FACTS AND COMMENTS.

Ellwood Cooper, of Santa Barbara, the leading olive grower of California, says he has trees eight years old that have produced 2,000 gallons of olives to the acre. This would be equivalent to 250 gallons of oil to the acre, and the oil finds a ready market at \$5 a gallon. The yield of one acre would thus be \$1,250, which for a 100-acre ranch would be a pretty fair income. But these figures are not represented to apply to any except the very choicest trees, and an uncommonly good year. But even computing profits of olive culture at as low a figure as onetenth, a twenty-acre ranch would support a family very comfortably after six or seven years of waiting.

Half of a life of sixty years spent in the Eastern penitentiary at Philadelphia by Jack Canter, one of the most expert forgers in the country, has come to an end. Having brushed his thin gray hair and his mustache, he called for his shoes and broadcloth suit. The insatiate moth, however, had riddled the overgaiters and feasted royally on the garments. He had to buy a new outfit, which he was well able to do, as he had a credit of several thousand dollars with the warden. When the new clothes and carriage came he shook hands with the gatekeepers, stepped into the carriage and drove away to a prominent hetel. Some say he has \$40,000, and some say more, with which to sustain his new station as a private gentleman. He is well educated, writes and speaks soveral languages, and has traveled a great deal and mingled in good society.

The United States expend \$84,000,-000 a year upon education. figures from all the States and Territories have been collated from official sources by the bureau of education at Washington and various other interesting items are included in the great statement. In 244 cities, each with more than 7,500 inhabitants, there is a school population of 2,661,498, with an average daily attendance of 1,105,-763, and an aggregate annual expenditure of more than \$25,000,000. city of New York heads the list, with 385,000 children of school age, of whom 270,176 are enrolled in 127 schools; the annual expenditure being in round numbers \$3,400,000. There are in the different States 220 normal schools, 162 business colleges, 232 kindergartens, 227 colleges in which women are received, 83 scientific schools, 142 schools of theology and 120 medical colleges and schools.

The International Fisheries exhibition in England next year will be on a grand scale, Mr. Eirkbeck, M. P., head of the executive committee, has issued a report which informs us that the imperial government of China has applied for space, that Canada wants 10,000 square feet, and that nearly all countries have come in. There will be prizes for models of fishing and carrier boats; four money prizes, offered by Ashmead Bartlett Burdett Coutts for the best collection of fishing rods; a prize of \$100, given by the Baroness Burdett Coutts, for the best plan of a fish market; and a prize of \$300 for the best model of a carrier boat, the boat to be specially adapted for preserving the lives of her crew. English government will strike medals at the mint as rewards of merit, will issue diplemas of honor, and will probably make a grant of public money toward the expenses of the exhibition.

The magnificent Yellowstone park is in danger of being rapidly destroyed and its natural beauties defaced by wantonness and vandalism, unless the government steps in to protect it. It is said that the first thing the foreigner does after registering at the Brevoort house is to start for the Yellowstone Park and needlessly shoot down scores of its large game-deer, buffaloes, bears, antelope and mountain sheep. Nor are foreigners always the chief sinners in this respect. Many of the most famous Yellowstone geysers have 'already been ruined by people who amuse themselves by hurling immense trunks of pine trees into them in order to see the water force them high in the air. In many cases these logs have stuck in the water apertures, and have completely stopped the spouting. In Wyoming the people are taking steps to put a stop to such vandalism, and the wholesale slaughter of buffaloes and other game by tourists.

The adulteration in drugs that is said to be going on is a matter of serious import, and the London Saturday Review discusses it as follows: " It is astonishing how little suspicious even suspicious people are of the drugs they take when they are ill. They are quite alive to the prevalence of adulteration in other trades, but they will swallow medicines hastily fetched from the nearest chemist's without so much as a misgiving that they are not in all respects what they profess to be. Yet in nothing is adulteration so easy and so profitable as in drugs. The taste will some times do something toward detecting it in articles of food. but in medicines the taste is almost powerless. The patient classes the remedies he is condemned to take under the general heads of nauseous and not nauseous, and he does not care to draw any finer distinctions. Genuine drugs are often extremely costly, so that the gains which can be made by substituting other substances for them may easily be very large. Yet in no trade are the effects of adulteration so disastrous as in that of the druggist. Adulterated food or drink may sometimes provoke disease, but adulterated drugs are useless to cure it. It is impossible to say n how many cases deaths have been set to the violence of the malady or to want of skill on the part of the doctor which have really been caused by worthless medicines. The doctor or dered the medicines he thought appropriate, and if actually administered these remedies would probably have been sufficient to check the course of the disease. But what was administered was not these remedies, but a counterfeit of them, and, though the patient did not detect the difference. the disease did, and the patient died. How to insure that drugs shall be what they profess to be is one of the most important problems in practical medicine, and one to the solution of which very few contributions have yet been made.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Eastern and Middle States

Fon the first time in several years the various factions of the New York city Denocracy have united upon a local ticket. Tim estate of Edward Clarke, president of the Singer Sewing Machine company, who died a few days ago at his home in Coopers

town, N. Y., is valued at \$25,000,000. A new trial was refused in Philadelphia to J. R. Black, T. A. McDevitt and C. Peice. convicted of conspiring to defraud the Unied States in star route mail contracts. Me-Devitt was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$500; Price was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$100, and Black's sentence was postponed.

"CEDAR CROFT," the late Bayard Taylor's omestead, near Kennett Square, Pa., havbeen sold at auction for \$14,050. A BILL has been introduced in the Vermont house of representatives providing that prisoners be rendered insensible before

Josian W. Flerouga has been nominated for governor by the New Hampshire Pro-

hibitionists. New York's historic old postoffice was sold at auction the other day by the Federal government for \$650,000.

ABOUT 1,000 churches from all parts of the United States and Canada were represented at the Universalist general convention held n Philadelphia. R. O. STORES & Co., manufacturers of

woolens, at Dedlam, Mass., have failed. The liabilities are given at \$430,000 and nominal assets at \$225,000. A coat train, consisting of a locomotive and fifteen cars, was precipitated into the

Susquehanna river near Otego, N. Y., by the giving way of a bridge. The fireman was sitted and the engineer severely injured. MATTHEW CONNOR and Patrick O'Connellhod carriers of Auburn, Me., long bore a grudge against each other. While working on the third story of an unfinished building they engaged in a quarrel, clinched, and

after a fierce struggle rolled over the dizzy

height to the ground, where both were picked

up mangled corpses. Panez men-J. A. Vail, D. Vandezert and Francis Cornish-were acrosted in Philadelphia by Postal Inspector Barrett for illegal use of the mails. Their plan was to write to persons for merchandise or for live stock under the name of Lee & Co., and refer to J. A. Vail, who would reply to inquirers that Lee & Co. were responsible for any amount. The arrest was made on complaint of J. J. Dodge, a sheep raiser of Ohio, who had received an order for a lot of sheep, but had taken the precaution to come to

Philadelphia with the live stock. The engine Deerfield started from North Adams, Mass., pushing a caboose londed with about thirty men who were going to work at different places on the road. They had gone about half way when the caboose, which was in front, came in collision with another engine, smashing the headlight of the Deerfield and driving the fifteen feefines straight through the furnace door. The caboose was raised from its trunk on to the cowesteher of the Deerfield, knocking a hol. in the front of the engine, and steam and he water flow into the cuboose. The men who were not bust in the collision were burns badly, and but few everped without injury Twenty-seven were injured. Four of the injured men died on the following day and four or five others were not expected to live.

Arn meeting of the Friends in Chester, Pa., in celebration of the 200th anniversary of the landing of William Penn, a letter and poem by John G. Whittier were read. Special religious services were held in all the churches of Philadelphia in commemoration of the founding of Pennsylvania.

Bouth and West

WILLIAM SAUDE, a Cincinnati gardener, sixty years old, killed his son, William Saube, Jr., and then put an end to his own

Total number of yellow fever cases at Pensacola, Fla., up to the 17th-1,727 deaths-144. Ar Minden, Neb., Sheriff James Woods

and two citizens were shot dead by four orse thieves. THE twenty-second annual fair of the North Carolina Agricultural society opened

at Raleigh. The exhibition is the best ever made in the State, particularly as to live stock, machinery and farm products. Rains have severely damaged the cotton crop in Louisiana, Texas and Mississippi. THE National Cotton Planters' association

ed F. C. Morehead president. Hox. Joun D. Dernegs, late head of the government printing office in Washington, died a few days since at Berkely Springs,

in session at Little Rock, Ark., has re-elect-

Va., in his seventy-third year. On account of the repairs to the White House not having been completed, President Arthur took up his residence temporarily at the Soldiers' home, where a cottage

has been prepared for his use. A percor has been discovered in the redistricting law of Tennessee, which it is thought may throw out the Tennessee delegation to the next Congress. It has been suggested that the governor of Tennessee call a special session of the State legislature

for the purpose of remedying the defect. Five colored persons-Ella Moore, Joseph King, Robert Donaldson, Reddick Powell, and Simon O'Quinn-were hanged at Eastman, Ga., for the murder of James A. Harvard on August 6. The hanging was witnessed by less than 100 persons, and there was but little excitement or interest manifested. The crime for which the prisoners suffered occurred at a large negro campmeeting at Cochran. A negro named Terrapin swindled another negro in a game of cards. Marshal Harrell, with a deputy, attempted to arrest him, but was knocked down. Hadrod and killed Terrapin. Amid intense excitement the body was borne to that camp-meeting, and an immense crowd gathered. A white man was seen running through the ground, and the crowd, believing it to be Harrell, pursaed him, crying, "Kill him, "Barn the jown," etc. The fugitive took refuge Pasha: First-That, in violation of the right lings, and riddled with bullets. The woman Ella Moore led the crowd. The man who was killed proved to be a young college graduate who had just arrived at his home. His | That he continued the war despite news of name was James A. Harvard. While he was being dragged from the house, negroes who knew him declared that he had nothing to do with the killing of Terrapin, but the frantic woman urged on the crowd with the result stated. They then went into the town in search of the marshal, but were met by the citizens, who had armed themselves. A fusillade was opened on both sides, but the negroes soon took to flight, not, however, before three of their number had been killed. A large number of negroes were arrested and tried for the crime. Sixteen were sentenced to the penitentiary for life, and six were sentenced to be hanged. One of the six was

Tun National Cotton Planters' association at Little Rock resolved to bold a world's centennial cotton exposition in 1884. The association also decided to establish a planters' and farmers' mutual life insurance commany.

RIGHT REV. RODERT PAINE, D. D., senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, died a few days ago at Aberdeen, Miss., in his eighty-third year. COMMODORE HUGH Y. PURVIANCE, on the

retired list of the United States navy, died at Baltimore. Total number of yellow fever cases at Pensacola, Fla., up to the 22d, 1,970; total number of deaths, 162. The destitution and distress caused by the epidemic were re-

ported on the increase. James N. Dolph (Republican) was elected to the United States Senate by the Oregon legislature on the forty-first ballot. Mr. Dolph is a lawyer about forty-eight years old, and emigrated to Oregon from New York twenty years ago.

From Washington

SAMUEL J. TILDEN'S income tax suit came up the other day before the United States supreme court on defendant's appeal from the judgment of the New York circuit court overruling his demurrer. Upon motion of Solicitor-General Phillips, who appeared for the government, the suit was discontinued and dismissed.

ADVANCE sheets from the census office show that in the United States in 1880 there were 2,686 wool establishments, employing 161,489 hands, and turning out annually pr. dnots to the value of \$267,182,914; 1,005 cotton establishments employing 185,472 hands, and turning out products of the value of \$200,950,383; 1,005 iron and steel establish ments employing 140,978 hands, and turning out products of the value of \$236,557,685.

Tim following is a list of the more important claims filed with the board designated by Congress to audit the claims arising from the illness and death of the late President, James A. Garfield: Dr. D. W. Bliss, \$25, 000; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, \$14,700; Dr. Robert Reyburn, \$10,800; Dr. D. S. Lamb (for examination of the body at Elberon, N. J.), \$1,000; Susan A. Edson, \$10,000; Henry S. Little, receiver of the Central railroad company of New Jersey, for laying special track at Elberon and running special trains, 83,939,91,

THOMAS A. EDISON, has now taken out in all 287 patents, 154 of which have been in connection with electric lighting.

THE cost of railroad mail transportation for the last fiscal year was \$10,373,515, against \$0,703,155 for the previous year. The ncrease in mileage was 8,994 miles, or 8.9 per cent, increase. This is the greatest increase in length of railroad routes ever made in any one year, and is greater than the enlire railroad mileage in 1851. The appropria tion for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, is \$11,100,000, and the estimate for this item for 1884 is \$12,000,000. There are now more than 100,000 miles of railroad service in operation, reaching every State and Territory of the Union. The cost of the star route service during the fiscal year ended June 39, 1882, was \$5,553,849, This was \$1,403,500 loss than the cost of the service for the previous your. The estimate for all items of transportation for 1884 reaches the sum of \$25,493,-20; the appropriations for the same items the 1981 amount to \$26,041,000, showing decrease of \$547,880 in favor of 1884, includ ing the additional expense resulting from the growth and development of the postal service.

THE 118th call for the redemption of \$15. 00,000 of the five per cent, bonds has been sued by the secretary of the treasury.

Fug annual report of the second comptroller the treasury for the last fiscal year shows at the total number of claims cases settled ng the year were 20,699, representing \$3.074; number of claims received from cond, third and fourth auditors, 17,133, representing \$100,397,052; number of misellaneous claims, including soldiers' pay und bounty, 11,465, representing \$3,310,246 umber of cases not involved in present ex enditures, 3,566, representing \$366,022; num ber of contracts filed, 1,955; requisitions re corded, 12,659.

Foreign News.

Tuz German ship Constantia, Captain Kuchiken, came in collision with the steamer City of Antwerp, fourteen miles off Eddystone, England, and both vessels sunk; no

Mr. PARSEL presided at the opening of the Irish National conference in Dublin. Nearly 800 delegates were present. Mr. Egan tendered his resignation as treasurer of the Irish land league and rendered a stateent showing that £244,820 had passed rough his hands, and that there was a balnce remaining of £32,000. A scheme for the establishment of the Irish national

mgma was adopted. BECRUFFING for the new Egyptian army, to consist of 10,000 mon, has begun.

A LATER dispatch says that fourteen of the rew of the steamer City of Antwerp, sunk y collision with the ship Constantia, off Eddystone, England, were drowne i.

THE committee of the new Irish National league have adopted an address to the Irish people in substance as follows: The landlords have combined with the purpose of breaking the spirit of the tenants. The dismay which the present scale of judicial rents has created among the applicants to the land courts renders it more necessary now than ever that the tenantry should be reunited in vigilant and lawful association for the purpose of protecting themselves from injustice. The inspiration of all our struggles is to transfer all local power and patronage from privileged strangers to the hands of the people, and so fortify the people for the work of self-government.

THE English goards, who returned from Egypt, received an enthusiastic welcome from great crowds upon their arrival in

BAKER PASHA'S scheme for the reorganization of the Egyptian army has been approved by the council of ministers. Baker recommends that the field officers of one-half the regiments, battalions, batteries, etc., be British, and of the other half Egyptian.

THE following will constitute the chief counts of the indictment against Arabi in a house, and was immediately surrounded, of nations, he hoisted a white flag in Alexdragged out, beaten to death with fence pa- andria, and under cover thereof retired with his troops and gave up the city to fire and pillage. Second-That he excited the Egyptians to arm against the khedive. Thirdpeace. Fourth-With having incited civil war, devastation, massacre and pillage in Egyptian territory.

Panama advices give the following account of the recent disastrous tidal waves in that region: San Blas, a district in this State, the principal village of which is situated on a cape which runs into the Atlantic, has been visited by a series of tidal movements which did damage to life and property. The tide ran out a great distance, and on its return of the different islands of the archipelago and on the main land. The villages of Rio Coco, Isla Paloma, and Napacondi, on the islands of the same name, were swept on the islands of the same name, were swept of the child termed it "a Corn—State Yellow.

Oats—Mixed.

Oats—Mixed.

Oats—Mixed.

Oats—Mixed.

Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream.

Petroleum—Crude.

not seem very difficult to discover.

away, and more than forty persons were drowned. At Playon Grande every house was washed down, but only two persons were drowned. Playon Chico, which adjoins it, also suffered. All the produce stored at Rio Mono was swept away, but no lives were lost. At Agnili, Candi Island, where good harborage led to the chief business of the district being carried on, sixteen persons lost their lives, and several thousand dollars' worth of imported goods were swept into the sea. The villages at Rio Banana and Mosquito have also been flooded, the people left houseless and their goods destroyed.

A LONDON special dispatch says that trade in England is stagment, particularly in the iron and cotton districts, and that many

strikes are threatened. INFORMATION brought by an Indian cour er from the west coast of Vancouver's Island states that a British steamer, supposed to be named Wambe, from Hong Kong for Victoria, British Columbia, has been lost at Clooquot, forty-five miles north of Juan de Fuca Straits. The ship went to pieces. Three bodies were picked up, but no living nersons could be seen. It is supposed that several hundred passengers, to be employed on railway works, and a large amount of Chinese goods were on board.

Three Prominent Men Killed. Tutense excitement was created at Knox-ville, Tenn., by the killing in a shooting affray of three of the city's most prominent citizens—General Joseph A. Mabry, Major Thomas O'Connor and Joseph A. Mabry, affray of three of the city's most prominent citizens—General Joseph A. Mabry, Major Thomas O'Connor and Joseph A. Mabry, Jr. The diffically began in the afternoon at the fair grounds, by General Mabry attacking Major O'Connor and threatening to kill him. O'Connor replied that it was not the place to settle their differences, whereupon Mabry told him he should not live. It seems that Mabry was armed and O'Connor was not. The cause of the difficulty was an old foud about the transfer of some property from Mabry to O'Connor. Later in the afternoon Mabry sent word to O'Connor that he would hill him on sight. The next morning Major O'Connor was standing in the door of the Mechanics' National bank, of which he was president. General Mabry and another gentleman walked down Gay street, on the opposite side from the bank. O'Connor stepped into the bank, procured a shotgun, took deliberate aim at General Mabry and fried. Mabry foll dead, being shot in the left side. As he fell O'Connor fired again, the shot taking effect in Mabry's thigh. O'Connor then reached into the bank and got another shotgan. About this time Joseph A. Mabry, Jr., son of General Mabry, came rushing down the street. He was not seen by O'Connor until he was within forty feet of him, when he fired a shot from a pistol, the ball taking effect in O'Connor's breast, passing through the body near the heart. The instant Mabry fired O'Connor turned and discharged the shotgun at him, the load taking effect in young Mabry's right breast and side, and he fell pierced with twenty buckshot, and almost instantly O'Connor fell dead without a straggle. Young Mabry tried to rise, but fell back dead. The whole tragedy occurred within two minutes, and not one of the three spoke after he was shot. General Mabry land about thirty buckshot in his body. A bystander was painfully wounded in the thigh with a buckshot and mosther was wounded in the nurder of Moses Lusby and Don Lusby, father and con, where meaning from a few days previous of the nurder of Moses Lusby and Don Major Thomas O'Connor was a native of Virginia, forty-eight years old, and was president of the Muchanics' National bank of

president of the Mochanics' National bank of Knoxville, a director and stockholder of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway, and also of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Land company; was a member of the firm of Cherry, O'Connor & Co., who lease the penitentiary, and he owned the largest wagon manufactory in the South. He had large mining interests and was interested in several large milroad contracts in the Southern States. He was one of the richest men in the South, being worth nearly \$2,009,000. In politics he was prominent, being member of the National Democratic executive committee from Tennessee, General Mabry was about sixty years old and was vice-president of the Knoxville and Kentucky railroad. His son Joseph was was vice-president of the Khoxville and Kentucky railroad. His son Joseph was twenty-two years old, bad recently been elected a justice of the peace and was trying a case when the shooting began.

National Harvest Peports.

The department of agriculture at Washington reports that the average yield of our will be somewhat higher than that of last year or in 1879, and the product will be nearly as large as that of wheat, probably about 418,000,000 tushels. The average yield of rye is 14 7-10 bushels, making a crop of 20,000,000 bushels. The indicated average yield of barles is 25 bushels per acre, aggregating 45,000,000 bushels. California, New York and Wisconsin together produce more than half, or 27,000,000 bushels. The product in 1879 was 41,600,000. The prospect for buckwheat is good for a nearly average product, 11,000,000 to 12,000,00) bushels. The general average of the condition of potatoes is 81. The returns indicate a probable yield of 80 bushels per acre on a area of nearly 2,000,000 acres. The department of agriculture at Washing.

dition of possioes is 81. The returns indicate a probable yield of 80 bushels per acre on an area of nearly 2,000,000 acres.

The yield per acre of com will be reported in November. The condition averages 81, using very high in the South and comparatively low in the States of the largest production. In Illinois (with 8 per cent. decrease of area) the condition is only 72, in lown 70 and in Ohio 87. These three States produced 40 per cent. of the crop of 1879. A careful comparison of changes in area and condition indicates an average yield of 25 bushels per acre, against 28 in in 1879 and 18 last year. The average of a series of years is between 26 and 27 bushels. Nov England will produce, according to the October return, 7,000,000 to 8,000,000; the Middle States, 82,000,000; the Southern States, 340,000,000; those north of Tennesses and west of Pennsylvania, 1,250,000,000, an aggregate of 1,880,000,000. Later returns may slightly reduce but cannot materially increase this duce but cannot materially increase this stimate.

A Tragedy in a Few Words. The veil was lifted off a London in-terior at an inquest held the other day in Whitechapel, disclosing a picture to which Hogarth or Cruikshank would have failed to do justice, and from which the moral artists of to-day, who show a husband beating out his wife's rains with a chair or knocking her lown with a bottle or a poker, might fairly take a hint. The victim in this ease was a child. The story is told by a relative, who, himself drunk, still retained some of his wits. On a Tuesday night he came home about halfpast seven. On entering the room he saw his brother lying on the floor drunk, and his wife lying on the bed, with her face toward the wall, and drunk. The deceased child was lying at its father's feet, with the head toward the fender. There was a mug by the father's side, but he could not say what it contained. He woke the mother up, and Barley-Two-rowed State ... 80 @ 80 told her she ought to be ashamed to leave the child on the floor, and he then, at her request, picked the child up, when he saw blood flowing from the mouth, and discovered it was dead. The doctor deposed that "he accounted for the abrasions on the side by the child being dragged about, and it was quite possible that the injuries to the head were caused by some blunt instrument, such as a poker or flatiron. It was also possible that the child was caught up by the legs and swung round and came in contact with something. His opinion was that the child had swept away the villages built on the beaches | been struck by some blunt instrument."

Astronomers tell us that comets have heir orbits and reappear at regular intervals. Halley's comet (discovered in 1682) has reappeared five times, the last being 1836. I was a boy then, writes "Hermit," of the Troy (N. Y.) Times, but well remember the strange spectacle, for it was the first comet had ever seen. It was, however, a very inferior thing compared with the comet which appeared seven years afterward, and which was grand to a degree that almost seemed fearful. It was forty-five degrees long and the tail spread like a fan until it was at least ten degrees in breadth. For six weeks this strange spectacle was visible in the northern sky and frequently its color was so red as to awaken terror. It was, indeed, supposed by some Millerites to be a messenger to destroy the earth. Considering the enormous size of this comet what must have been its head? This question deeply interested astronomers, but it was never solved. The head was f ar beneath the horizo and hence was never seen by mort eye, but as a matter of proportion it must have been immense. The comet of 1858 was very large and attracted universal attention, and next came the "war comet," as it was called, because it appeared during the beginning of rebellion. It was certainly beautiful spectacle.

The most likely thing to become a woman-A little girl.

May the good work begun by St. Jacobs Oil continue until rheumatism and neuralgia have been banished from the earth.—Albany (N. Y.) Press and Knickerbocker.

David Davis is said to be more widely" known than any other congressman.

Gone! Inflammatory rheumatism, cured by St. Jacobs Oil. Ira Brown-Chicago Tribune.

One California orchard ships about twenty tons of peach stones every vear.

Being entirely vegetable, no particular cars is required while using Dr. Pierce's "Piers at Purgative Pellets." They operate without disturbance to the constitution, diet occupation. For sick headache, constitution, impure blood, dizziness, sour cructaons from the stomach, bad taste in mouth offices attacks, pain in region of kidner, to crual fever, bloated feeling about stomach ush of blood to head, take Dr. Pieces pellets." By druggists.

The largest steel spring ever made in the world has been rolled at Pittsburg. It is 310 feet long, six inches wide and a quarter of an inch thick.

s a bad thing, but Dr. Pierce's "Favori is a bad thing, but Dr. Plorce's "Pavor's Prescription" deserves its name. It is a certain curs for those painful maladies and weaknesses which embitter the lives of so many women. Of druggists.

Two hundred men laid 300 feet of railroad track in thirteen minutes at Burlington, Iowa. They worked at this rapid rate to avoid an injunction.

If bilious, or suffering from impurity o blood, or weak lungs and fear consumption scrofulous disease of the lungs), take Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery!" and it will cure you. By druggists.

A mean of buffaloes fourteen miles long was recently seen near Glendine, Montana.

Incomparable,
Povernegress, N. Y., May 31, 1831.
H. H. Wanners & Co.: Sirs—I suffered to years with kidney and gravel complain. The only thing that did me good was you safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I pronounitan incomparable remedy.

Cultures H. Helmes.

A company with \$500,000 capital is erecting an immense oleomargarine factory at Atlanta, Ga.

Ladies, send 25c, to Strawbridge & Clothier. Sthand Market sts. Philadelphia, and receive their Fashion Quarterly for six months. New music and 1,000 engravings in each number

Coak trees are now growing from seed imported into California from Spain in 1862.

MINGHAN'S PEPTONIZED BERF TONIC, the only Alexandary of book containing its entire ma-preparation of book containing its entire ma-ferivers properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining proper-ties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspopsia, nor-yous prestration, and all forms of general de-idity also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prestration, overwork or scute disease, particularly if resulting from sulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., propers., N. 7. Sold by druggists

Deacon Smith buys Carboline, the dealored petroleum hair renewer and restorer, ad since its improvement, recommends it o all his friends as the perfection of ell hair reparations.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, auto.

abugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. Tea.

THE MAD. NEW YORK. Beef cattle, good to prime, lw 12 @ 1/ Calves, com'n to prime veals 8 @ 4/4@ 5 % @ 65/4@

AMBRIANNES AND AND ADDRESS AND	11 11 2
Hogs-Live 8	(a) 814
Dressed, city 25	(0) 10
Flour-Ex. St., good to fancy 4 55	(o 6 80
West, good to choice 4 65	@ 8 75
William A Trad to choice 4 co	
Wheat—No. 2 Red 1 10	@ 1 12
No. 1 White 1 10	@ 1 11
Rye-State 77	(6) 77
Barley-Two-rowed State 81	60 81
Corn-Ungrad, West, mixed. 80	(a) 84
Yellow Southern 87	(0) 57
Oats-White State 52	60 52
Addis-trille Galler,	
Mixed Western 87	@ 43
Hay-Med. to ch. Timothy 70	@ 90
Straw-No. 1, Ryo 60	@ 60
Hops-State, 1881, choice 63	(0) 65
Pork-Mess, new, for export 21 70	6021 90
Lard-City Steam	(012 75
Refined 13 00	@13 00
Petroleum—Crude	400 774
Refined 8	(0) 814
Butter-State Creamery 82	(d) 36
Dairy 20	(0) 23
West, Im. Creamery, 20	(0 2)
Factory. 15	(0) 18
Cheese-State Factory 8	(ii 12)4
Skima 2	60 6
Western 5	@ 12
Eggs-State and Pean 29	@ 2014
Potntoes-L. I., bbl 2 50	@ 2 75
BUFFALO.	
Steers-Good to Choice 5 25	@ 5 20
Lambs-Western 4 75	(a) 5 25
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