institution, 33 said to be self-supporting, and 6 bound out. These facts showed the tendency that pauperism had of passing from generation to generation. new era is opening upon the system of public charity by the enforcement of a rule that excludes children from almshouses. This is to be one great remedy for pauperism—the placing of children in orphan asylums instead of in the almshouses. In 1868 25 per cent, of the inmates of the poor-houses of the counties of Broome, Tioga, Cortland and Delaware were intelligent children. In that year several ladies and gentlemen made arrangements for putting these children in an orphan asylum in Binghamton, where they are supported by paying a small sum per capita. The consequence is that the children are being taught and prepared for lives of usefulness and the paupers are decreasing. In all but four or five of the counties in New York State the supervisors have adopted the rule of sending the intelligent children to asylums instead of to the poor-houses. By this means there are fewer women in the alms-house, from the fact that they will not stay where they cannot have their children with them. On the whole, were in sight ..... A duel was fought at Havana Dr. Hoyt said pauperism was on the de-The amount of pauperism resulting from crime and dissipation still remains the same.

Hog-Packing Statistics. The Price Current, a leading authority upon hog-packing statistics, gives a very full preliminary report of the pork packing in the West. Returns have been received from points which packed last season nine-tenths of all packed at interior points, which give the aggregate packing to dates, ranging from 9th to 16th of December, at 279 points as 1,190,-000 head, against 1,097,000, an increase of 93,000. These points packed last season a total of 1,887,000, out of 2,084,public schools until further notice ..... A new | 000, the whole number packed at intient examination, we were unable to El Dorado, in the shape of rich gold mines in terior points during the season of 1873 the northern wilderness of Wisconsin, is re- and 1874. The average of weights inported. It is claimed that ore sent to New dicates a falling off of about 21 pounds York from this point averages \$1,700 per ton. per head, or 10 per cent, from the last .... In the sections of Nebraska and Kansas season, with fully a corresponding devisited by grasshoppers, farmers have been are given for the season as it is designed to furnish such information two weeks later; when such estimates can be more satisfactorily and reliably calculated. The packing at the six principal cities is given at 2,010,000 head to date, against of our best physicians. Messrs. Dunford & 2,070,000 last year. The interior points not heard from packed 196,954 head last of your medicines and the demand steadily season, and should these points show a corresponding increase this season, the total packing at the interior points, in round numbers, is 1,400,000, and including the six leading cities, aggregates 3,-409,000 head, against 3,280,000 last year.

## The Wheat Crop.

It would appear, from a long article in a New York paper, that the wants of Great Britain in the wheat line average about 850,000 bushels per week, and America being this year about the only source of supply, we may expect steady prices. In the crop year 1872–73 Great Britain imported about 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, and her estimated requirements for the crop year from September 1, 1873, to August 31, 1874, from foreign imports, have been placed at 90,-000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, France, usually a large exporter of wheat, has been in the present crop year an importer to the extent of about 40,000,000 bushels of wheat, and Russia, that has has been in the present crop year an im-porter to the extent of about 40,000,000 had in some previous years as high as 60,000,000 bushels annual surplus wheat for export, had scarcely half the amount from her crop of 1873. The United States in 1873 had a wheat crop estimated which to meet the demand for specie. Charges by the Agricultural Department at 277, for coinage at the United States mints are to be 372,000 bushels, which probably, in fact exceeded 310,000,000 bushels, as about 88,000,000 bushels have already been exported, and 221,250,000 bushels are approximately required for seeding 20,-000,000 acres of wheat, and the food requirements of about 43,500,000 people.

The Congressional Library. The Congressional Library at Wash ington contains 274,157 volumes, an increase of 18,405 volumes during the past The present rate of increase will swell the library to 500,000 volumes in less than twenty years, to more than 1,000,000 in fifty years, and to 2,000,000 volumes before a century passes; this, too, without any increase of the present skating, and was returning home through a extremely modest appropriation of dense piece of wood when the ruffian waylaid \$11,500 for the annual purchase of books. The librarian says that no enlargement of the capitol likely to be agreed upon can possibly furnish either permanent or appropriate accommodations for so great a library as this is becoming, and he concludes that a separate building, constructed with reference to its presen necessities and future growth, is de manded alike by a wise regard to economy and public policy.

We never get excited in reading of

### WASHINGTON MATTERS.

Senate.

A bill was introduced providing for the re-demption of mutilated United States currency by the postmasters of the several cities and towns of the United States. The Senate bills removing a number of political disabilities were ably on the bill to constitute Patchogue, on the south side of Long Island, in the State of New York, a port of delivery. Mr. Hurlbut, from the Railroad Committee,

Mr. Huriout, from the Rainout Committee, reported a bill chartering a double-track freight railway company from tide-water on the Atlantic to the Missouri river, and to limit the rates of freight thereou. Ordered to be printed

The Legislative Appropriation bill was considered in the House, and during the debate s

The House, in considering the Legislative Appropriation bill, rejected a motion to increase the clerical force of the Bureau of Education. The House passed the Legislative Appropriation bill, after a heated discussion over the allowance for the Department of Justice.

The bill introduced in the House by Mr.

wool, iron, etc.

The House refused to adopt the resolutions against government subsidies, to investigate the district safe-burglary prosecution, and to inquire into the acts of certain army officers in the South.

The Committee on Elections report a resolution declaring Snyder (Rep.), the sitting mem-ber from the Second Arkansas District, entitled to his seat, and dismissing the contest of Bell for the same.

### Another Warning.

One more terrible warning against the foolish practice of playing with firearms is contained in the story of the shooting a police captain in Brooklyn. Ac cording to the statement of the man who fired the pistol, he was examining it, not thinking it was loaded, when he snapped it at Capt. Bourne and killed him instantly. This unhappy event, which has caused a profound sensation in Brooklyn, ought to have some influence on the minds of men who handle weapons, minds of men who handle weapons, loaded or unloaded; but such casualties do not appear to be very long remembered by anybody.

An old farmer who has watched the weather forty years, says that when the first snow is followed by rain, such is invariably the case with every snow storm

increases, and they give perfect satisfaction in every case. Respectfully,
W. H. CHAMPLIN, Agt. Am. Exp. Co.

Have the readers of this paper ever used any of Parsons' Purgative Pills? If not why not? They are the best family physic, besides being the greatest anti-billous remely there is in this country,— Com.

can wear is the Elimwood. It makes the neck warmer, while it fits so nicely you do not feel it around your neck. Another advantage is, it ceps clean longer than any other collar.

## NEW YORK,

g	Dressed
7.0	Sheep
t	Lambs
t	Lambs
	Cotton—Middling,
1	State Peter
1	State Estra 4.75 66 5.10 Wheat—Bed Western 1.25 66 1.27
2	Wheat—Red Western
0	
	Ryc-State
	Barley State, 1.30 @ 1.43
t	Barley Malt 1.35 66 1.65 Outs—Mixed Western
-	Outs-Mixed Western 1956 .6956
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8	Hay, per cwt
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	Hope
	Pork—Mers 19.25 @20.50
	Fish-Mackerei No. 1, new
	" No. 2, new 10.00 0c10.50
	Dry Cod, per cwt 6,00 6c 6,50
- 1	Herring, Scaled, per box
ECV	Petroleum-Crude 5'40'5'4 Refined, 11'4
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t	Australian " @ 18, 3d.
	Butter-State,
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a	Western Ordinary
	Pennsylvania Fine 3s @ .t
0	Cheese-State Factory
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	Wheat
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r	The state of the s
	Flour 5,25 @ 7.00
t	Wheat-No, 2 Spring 1.05 @ 1.06
-	Corn—Mixed
	Oats
5000	Rye,
t	Bariey 1.30 @ 1.50
-	BALTIMORE.
o	Cotton-Low Middlings
u	Flour-Extra f.25 @ 8.25
	Wheat-Red Western 1,25 @ 1,25
	Rve
	Corn—Vellow 84 67 87
	Oats-Mixed64 @ .64
ď	Petroleum 4.96 @ 5,15
a	PHILADELPHIA
n	Flour-Pennsylvania Extra 5.75 & 6.600
	Wheat-Western R d 1,21 @ 1,23
d	Rye 1.0 @ .00
d	Corp.—Yellow 81 62 .83
d	M sed
u.	Charles and the second

### No Uncertain Sound.

rates of freight thereou. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Numerous petitions were presented from temperance organizations ministers, and others, in Penusylvania, Massachusetts, Vermont, and other States, asking Congress to prohibit the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic liquors in the District of Columbia or Territories of the United States. Referred to the Finance Com-mittee.

discussion arose in regard to the franking privi-lege, Messrs. Kelley and Maynard speaking in favor of its restoration and Mr. Garfield against

### Indisputable Evidence.

Br. E.Mo. Ill., July 8, 1874.

R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:—I wish to add my testimony to the wonderful curative properties of your Alt. Ext., or Golden Medical Discovery. I have taken great interest in this medicine since I first used it. I was budly afflicted with dyspepsia, liver deranged and an almost perfect prostration of the nervous system. So rapid and compilete did the discovery tem. almost perfect prostration of the nervous system. So rapid and complete did the discovery effect a perfect cure that it seemed more like magic and a perfect wonder to myself, and since that time we have never been without a bottle of the discovery and Purgative Pellets in the house. They are a solid, sound family physician in the house and ready at all times to fly to the relief of sickness—without charge. We have never had a doctor in the house since we first began the use of your pellets and discovery. I have recommended the use of these medicines in several severe and complicated cases arising from, as I thought, an impure state of the blood, and in no one case have they failed to do more than accomplish all they are claimed to do. I will only mention they are claimed to do. I will only mention one as remarkable (though I could give you dozens). Henry Koster, furniture dealer, of this place, who was one of the most pitiful objects ever seen, his face swollen out of shape, scales and eruptions without end, extending to the body, which was completely covered with blotches and scales. Nothing that he took seemed to effect it a particle. I finally induced him to try a few bottles of the Golden Medical Discovery, with daily use of the pellets, assuring him that it would surely cure him. He commenced its use some six weeks since, taking two pellets each night for a week, then one each night, and the discovery as directed. The result is, to-day his skin is perfectly smooth, and the scaly eruptions are gone. He has taken some seven or eight bottles in all, and considers

If your horse is lame, sore or galled, you should use Johnson's Anotype Liminent; wash the part with castile sosp and warm water, rub dry, with a clean cloth, then apply the limi ment rub in well with the hand.—Com.

In cold weather the best collar you

# The Markets.

g	Dressed	1
t	Sheep04% (cc07%)	1
	Large has	ı
t	Cotton-Middling14 66 .14	ł
1	Flour-Estra Western, 4.75 6: 5,30	1
i	Cotton—Middling 14'4.66 14'4. Flour-Estra Western 4.75 66 5.20 State Estra 4.75 66 5.10 Wheat-Red Western 1.28 64 1.27	ł
81	Wheat—Red Western 1,25 6: 1,27	1
8	No. 2 Spring 1,10 66 1,10	1
	Ryc-State	ł
	Barley-State 1.30 @ 1.43	1
t	Barley Malt. 1.35 is 1.65 Outs—Mixed Western	ı
-	Onts-Mixed Western	ı
8	Hay, per cwt	1
76	Stoaw, per cwt	1
51	Straw, jer cwt	1
	Pork-Mers. 19.25 @20.50	1
	Lard 13568 1856	1
	Lard	ł
		1
	Dry Cod, per cwt 6,00 6c 6,50	ı
	Herring, Scaled, per box 30 66 .35	ı
	Petroleum-Crude 5120 5   Refined, 1112	1
	Dry Cod, per cwt	1
+	Texas	ı
t	Texas 28 62 33 Australian 6 12, 34 62 33 Butter—State. 42 6 45 Western Dairy 38 6 40	ı
ì	Butter-State,42 @ .45	1
1	Western Dairy	ł
n.	Western Yellow	ł
a	Western Ordinary	1
õ	Cheese-State Factory	1
	Cheese—State Factory	1
10	Western	1
t	Form_State 30 6c 91	1
f	ALRANY. 1.38 @ 1.38 Rye—State	1
-	Wheat 1.38 @ 1.38	1
	Rye-State,	1
t	Corn-Mixed	4
n	Barley-State 1.36 @ 1.60	ı
r	Outs-State	1
	Flour 5,25 @ 7.00	d
t	Wheat—No. 2 Spring 1.05 @ 1.06	d
-	Corn—Mixed	1
	Onts	d
t	Rve	ı
	Rye	ł
	BALTIMORE,	J
o	Cotton-Low Middlings	d
700	Flour-Extra f.25 @ 8.25 Wheat-Red Western 1.25 @ 1.25	ı
	Wheat—Red Western 1,25 @ 1,25	1
	Bye	4
	Corn—Yellow	4
ıf	Oats-Mixed	4
a	Petroleum. 4.26 @ 5.55 Figur-Pennsylvania Extra . 5.75 @ 6.90	ı
350	Flour-Pennsylvanta Extra 5.75 @ 6.00	d
n	Wheat—Western R d 1,2) @ 1,23	4
d	Rye 1,10 @ .00	ı
d	Corn—Yellow,	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
d	Oats-Mixed	
	Oats—Mixed	ß

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