The First Day's Race Resulted in No Contest. Rules of the Race.

"No race" was the result of the first day's competition between the Vigilant and the Valkyrie at New York. The greatest fleet of boats that ever passed the Narrows went through on its way to the Hook Thursday morning to accompany the great racers in their international race from the Sandy Hook Lightship for the American cup. Almost every place within 500 miles of New York were represented by one or more York were represented by one or more boats and every one had aboard all it could hold comfortably. Thousands of enthusi-astic persons had a delightful day's outing, but the first effort to pull off the international race was a failure.

tional race was a failure.

This was mainly due to lack of wind, but Americans saw Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie, the pride of Great Britain, sail past the Vigilant, the pride of America, and were compelled to acknowledge that the English boat had outgeneraled the American at every point. When the wind held steadily the Vigilant held her own; but when it became a drifting match, the Val yrie Igained the advantage. Throughout the contest, it was more of a drifting match than a race. The wind at no time reached the dignity of asailing breeze. The race was postponed.

THE SECOND DAY.

On Saturday the second attempt was made and resulted in a race to a finish be

made and resulted in a race to a finish made and resulted in a race to a finish between the Vigilant and Valkyrie, of the series for the American cup and was won by the Vigilant. The day was a beautiful one and although the wind at times was a trifle light, the sport was fine and everyone, especially Americans, felt satisfied. Thursday's scene so far as the fleet is con

Thursday's scene so far as the fleet is concerned, was repeated. But on Saturday there was a pretty finish and all attending demonstrations of enthusiasm consequent upon a native boat scoring a victory.

When the Vigilant, riding the waves like a victor unapproached, drew near the finish line with all sails spread, leading the English crack by two miles, all the craft in the vicinity of Sandy Hook drew up in line and screamed her welcome that could be heard miles away to the mainland. Her gallant race is detailed below.

Following is the official summary of the race:

Following is the official summary of the race:

Course—15 miles to windward.

Boat. Start, Finish, Elap's'd.C'rr'ct d time. time

or the highest p, was a mile from the lightship; at 3:29 she had begun to pass the excursion steamers, which were drawn up i time and saluted her as she sped by to the line, a w meer in 7 minutes 47 seconds.

CONDITIONS OF THE RACE.

CONDITIONS OF THE RACE.

The racing rules, time allowance and system of measurement of the New York Yach: Club shall govern, with the proviso that any excess o load water line over 85 feet shall be counted double in calculating the sailing length, and also that the load water line length shall not exceed 86.7 feet. Best three out of five races, outside of headlands, over course each thirty nautical miles in length and with a time limit of six hours.

miles in length and with a time time vershours.

The first, third and fifth races shall be to the windward or to the leeward and return. The second and fourth-races shall be around an equilateral triangle, one leg (and the first if the wind permit) being to windward. One day shall intervene between each racing day. A race postponed or not finished within the time limit shall be decided before the next race in the series is 'taken up.

finished within the time limit shall be decided before the next race in the series is taken up.

The races will be started off Sandy Hook lightship, the preparatory signal being made at 11:15 a m., and the start (from a signal gun) at 11:25. But if on the day of the race to windward or leeward the course cannot be laid from the lightship then the race will be started at about 11:45 from some point further out at sea.

The Regatta Committee shall have discretionary power to declare the race off in case of fog. They may also, on account of other weather conditions postpone the start or declare the race off for the day, provided that both yachts are sent.

In case of serious accident to either yacht, prior to the starting signal she shall have sufficient time to repair before being required to start; if accident occur during the race, she shall have sufficient time to repair before being required to start; if accident occur during the race, she shall have sufficient time to repair before being required to start; if accident occur during the race, she shall have sufficient time to repair before being required to start in the next race.

Manual power only shall beused in work.

race.

Manual power only shall be used in working the competing yachts.

INTERESTING RAILROAD FIGURES.

ANTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION STATISTICS

FOR A YEAR.

The fifth statistical report of the Interstate Commerce commission has just been submitted for the year ended June 30.

submitted for the year ended June 30. 1892. The total railway mileage of the country was 171,563.52, being an increase during the year of 3,160.78 miles, the smallest for a number of years.

The total number of employes in the service of railways was 821.414, being an increase of 37,130 over the previous year. The capitalization of the 162,337.70 miles covered by the report was \$10,226,747,134. The total number of pssengers carried was 560,958,211. The gross earnings were \$1,714,67,343. The operating expenses were 0780,997,996.

The number of railway employes killed

171, 407,343. The operating expenses were 0780,997,996.

The number of railway employes killed was 2,554, being less than the number killed during the previous year. The number of employes injured however was in excess of the number injured during the previous year, being 28,267. The number of passengers killed was largely in excess of the number killed during the previous year, being 376 in 1892 as against 293 in in 1891, while the total number of passengers injured was 3,277 in 1892 as against 2972 in 1891. Most of the casualties to employes resulted from coupling.

and 30 fresh cases and 21 deaths in Paler-

LATER NEWS WAIFS.

WASHINGTON.
A communication from the Secretary the Treasury was presented to the senate increasing an estimate submitted as to the cost of deportation of Chinese. The communication states that the steamship companies have increased their rate for steerage passengers from \$35 to \$51, so that the total cost of deporting Chinese would be \$7,300. cost of deporting Chinese would be \$7,300, 000 and the sum required for the current fiscal year would be \$800,000.

Mrs. Cleveland has entirely recovered her health. She attended a theatre party dur-ing the last week. Almost her only wish now is to spend the autumn in her country house and the change will be made shortly. Baby Esther is flourishing.

There was a still further reduction in the net gold reserve of the treasury Saturday the figures being \$89.152,256, about a halt million lower than it was in June last when it touched the lowest point in its history to that time. The currency balance, however shows an increase and on Saturday it stood at \$16.931.447 at \$16,231,447.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL The national bank of Kansas City, which failed during the past summer has opened its doors for business.

The Safe Deposit Trust and Banking Company of Nashville, Tenn., made a gen-eral assignment of all its property (Saturday night. Inability to realize on assets assigned as the cause. The assets \$204,056.57 and liabilities about \$204,000.

CRIMES AND PENALTIES. CHIMES AND PENALTIES.
At Hartford, Conn., John Cronin, a laborer, for an unknown reason shot and in stantly killed Albert Skinner, a joiner, who leaves a widow and two children.

Late Thursday night John Wadwood, being refused a drink at a Livingstone, Ill., saloon, shot and killed Perry Reynolds, the proprietor, and his bartender John Dic son and wounded the latter's father. CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The employes of the idle Warren iron mill at Warren, O., have been notified to seek work elsewhere as it is not likely to resume work for a long time.

The South steel mills of Scranton, Pa., have resumed work em; loying 800 men. The Pottstown, Pa., Iron Company has issued a notice reducing the puddlers to \$3

Chess, Cook & Co.'s rolling mill at Braddock, Pa., resumed operations employing

150 hands, The East Stroudsburg, Pa., glass works have resumed work with non-union men,

after three month's idleness.

POREIGN.

At Barcelona, Spain, Pallas, the anarchist who threw the bomb at Capt, Gen. de Campos and staff, was executed by being shot in the back by a squad of soldiers. Pallas showed no sign of flinching and met death orevely. orovely. A newly built house in the town of Roost, Russia, collapsed, killing 37 persons.

The American Express Company has tendered its service for free transportation of donations of all kinds to the Louisians torm sufferers. At the New York State Democratic con-

rention, in session at Saratoga, the following ticket was nominated by acclamation Secretary of State, Cord Meyer, of Queen county; Comptroller, Frank Campbell, o Steuben county (renominated); Treasurer Steuben county (renominated); Treasurer, Hugh Duffy, of Courtland county; Attorney Jeneral, Simon W. Rosendale, of Albany renominated); State Surveyor, Martin Schench, of Rensselaer county (renominated); Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, Isaac H. Mannard, of Nam Yang, Citt. Isaac H. Maynard, of New York City

The Republican State convention of New York met at Syracuse and nominated the fork met at syractase and nontinated the following ticket: Secretary of State, Gen eral John Palmer, of Albany; Comptroller Iames A Roberts, of Buffalo; Treasurer, Addison Colvin, of Warren country; Attorney General, Theodore Han cock. of Syramse; State engineer, Campbell W. Adams. of Onei da.

The Massachusetts Republican Conven ion at Boston Saturday nominated Freder-ck I. Greenhalge for governor, re-nominat-sd Lieut. Gov. Wolcott, Sceretary of State William M. Olin and Auditor John W Kimball and named Col. Henry M. Phillips for State Treasurer and H. M. Knowlto

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN,

Maturing Vegetation Greatly Aided in the Middle Atlantic States. The weekly crop report issued by the Weather Bureau states that the week has been cooler than usual in all sections with the exception of the cotton region I and the lower Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys. Freezing temperature occurred during the week in the northern and central Rocky mountain regions, the upper Missouri valley and in Minnesota, while frosts were general in the districts east of the Mississippi northward to the Object and the regions of the Mississippi northward to the Object and the second support of the Mississippi northward to the Object and the second support of the Mississippi northward to the Object and the second support of the Mississippi northward to the Object and the second support of the Mississippi northward to the Object and the second support of the Mississippi northward to the Object and the second support of the Mississippi northward to the Object and the second support of the Mississippi northward to the Object and the second support of the Mississippi northward to the Object and the Second support of the Mississippi northward to the Object and the Mississippi northward to the Mississippi north

general in the districts east of the Mississippi northward to the Ohio valley and Northern Virginia.

There was decidedly lees than the usual amount of rain from the upper Ohio valley and lake region eastward to the Atlantic coast from Eastern Texas to the south Atlantic coast, except in the Southern portions of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, where the rainfall was excessive. Over the western portions of the Carolinas, Southern Virginia, the lower Ohio Valley and generally to the westward of the Mississippi the rainfall has been excessive.

In the middle Atlantic states the past week has been very favorable for maturing crops and for the work of securing the same and the absence of heavy rains, with generally fair weather over the greater portion of the cotton region has been very favorable for cotton picking, which is now being rapidly pushed. Wheat seeding has 1rogressed favorably, and wheat that has ecune up is looking well.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

The Scourge Is Now Doing Its Deadlicst Work in Italy.

At St. Petersburg between October 3 and 5, 106 new cases of cholera and 38 deaths were registered. Twenty fresh cases and six deaths were reported in Moscow between September 20 and Ooctober 4.

Ou Friday there were five fresh cases of cholera and three doct.

AWFUL LOSS OF LIFE

Over Two Thousand Lives Lost In a Southern Storm.

A TALE OF DESTRUCTION

From Louisiana That Rivals the Stories of Wholesale Losses of Life by Flood and Earthquake in the Orient.

The great storm between New Orleans and Mobile last week has passed and the loss of life, to say nothing of the destruction of property, is tremendous. From Bayou Cook, the great oyster field which leads to the gulf, it is reported that the settlements of the fishermen have been completely demolished and that the loss of life has reached the appalling figure of

Grand Isle, a summer resort, lying in the gulf, is said to have been utterly destroyed, and it is known that the loss of life is large. Many people were there spending the season. The hotel and the two long rows of cottages which constituted the resort are no

more.

In the parish of Plaque Mine the villages of Bohemia, on the Mississippi, and Shell Beach, on Lake Borgue, were wiped cut and at least four lives lost in each place. On both sides of the river the sugar, rice and orange crops suffered a great deal of damage, and on the west side the loss of life is reported to layer been great. It is feared reported to have been great. It is feared that the grand total will pale into insignifi-cance the number of deaths reported from the storm which recently devastated the

Atlantic Coast.

At Grand Bay, Ala, four churches were destroyed and the churches at Scranton suffered a like fate. Houses have been scattered, crops ruined, and desolation appears on every hand.

Train crews arriving at New Orieans on the Grand Island road, report the track covered with debris in which dead bodies are profusely intermingled, and one of the passengers asserts that he counted no less than 87 bodies on his journey to the city from that part of the destroyed district. The country throughout is a scene of wreck and dewastation.

Tony Negovitch, one of the survivors, reports that 87 bodies had open found there upto the time of leaving, and from information voiunteered by other arrivals, it is estimated that 300 people perished on Barvou Cook and in that section of the country.

The deaths at other points all the way

The deaths at other points all the way from Bayou Cook to Grand Isle and Chen-ere, will swell the total to more than 1,200, according to the best information now ob-

according to the best information now obtainable.

At Grand Bayou not less than 26 perished. It is learned that the loss of life on Bosario and Linion Islands has been greater. No definite information has yet been received from Grand Island. The tracks are completely washed away, and as there is no communication by telegraph, it is impossible to verify the report that there has been great loss of life at that point. The houses on Grand Isle are built on a ridge that runs through the middle of the island and as many of them are sheltered by the trees, it is difficult to calculate what the result of the storm has been. There are only about 200 residents on the island, and no one has arrived from there.

OVER 600 LOST ON ONE ISLAND.

one has arrived from there.

OVER 600 LOST ON ONE ISLAND.

From the meager details at hand it is highly probable that the greatest destruction to life occurred at Cheniere; a settlement of 1,400 people, mostly fishermen, on the mainland, west of Grand Island. Here the wind and waves dealt out death in an appailing manner. Bedies and wreckage are strewn everywhere and the pictures from descriptions by one or two refugees are heartrending. The loss of life there is variously estimated at from 500 to 800.

A HARROWING TALLE OF WOR.

variously estimated at from 500 to 800.

Matthew Schurb, of Goldsboro, just opposite New Orleans, was one of the survivors of the Cheniere calamity, and arrived Wednesday morning, bringing with him a harrowing story of his experiences and the loss of life. Mr. Schurb went to the Island about four weeks ago with George Thompson and a negro bricklayer named Louis Roberts for the purpose of constructing a school house.

Roberts for the purpose of constructing a school house. Schurb on Sunday night had an experience severe enough to turn a man's hair gray, and when he reached New Orleans on Wednesday morning he showed the result of the peril he had been through. He was almost naked; what clothes he had were torn into shreds, his face was brused and he had not yet recovered from the excitement he had undergone and the frightful scenes of death he had witnessed. He estimates that the loss of life on Grand Isle and Cheniere, Caminaca and in the Grand Lake, Adams, Cook Chaicn and Trister Bayou settlements will reach 800. When he left Cheniere Island he counted but five houses standing out of a total of about 300, while the land was covered with corpsex.

standing out of a total of about 200, while the land was covered with cornsex.

The wind beg 'n to blow hard on Sunday evening and at 7 o'clock it had reached the proportions of a hurricane. From that time on it continued to increase in velocity and as it increased the waves covered the land and got into the houses of hundreds of residents of the island. By 9 o'clock there was an average depth of five feet of water, and at midnight a depth of 8 feet of water, and at midnight a depth of 8 feet of water, while the current was as swift as the Mississippi rice; when that mighty torrent is bank full. No person could stand up against it.

As the wind increased the houses began to go to pieces. The wind picked the roofs off as though they had been shaved from rafters with a great carving knife. One by one the houses were torn down, crushing the occupants as they fell. Schurb, Thompson and the negro bricklayer were in a house in which there were fully 25 people, all huddled together and terror stricken at the mighty agony of the elements. Suddenly there was a fearful racking of timbers and the roof caved in burying nearly every one of the party, only Schurb and the bricklayer escaping.

Schurb clung to some floating debris until he saw a light twinkling in a house. He broke away from the timber and swam to the house and was admitted. He had hardly entered when the structure went to pieces, developed the same than the content of the party stayed until 4 o'clock in the morning, when the wind began to abate.

The negro bricklayer managed to reach a pole to which fishing smacks are usually tied, and clung to it during the whole terrible night, finally being saved. Thompson was lost sight of and was probably drowned.

The negro bricklayer managed to reach a pole to which fishing smacks are usually being rapidly pushed. Wheat seeding has tome up is looking well.

WORLID'S FAIR ATTENDANDS
The following are the official figures for the paid admissions to the fair:
May (month). 1,050,037
June (month). 2,769,263
August (month). 3,556,266
September (month). 4,668,403
August (month). 3,556,266
September (month). 4,668,403
August (month). 1,108,203
The total attendance for the past week is
The following are month of the waves washed over him that were mountain high, but he and the woman and her babe clung tenaciously to the limbs for support, and saved themselves from being wallows themselves from being around them. The wind was highest about with the wave wash in the ward was united to clock when it was blowing with only moderate velocity, finally dying out to a light breeze.

Total. 15,778,293
The total attendance for the past week is is 1,042 000.

Anned men will accompany every train hauling express or mail cars from Chicago to any point east, weat or south in future.

indiscriminate confusion, where they had been thrust by the mighty rush of waters. Ruined chimneys suggested strickers hearths; furniture, bedding, clothes, stoves, kitchen utensils and other household goods were scattered in promiscous confusion wherever the vision was able to reach, and here, there and every where were the ghastly faces of corpses turned upward to the peaceful skies now bright, and bearing no traces of the terrible night.

Many of the men, women and children had lived through the night, but, mortally wounded and without anything to quench their thirst and no medical assistance at hand, had given up the struggle. There were broken arms and legs; bruised and battered bodies, faces slashed out of all human resemblance. Many a pile of debris was the temporary vrave of a family.

debris was the temporary crave of a family
Chenicre lies across from Grand Isle and
is separated from the island by Chenicre
bay. Its head is stuck out in the guif and
when the storm came up the mighty wives
of the ocean washed over the face of
stric en land and swept everything before
them. Chenicre was even more thickly
settled than Grand Isle. It was the
home of fishermen and storekeepers, and it
comprised a colony of 1,400 souls, with
churches and schools and evidences of
nodern civilization. Nearly all its residents
were white people, the Spanish race largely
predominating.

Scores of bodies had already begun to
show signs of decomposition. Under the
circumstances, for the safety of the rest of
the colony, it became necessary
to take
prompt steps to bury those who had lost
their lives. The living were immediately
organized for a worz of duty and charity.
Prefer was no time to build coffins. If there
had been there were no tools with which to

organized for a work of duty and charity. Phere was no time to build coffins. If there had been there were no tools with which to construct them, no boards that could be nailed together as receptacles for the bodies lying everywhere; so the living merely hunted up spades and commenced the work of digging ditches in which to deposit the remains. Mr. Schurb assisted in the work and interred not less than 50 persons in a few hours some of them having not a mark upon their persons to show what had caused death; others were badly lacerated.

PEOPLE PERISHING IN THE MARSES.

Bebe Rando proved himself a hero. He was the head of a family that, besides himself consisted of his write and two children. Their house had been torn to pieces by the hurricane, and they were in immediate peril of losing their lives. Just about this time the Weever had parted from her moorings and was sweeping down past the Cheniere

the Weber had parted from her moorings and was sweeping down past the Cheniere with the tide. Many planks had been blown rom her and were dritting ashore. Randc warm about in the water until he gathered utflicent to make an improvised raft with his raft he succeeded in saving himself and family from a watery grave or worse leath.

death.

It will never be known how many were lost in the storm. The mighty wavesswept with such irresistible force over the land and at such a depth that it is possible that many bosies and perhaps many who were still living, were carried into the marshes. Unless steps are taken immediately toorgan ze relief parties it is not unlikely that many will perish from starvation and thirst. The waves destroyed all the provisions on the Cheniere Island. The result is that fresh water is so scarce that it is not sufficient to relieve the thirst of the hundreds that are without anything to eat, and

instant The waves desiry earli the provisions on the Cheniere Island. The result is that fresh water is so scarce that it is not sufficient to relieve the thirst of the hundreds that are without anything to eat, and scarcely anything to wear.

\$1,000,000 Loss Kear Mobile.

A dispatch from Mobile says: Reports of damage by the storm are coming in slowly. Railroad,-hipping and mills are the heavies losers, the amountaggregating nearly \$1,000.

One The loss of human life cannot be estimated. On Farmers Island only two farm houses are standing out of a total of 23.

These towns and settlements extend along the Mississippi from Pointe a la Hache, 45 miles below New Orleans, to the Gulf of Bayou Barstara and the oyster reefs between there and the mouth of the Mississippi and on the island stretching from the Mississippi and the mainland at Cheniere Caminada, Bay St. Lodis and Pearl River are in Mississippi.

The pecuniary damage, while heavy, is not so large as might be expected, as the sugar plantations and the richer positions of Plaquemine parish were not worsted by the storm, and it was the smaller farms and fishing settlements which suffered most. The damage is estimated as iollows:

New Orleans \$300,000; Plaquemine, parish, house, etc., \$600,000; orange crop, \$250,000; shipping, schooners, luggers, etc., \$250,000; shipping, schooners fluggers, etc., \$250,000; shipping, schooners fluggers, etc., \$250,000; shipping, schooners, luggers, etc., \$250,000; shipping, schooners,

LATER DETAILS.

The latest advices from New Orleans are as follows:—As the news from the outlying and exposed points on the gulf comes in the great storm of Saturday night is shown to have been the most destructive of human life that ever occurred in this country Only Johnstown's terrible flood exceeds it in horror. As the figures now stand it is believed nearly 2,000 persons have been drowned or crushed by falling houses, and the property loss will reach about \$5,000,000.

Half the population of the region over which the hurricane swept is dead. Everthing is wrecked. One house in 10 is stand-

which the hurricane swept is dead. Everthing is wrecked. One house in 10 is standing, and the surviving population is left in the most destitute situation, without food or even clothing, for the most of them were sleeping in bed when their houses were crushed by the wind or the waves.

The deaths so far reported are as follows:
Cheniere Caminada, 820, fishermen from the settlement at sea in their boats, 240; Bayou Cleallon, 49; Oyster Bayou, 23; Bayou Clook, 43; Bird Island, 53; Smon Island, 16; Bosario Island, 16; Razor Island, 16; St. Walo, 25; All Maleys, Adams bay, 290; fishing camp around Daisy postoffice, 20. Grand Bayou, 26; Tropical Bend, 10; Pass A'Loutre, 40. Pointe al a Hache, 5; Grand Farlite, 6; Bartholomy, 7; Fort St. Phillip, 6; Hospital bay, 8; Shell Beach, 12; Grand Bank, 8; Grand Isle, 10; Curas, 3; Point Pleasant, 5; Sixty-Mile Point, 3; Devil's Flat, 1; Bolivar Point, 2; Happy Jack, 2; Nicholls postoffice, 3; Faitulings, 2; B'Cosses, 5; Stock Fleths, 1, Quarantine, 2; Eadsport, 1; Pearl River, 1; near Point Pleasant, 2; Bay St. Louis, 2; Back Bay, 2; lost on Webre, 20; lost on the bose or at sea, 45. Total 1,656.

THE DEATH LIST GROWS.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

It Shows an Increase of \$834,793 for the Mo th Just closed.

The pub ic debt statement issned a few days ago shows the net increase of the public debt, less cash in the treasury, during the month of September to have been \$834,793. The interest-bearing debt increased \$150,000; the debt on which interest has received stime maturity degreesed. state of the debt of which therest has ceased since maturity decreased \$60,-770, and the debt bearing no interest increase: \$487,136. There was a reduction of \$408,277 in the cash balance of the Treasury. The interest bearing debt is \$535,037,-740; the debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,984,770, and the debt bearing no interest \$1,71,362,861, a total debt. since maturity, \$1.984,770, and the debt bearing no interest \$374,364 264, a total debt of \$961,386,775. The certificates and Treas-ury noise offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury amount to \$570,225, \$63, an increase during the month of \$4, 610,482,

363, an increase during the month of \$4,*
560,482.

The gold reserve to day stands at \$93,582,
172 and the net cash balance at \$13,293,461;
the total cash balance in the treasury September 30 being \$106,875,653, lagainst \$107,285,910 on Alugust 31.

The comparative statement of receipts and expenditures of the United States as of the States and expenditures of the United States as of sisued to-day, shows the total receipts for September, 1886, to have \$12,287,275 and the capt of the United States and the capt of the United States and the capt of the United States as of the United States and the capt of the United States and the capt of the United States and the capt of the theorem of the United States and the capt of the United States and the capt of the United States and the capt of t

THE time when we most need faith is when God's hand is not in sight.

MARKETS PITTSBURG.
THE WHOLESALE PRICES ARE GIVEN BELOW ### Company | Co

BUTTER—Elgin Creamery
Fancy Creamery
Fancy Country roll.
Low grade & cooking.
CHESSE—Ohio, new.
New York, new.
Wisconsin Swiss.
Limburger (Fall make). Limburger (Fall make)... 11

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

APPLES—Fancy, & bbl... 2 50

Fair to choice, & bbl... 2 50

GRAPES—Concord, pony b'sk. 8

Delaware, pony basket... 10

Catawba, pony basket... 12

Niagara, pony basket... 12

Niagara, pony basket... 12

PEACHES, per crate... 1 25

PEARS per bbl... 2 00

BEANS—

N Y & M(new)Beans & bbl... 195

Lima Beans, ... 44

POTATOES—

Fancy & bu... 60

Sweet, per bbl... 2 00

CABBAGE—per hundred... 3 00

CABBAGE—per hundred.

FOULTIN FTC.

Live chickens & pr.

Live Ducks & pr.

Live Turkeys & b.

Dressed chickens & lb.

Dressed ducks & b.

Dressed turkeys & b.

EGGS—Pa & Ohio fresh.

FEATHERS—

EXTRa live Geese & b.

Mixed.

MISCHANOUS.

| TALLOW-Country, \(\frac{1}{2} \) b. \(\frac{4}{2} \) city \(\frac{1}{2} \) city \(\frac{1}{2} \) d. \(\frac{7}{2} \) 7 00 \ 7 25 \\
Timothy prime \quad \qu FLOUR—
WHEAT—No. 2. Red.
CORN—No. 2, Mixed.
OATS—No. 2, White
BUTTER—Creamery Extra.
EGGS—Pa., Firsts. \$1 90@\$3 75

Libby Prison in 1865.

"I have been a sufferer from chronic fiarrhoea ever since I came out of Libby Prison in 1865 and at times it was very serie and my last attack of it lasted me over fix weeks furning which time I tried all the cemedies I had previously used and had several doctors treat me for the same but nothing would stop it. I was induced to try a bottle of Thurston's Blackberry Cordial and after using less than half a bottle was relieved and am once more regular. Thanks to your Cordial, I cheerfully recommend it to all the "old boys" who are troubled with that dreaded disease or anyone else for summer complaints. This testimony is unsolicited.— Your truly, J. L. Styron, Traveling Salesman."

Thurston's Blackberry Cordial is prepared

Salesman. '
Thurston's Blackberry Cordial is prepared by Thurston Chemical Co., Grand Rapids,

The first law degree is believed to have been conferred by the University of Paris in 1149.

A wonderful stomach corrector—Beecham's Pills. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.



KNOWLEDGE

RNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and 81 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

PN U 41

THE KIND THAT CURES



Scrofula and Salt Rheum A BLOOD PURIFIER THAT CURES.

ANA SABARARILLA CO.,

GENTLIMEN: —I hereby certify that I have been differed for over \$2.5 years with Secondary the continued of the continued

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA o all who wish a Blood Purifier that Cures. Yours very truly, PHELPS S. WELLS. Pt. Jackson, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. GENTS:—Mr. Wells is well-known in this section and his statement is true.

Respectfully, IRA A. SMITH,
Nicholville, N. Y.

Druggist.

Dana Sarsaparilla Co.. Belfast, Maine.



\$50.00 a day made by active agents selling our machines. Wanted, agents to sell the Best Typewriter in the world; exclusive territory given. Address N. TYPEWRITER CO. Boston, Mass. "Mothers"

FRIEND" MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY,

Colvin, Ls., Dec. 2, 1886.—My wife used MOTHER'S FRIEND before her third confinement, and says she would not be without it for hundreds of dollars. DOCK MILLS.

Sent by express on receipt of price, \$1,50 per bot ile. Book "To Mothers" mailed free.

**BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,

OR SALE SYALL ORUGEISTS.

ATLANTA, GA.

SOLD] ONCE AG.

Halting Heroes 'Neath t March i Grant is Sheridar Sherman Many ot

Where to Sounded As the contract Charged Logan, Custer, Hooker, And o'e Formed Strove i And our As with

Hold the Hold the Hold the

Crawford. to Brig-G we were t Anyway, and told

A Forgott

I was s to this da I escaped men, as it their terri I had r short time over I wa there, and except th I reach er's Briga and dism with the al's tent, him busy and stopp when who find that Vision of by the terbrain. V

from Gen ton, but I member a "You I him to w "Yes," I salute With my to mount, message i

from a pr

Said I,

Crawford have and have don quarters which on take som about I sing an in General's specimen by trade, and regin he had in before the disorder

General l mean for house de "I cer With threw th General whip hi General.

But tl tional 7

Landlone this We Am the figu