

LATE TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS

BOTH FROM HOME AND ABROAD.

What is Going On the World Over Important Events Briefly Chronicled.

Central Labor and Industrial. The New York Iron and Steel Works Wheeling, W. Va., which has been idle several months, have resumed in full, employing about 600 hands.

The Wilson woolen mill at Trenton, N. J., resumed work, its 800 employees having accepted 10 per cent. reduction.

At Cincinnati, President Ingalls, of the Big Four railroad has issued an order reducing all salaries of \$5,000 or over 20 per cent, and all under \$5,000 and over \$3,000, 10 per cent, but no salary shall be less than \$600.

The Reading, Pa., Iron Company, which employs about 2,000 men, has made a 5 per cent cut in wages. Puddling drops to \$3.25. The tube works shut down and 700 men are idle.

The great coal miners' strike in England is practically ended, more than 60,000 miners in South Wales returning to work.

The Flint and Pere Marquette road, in Michigan, has reduced all salaries of employees who receive over \$50 a month 10 per cent, and those of the President and General Manager 15 per cent.

All the Middletown, Conn., paper mills and tobacco factories have resumed operations giving work to 1,400 men.

Cholera Advises

Berlin.—Two fresh cases of Asiatic cholera were reported in this city. Both were caused by the drinking of city water. The newspapers demand that the city water works at Stralun on the Spree be closed, as they are generally believed to be infected.

Advices from the cholera districts of Galicia show a better condition of affairs, the number of new cases being much lessened. The reports from Hungary are not at all satisfactory, and indicate that the epidemic is growing in virulence.

The New York "World" prints a list of 20 banks which have resumed business, also a list of about 50 manufacturing establishments which have resumed operations since August 13.

The West Side bank, St. Paul, Minn., which closed its doors August 4, reopened for business.

The State National Bank, the last one of Denver's six suspended national banks, opened its doors again. The Commercial National will resume again in a few days.

The Queen City bank, Buffalo, N. Y., when suspended several weeks ago, resumed business.

Washington News.

The report that the President was recently operated on for the removal of a cancerous growth in the mouth is discredited by all the members of the official family approached on the subject, including Private Secretary Thurber and two members of the cabinet who declined to permit the use of their names.

President Cleveland and family returned to Washington Monday night.

As a result of last Monday's storm New York's fish supply has cut been off and prices have doubled.

Over 1,100 pensioners have been suspended in the Philadelphia district.

BEYOND OUR BORDERS.

A fire at Marseilles, France, caused a loss of 2,000,000 francs and left 200 people homeless.

A SUNDAY CLOSING Muddle.

Judge Goggin Overrules the Closing Motion Although He Is Two Associates on the Bench Sustain It.

The hearing of the decision on the motion to dissolve the injunction granted by Judge Stein, restraining the directors from closing the World's Fair gates to the public on Sunday, was interrupted at Chicago by an unprecedented move by Judge Goggin, Judge Dunne and Brentano had united in a decision dissolving Judge Stein's injunction keeping the Fair open.

Judge Goggin dissented, and after Judge Dunne had given the majority report in court, Judge Goggin refused to heed the advice of his associates to allow the majority to rule, entered an order overruling the motion to dissolve the injunction and refused ex-Judge Moran's request to set a date for hearing a motion to vacate that order.

Shortly after court opened Judges Brentano and Dunne induced Judge Goggin to leave the bench and a conference was held. Judges Brentano and Dunne then returned to the bench and announced that Judge Goggin no longer desired them to sit with him. They thereupon retired with considerable suppressed feeling. Judge Goggin promptly entered an order overruling the motion to dissolve the injunction. The scene in court was exciting in the extreme. Attorneys stood upon chairs and crowded about the bar eager to catch every word. Amidst all of the confusion, with bailiffs loudly pounding the bench in a vain effort to restore order, Judge Goggin vigorously insisted that his minute clerk should enter the order in conformity with his verbal opinion, and this was done. No record was made to correspond with the decision of Judges Dunne and Brentano, and as a result the only order now standing in the case permits the gates of the exposition to remain open on Sunday.

A storm at Chautauque, N. Y., caused a loss of thousands of dollars to the Assembly in the way of wrecked grounds.

BANK RESUMPTIONS.

Many Reported From Different Parts of the Country.

A telegram from Washington says: The following national banks, which recently suspended payment, have been permitted to reopen their doors for business: The State national bank of Denver, Col.; the Louisville city national bank, of Louisville, Ky.; the Merchants' bank of Louisville, Ky.; the First national bank of Ashland, Wis., and the First national bank of Platteville, Wis.; the German national bank of Denver, Col.; the First national bank of Canon City, Col.

At Minneapolis, the Bank of New England, which suspended about a month ago, has resumed business.

At San Francisco the People's home savings bank, which closed its doors June 23, opened for business.

A statement issued by the national banks of Kansas City shows that since the height of the financial flurry, which was reached on June 19, the deposits have increased \$2,000,000.

The First national bank of Dubuque, Ia., the First national bank of Grand Rapids, Col.

The American national bank of Omaha, Neb.; the American national bank of Nashville, Tenn.

The First national bank of Mankato, the National Citizens' bank of Mankato, the Mankato national bank, all of Mankato, Minn.

THE WORLD'S HARVEST.

Uncle Sam Next to Russia Will Have the Most Breadstuffs to Export.

The estimates of the harvests of the world which are prepared annually by government officials of Austria were given out at Vienna.

The estimate yield for North America is 382,000,000 bushels of wheat, 24,333,000 bushels of rye and 1,800,000,000 bushels of corn.

The Hungarian minister of agriculture estimates the world's production of wheat this year at 2,279,000,000 bushels against the official average of 2,260,000,000 bushels for the last ten years.

The deficits to be filled by the importing countries will require 370,000,000 bushels. The surplus available in exporting countries to satisfy this demand is 378,960,000 bushels.

The world's production of rye is given as 483,000,000 bushels. The production of wheat and the deficit (amount needed above the domestic supply) in each importing country is given:

Table with columns: Name, Product in Bushels, Deficit. Lists countries like Great Britain, France, Italy, etc.

THE DEATH LIST GROWING.

Estimated That 600 Lives Were Lost in The Fearful Southern Storm.

The latest estimate of the loss of life by the great storm along the Atlantic coast, made up principally of unofficial reports, is 600, the majority being on the Sea Islands. Over 18,000 people are homeless.

They are destitute of food and clothing and have no means of getting either. Much suffering is the result, and relief must come from the country at large.

The long staple cotton crop has met with severe injury, and the estimates are that where in former years Charleston received 10,000 bales of Sea Island cotton, this year she will do well to get 3,000 bales.

From Biscoff's place on the Edisto river two negroes floated to Jacksonville on top of their shanty. They report that all the negroes on the place in the low lands had been drowned, in all about 100 men, women and children. All the dwellings are totally destroyed and the place is in abject desolation.

At Waterboro many of the houses were washed from their foundations into the streets and all the rice fields were overflown.

Port Royal on the Beaufort river, is practically in ruins. Its water front is destroyed and great damage has been done to its buildings. The great loss of life which resulted from the storm on every shore of the islands is greatest here. Thirty odd negroes were found dead on the beach, and the number is expected to be largely increased before the death roll is closed.

Fifty per cent of the crops were destroyed. Among the dead is Dr. Ellis, the newly appointed quarantine officer for the port.

Over 300 dead bodies have been found on the island about Beaufort and Port Royal, S. C. Over \$2,000,000 of property has been wrecked near the same points.

DAMAGE DONE AT CHARLESTON.

A Summary of the Devastation Caused in One City by the Terrible Storm.

The damage done at Charleston, S. C., by the terrible storm of Monday is fully as great as that caused by the awful cyclone of 1885. The losses in the city are estimated as follows: City property, \$100,000; fertilizer works \$175,000; Charleston Mining Company \$50,000; railroads \$30,000; telegraph companies \$30,000; telephone exchange, \$6,000; lead works \$12,000; wharves \$25,000; shipping \$50,000; Ashley river bridge \$60,000; churches \$50,000; private property \$200,000; miscellaneous \$100,000. Total \$1,111,500.

The experience of 1885 taught the Charlestonians a lesson, and over \$1,000,000 cyclone insurance was held there. This will greatly offset the damages.

Six persons were killed and two injured and others are missing. All the rivers in the State are over their banks, and lowland crops are ruined, the damage amounting to several hundred thousand dollars.

—CHAMFORD, N. J., has just adopted an ordinance requiring bicyclists to wear sufficient clothing to cover their entire person, except their arms. The penalty for violation is \$5.

CRASHED DOWN TO DEATH.

PALACE CARS FIRED IN A RIVER

Twenty Feet Below a Mass of Splintered Ruins. 13 Dead Bodies Recovered.

The Chicago limited express train for Boston broke through a frail iron bridge on the Boston and Albany railroad near Chester, Mass., on Thursday and four Wagner cars were crushed, killing at least 13 persons, fatally injuring several others, and at least a score are badly hurt. The wreck is the worst ever known on the railroad.

The bridge was being strengthened for the big locomotives and the workmen who were putting on the plates were at dinner when the crash came. The locomotive passed over the structure. The buffet, two sleepers and a dining car were smashed to kindling when they struck the stream 20 feet below. The two day coaches and a smoker in the rear did not leave the track.

Thirteen bodies have been taken from the ruins and two more are believed to be in them. The identified dead are: J. E. Dewitt, Portland, Maine; T. K. Kelley, of Boston; Susie Cotting, of Boston; Mrs. C. H. Isham, of Philadelphia; Emma D. Kelly, of Columbus, O.; H. C. Ives, of Chicago; Frank Sedgwick, of Palmer; John Mc-Masters, of Springfield; J. H. Murray, Green-bush, N. Y.; George W. Morse, of Boston; J. C. Stackpole, of Hartford; R. C. Hitchcock, of Hallowell, Pa., Va.

Of the 15 persons seriously injured 5 or 6 are likely to die. Many others sustained minor injuries.

The scene of the accident is just below a steep grade going up the mountain. The bridge was a two span lattice structure. The bridge was built in 1874. It had been recently repaired, but was not properly braced to withstand the weight of a heavy train. The ill-fated train carried the largest engine and best cars of any train running west of Springfield.

Among the injured is Mrs. H. E. Whitney, of Cleveland, O., who is badly bruised and has a scalp wound.

WHAT IS AN ACCIDENT?

Important Legal Decisions Defining The Word "Accident"

Three recent legal decisions are referred to by an Eastern paper as having a bearing on the question of what constitutes an accident. All three were brought against insurance companies exploiting this field, and decided in favor of the insured or their heirs.

The evident desire of the courts is to throw their protection over the widest area, to give the meaning of the word accident the largest possible scope. It will be interesting to notice the cases, since by so doing the position of accident insurance companies is more clearly defined than it was ever before.

A man in Syracuse, N. Y., broke his arm, and 20 days later, having failed to take precautions, he died of pneumonia. The court held that he died of an accident, and the insurance company in which he held an accident policy had to pay.

Another man, who lived in Morristown, N. Y., got up in the night to close a window. While walking across the room in the dark he struck his shin on a chair. Inflammation developed, followed by grave complications, and the man died after having his leg amputated. The insurance company contended that he had neglected to take proper precautions in not lighting a candle before crossing the room, but the court held against this theory and the company paid the loss.

The Court of Appeals of New York State recently affirmed a ruling of the Supreme Court in the case of M. M. Paul, who was suffocated in his sleeping room by escaping gas. Both courts held that he died from an accident.

MONEY MARKETS HEALTHIER.

An Instant Improvement Follows the Action on the Repeal Bill. The Industrial Situation About the Same.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade Says:

Instant improvement in the stock market followed the passage of the repeal bill in the House, the average of prices rising over 2 per cent, and there was also a rise in wheat, cotton and pork. Money markets throughout the country are more healthy, failures diminishing in number and re-estimation by a number of banks and other establishments illustrate the general tendency toward revival of confidence.

The industrial situation needs but little. The report of improvement observed a week ago are scarcely sustained, for while 12 textile and 13 steel concerns have resumed after stoppage, 55 textile and 21 steel concerns have reduced working time, several others reduced working force and a large number of the works have reduced wages from 1 to 25 per cent. A more cheerful tone is seen in iron and steel markets, but prices are not sufficient to encourage resumption. The output has been decreasing at the rate of 15 per cent weekly for the last four weeks.

The decrease in imports at New York in August was about 40 per cent, while in exports from this city there was an increase of 3 per cent. Thus far the usual tests of the condition of business show a decline in comparison with last year.

The number of failures reported during the past week in the United States is 395 against 148 for the same week of last year and in Canada 29 against 28 last year. In the Eastern States the failures numbered 149, in the Western 143, in the Southern 15, showing improvement in each section.

THREEMEN ROB A TRAIN.

They Kill the Express Messenger and Get About \$500 and 40 Watches from the Passengers.

The eastbound passenger train on the Frisco road was held up by highwaymen at Mound Valley, Kan. The train had stopped to take on a passenger, when three men sprang on the tender and ordered the engineer to pull out until told to stop. The engineer and fireman were covered with Winchester rifles and obeyed. One of the highwaymen looked around the side of the car and saw Express Messenger C. A. Chapman standing in the door of his car. The robber fired and the messenger fell out of the car. When the train had gone about two miles the engineer was ordered to stop and the engine crew were locked in the baggage car with the baggage man.

The robbers entered the express car but found the lock blocked, the key being in the pocket of the dead messenger. They battered the lock but could not open the safe. The three robbers then entered the cars and robbed men and women alike. They got about \$500 and 40 watches. The robbers made their escape in the train only about 15 minutes and when they left it started toward Indian territory. Officers are in pursuit.

Diablo Breaks a Record.

At Woodland, Cal., Diablo won a pacing race on Thursday in 2:04, breaking the 4-year-old pacing record in competition.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS

SENATE.—The senate to-day by a vote of 22 to 20, decided that Mr. Mantle, of Montana and Mr. Allison, of Missouri, are not entitled to seats, and that a governor of a state has not the right to appoint a senator to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of a regular term, not happening by resignation or otherwise. Mr. Hill reported from the Judiciary committee, in support of the repeal of the Federal election law, and it went on the calendar. The house bill to repeal the Sherman act was laid before the senate and referred to the committee on finance. Mr. Voorhees, chairman of that committee, announcing that it would be promptly acted upon by the committee to-morrow. The bill allowing the national banks to increase their circulation up to the par value of the bonds deposited by them was voted on and without final action on it the senate proceeded to executive business and soon adjourned.

HOUSE.—When the speaker commanded order, at 12 o'clock, nearly every seat in the hall was filled. Chaplain Haddaway prayed briefly, and in a voice audible at a distance of more than 100 feet from the desk, for a special gift of wisdom and judgment to right 'y settle the great question before the H. se. After the reading of the journal, Mr. Weaver, of New York, appeared at the head of the House on the arm of his colleague, Gen. Tracy, and was sworn in by the speaker.

THE SHERMAN LAW REPEALED IN THE HOUSE.—The House passed the Wilson bill, providing for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, providing for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of fine silver monthly. The vote was 239 yeas to 110 nays. Previous to its passage, all the proposed amendments for the coinage of silver at various ratios providing for the re-enactment of the Bland Allison act and for free coinage of silver were defeated.

YEAS AND NAYS.—The free coinage proposition was the first one defeated; yeas, 125, nays, 225. The 17 to 1 amendment was then defeated; yeas, 100; nays, 240. The 18 to 1 free coinage amendment was rejected; yeas, 92, nays, 252. The amendment to re-enact the Bland Allison act was defeated; yeas, 138; nays, 213. The free coinage amendment was defeated; yeas, 124; nays, 225.

All amendments being rejected, the repeal bill was read a third time and ordered engrossed. The final vote on the passage of the bill was yeas, 239; nays, 110. The House then adjourned at 3:30 p. m. the voting having occupied the time from 12:12 p. m.

TWENTIETH DAY.

SENATE.—In the senate Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, reported back the house bill repealing part of the Sherman act with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. He asked that the bill be placed on the calendar, and he gave notice that he should ask the senate to take up the bill before the senate. It directed the morning business from this time on till final action be taken. The substitute, he said, was exactly the bill heretofore reported from the finance committee. The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Stewart was then laid before the senate. It directed the secretary of the treasury to inform the senate whether there is danger of a deficiency in the revenues of the government during the current year, and if so, what is the probable amount of such deficiency and whether legislation is necessary to supply such deficiency. The resolution gave rise to a long discussion, the senate adjourning without action.

HOUSE.—In the house to-day Mr. Aiken offered a resolution providing for a special committee of five to investigate the "Ford's" theater disaster and to determine what action should be taken for the relief of the families of the victims. Referred to committee on rules. Mr. Catchings then called up the report of the committee on rules, reporting the rules for the present house and after a lengthy and heated debate the subject was dropped, and Mr. Springer introduced a bill to provide for the coinage of the silver dollar in the treasury. It was referred and the house adjourned.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

SENATE.—Senator John Sherman held the close attention of the Senate and a large audience in the galleries for over two hours to-day, as he set forth in terse and vigorous language the reasons why he supported the bill to repeal the present silver law. The act of July, 1891, and why it should be passed with as little delay as possible. The Senator concluded his speech as follows:

"I do not think that the stoppage of silver coinage means the end of silver. Instead of silver being taken out of circulation, it is to be built up; and any measure that will do so and not demote gold, will meet my approval and support. This is not a question of mere interest to Nevada or Colorado. It is not a question of what Wall street will do. The question is what should be done for the people of the United States in all its length and breadth; and, therefore, if Congress will say that in its opinion it is not wise now to continue the purchase of silver bullion, there will be no injustice done to Colorado or Nevada."

On suggestion of authorizing the issue of bonds, Mr. Sherman said: "I am willing to trust to your executive officers. If you are not it is a strange attitude in political affairs. I would give them power to protect the credit of the government against all enemies at home and abroad. If the fight must be for the possession of gold, I would use our cotton and our corn and our wheat; and I would protect our credit against all mankind. As to silver, I would say that we prefer to wait awhile, until we see the effect of the suspension of silver coinage in India, and see what arrangements can be made for another international monetary conference."

"In the meantime let the United States stand on its strength and credit. I think that soon all these clouds will be dissipated, and that we may go home to our friends with the conviction that we have done a good work for our country at large."

After some routine business the senate then went into executive session and when the doors were reopened, adjourned.

HOUSE.—The house to-day to repeal the purchasing clauses of the Sherman act was debated in the Senate until adjournment. Mr. Wadlow, of Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, and the debate on the proposed code of rules was continued. Adjournment was taken before a final vote was reached.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE.

The official vote in the House on the passage of the Wilson bill, repealing the Sherman law shows Boatner (Dem. La.) and Capahart (Dem. W. Va.), not voting. This makes the total—yeas, 239; nays, 109.

How Cigarettes Are Made.

The details of the manufacture of cigarettes are kept to a greater or less degree a secret by the manufacturers, each of whom has his own particular combination of tobaccos. None of the brands on the market is composed of one kind only. The recipe is not divulged outside of the firm. But this is not all. The original mixture is merely a basis for artificial flavoring. To begin with, various essential oils are added. The list of these includes rose, rose geranium, vanilla bean, Tonka bean, and licorice root. These ingredients are added after the tobacco has been chopped into shreds in readiness to be rolled into cigarettes. Finally the particular drug chosen, in the shape of a liquid solution, is sprayed on the material with an atomizer, while the tobacco is stirred and mixed. The quantity employed is very carefully judged, so many drops being allowed for each cigarette. For obvious reasons I cannot mention all the drugs that are used in the manufacture of cigarettes, but there is no doubt that opium, valerian and ruanabis indica are utilized to the largest extent. Each manufacturer may be said to create a special drug habit among those who smoke his brand, so that they are not satisfied with any other.—Troy Times.

Over One Thousand People Lost in the Great Cyclone.

A dispatch from Charleston says: Reports from the storm-stricken districts increase in horror every day. Fully 1,000 lives were lost and the living are begging for bread. In nearly all of the Charleston churches collection were taken up on Sunday for the benefit of the sufferers from the tornado and comfort, blessing was realized.

AN AWFUL SACRIFICE.

Between Charleston and Savannah the storm swept away most of the homes as well as growing crops and left the people in a destitute state. The loss of life and property was found to be greatest on St. Helena, Ladies, Wassa, Coosaw, Paris, Dawhenski and Dawhans islands. These islands, together with Port Royal island, have a population of about 15,000, most of whom are negroes. Estimates at this time as to loss of life are incomplete, and the number may yet reach 1,500.

Reports show that there is dire distress among the colored people. Their homes have been washed away and their crops destroyed. There is no work for them to do and they are suffering for food.

LATER NEWS WAIPS.

WASHINGTON.

The comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States shows a decrease in the item of pensions for August, which were \$1,000,000 less than were the payments under this head in July.

The treasury department has resumed payment over its counters of paper money. For the past ten days only gold has been paid for treasury checks. The gold balance which by the heavy payments has been reduced to \$7,000,000 will now be built up until the reserve of \$100,000,000 becomes again intact.

Mr. Cleveland on Saturday evening attended the theatre at Washington. He looked surprisingly well. There was no hole in his cheek, not even a dimple.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following national banks, which recently suspended payment, have been permitted to resume business: American of Nashville; First of Grundy Center, Ia.; and the First of Harrisonville, Mo.

A CAR'S FRIGHTFUL FLIGHT

It Dashed Down a Steep Grade Into a Balcony. Two Killed and Six Fatally Wounded.

At Cincinnati an Avondale electric car with half a hundred people on board, became unmanageable on a long, steep grade by the brakes refusing to act, and dashed down with frightful speed. At Hunt and Broadway it left the track, crushed through a telegraph pole into George Schmidt's saloon. Two people were killed, 6 fatally and 40 badly wounded. The killed are Marie Maloney, aged 12; Mrs. Sarah Dublin, aged 35.

The fatally wounded are: Lizzie Johnston, Clara Beckley, Mrs. Mary Beckley, Edna Ford, Louisa Best and Allan Best.

A NEW PENSION ORDER.

No More Suspensions, Except Where No Right to Draw Any Pay is Shown.

Commissioner Lochren, of the Pension Bureau, at Washington issued an order modifying the practice of the office as to suspensions of pensions. Hereafter there will be no suspensions, except in cases where the record shows on its face that the soldier was not entitled to any pension. It is believed that the number who will come under this class will be very small.

Under this order pensioners whose allowances are supposed to be too high will be reduced, pending investigations.

WORLD'S FAIR ATTENDANCE.

The following are the official figures for the paid admissions to the fair:

Table with columns: Month, Admissions. Lists figures for May, June, July, August, September.

Base Ball Record.

The following table shows the standing of the different base ball clubs up to date:

Table with columns: City, Wins, Losses. Lists teams like Boston, Pittsburg, etc.

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A Clean Face.

Theatrical people know that oil cleans the skin better than water. Generally other people do not. If actresses undertook to get their make-up off with water, they would need soft soap and a scrub-brush to do it, and the skin would inevitably come with it. They used once cocoa butter; now they use cocoa oil, which is a better preparation of the same thing. Drug stores keep it. Some keep it fresh, and some keep it rancid. Take care not to patronize the second class, and in cocoa oil you will have the most delicate of all emollients for the oil bath. If you want to see how effective it is, come in from a railway journey on a hot day, when the windows have been up, and you have had as much benefit of the smoke and soot as the freeman. Take the most vigorous bath you can devise or endure, then spread some cocoa oil on your face, and wipe it off. The blackened towel will tell the tale of failure for the lather and triumph for the oil.—Boston Gazette.

Her Difficulty.

An exchange relates that an old lady travelling on the London underground road and finding that the train was approaching a station, said to a man who sat at the farther end of the compartment and was her only fellow-passenger:

"Would you kindly tell me, sir, what is the next station?" "Bayswater, madam," was the courteous reply.

"Then would you mind, sir, when we arrive, opening the door and helping me to get out?" "With pleasure," was the cordial assent.

"You see," the old lady went on to explain, "I am well on in years, and I have to get out slowly and backward, and when the porter sees me getting out he shouts, 'Look alive, ma'am!' and gives me a push in from behind—and I've been round the circle twice already."

The man who is not doing his best, is not doing anything that God wants him to do.

MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH. THE WHOLESALE PRICES ARE GIVEN BELOW.

Table with columns: GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED. Lists prices for wheat, corn, oats, etc.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Table with columns: BUTTER, CHEESE. Lists prices for various dairy items.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.