

THE VIGILANT'S VICTORY.

THE AMERICAN YACHT BEATS THE VALKYRIE BY 5 MINUTES.

The First Day's Race Resulted in No Contest. Race 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 to the American cup.

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.

On Saturday the second attempt was 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.

When the Vigilant, riding the waves like a victor unapproached, drew near the finish line with all sails set and 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: Course—15 miles to windward.

Boat. Start. Finish. Elapsed Time. Course. 15 miles to windward.

Valkyrie, 1:35:00 3:08:20 4:13:25

Vigilant, 1:29:00 3:30:47 4:00:47

Outer mark. Vigilant, 1:50:50

Valkyrie, 1:58:50

Vigilant wins; corrected time 5 minutes 45 seconds.

The American cup defender had surpassed the expectations of her warmest friends.

Every puff of wind that struck her seemed to lift her white hull clean out of the water.

As the breeze blew the water line could be seen flashing in the sunshine. The sea was perfectly calm and the light wind from the southwest only caused a ripple.

The Valkyrie stuck pluckily to the race, although there was only a bare chance for her to win.

At 2:30 she started to have struck more wind, but with all sails set she stuck up on the leader and was only three-quarters of a mile behind.

Both were standing directly for the lightship, with the wind on the port quarter.

At 3:25 the Vigilant was a mile from the lightship, at 3:32 she had begun to pass. The excursion steamer, which was drawn up on the line and sailed her as she sped by to the line, a winner in 7 minutes 47 seconds.

CONDITIONS OF THE RACE.

The racing rules, time allowance and system of measurement of the New York Yacht Club shall govern, with the proviso that any excess of load water line over 85 feet shall be counted as excess.

The length of the sail shall not exceed 90 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.

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.

The races will be started off Sandy Hook lightship, the preparatory signal being made at 11:15 a. m. and the start given 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 farther 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, 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 be used in working the competing yachts.

INTERESTING RAILROAD FIGURES.

INTERSTATE 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, 1892.

The total railway mileage of the country was 171,961.52, being an increase during the year of 2,100.78 miles, the smallest for a number of years.

The total number of employees in the service of railways was 823,414, being an increase of 37,150 over the previous year. The capitalization of the 102,297.70 miles covered by the report was \$19,223,747,133.

The total number of passengers carried was 560,938,211. The gross earnings were \$1,170,407,342. The operating expenses were \$780,967,990.

The number of railway employees killed was 2,654, being less than the number killed during the previous year. The number of employees 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 1891, while the total number of passengers injured was 3,227 in 1892 as against 2,972 in 1891. Most of the casualties to employees resulted from coupling.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

The scourge is now doing its deadliest 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 October 4.

On Friday there were five fresh cases of cholera and three deaths in Leghorn, Italy, and 30 fresh cases and 21 deaths in Palermo.

LATER NEWS WAIFS.

WASHINGTON.

A communication from the Secretary of 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 stowage passengers from \$35 to \$51, so that the total cost of deporting Chinese would be \$7,300,000 and the sum required for the current fiscal year would be \$890,000.

Mrs. Cleveland has entirely recovered her health. She attended a theatre party during 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 \$50,152,250, about a half 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 \$16,231,447.

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 general assignment of all its property Saturday night. Inability to realize on assets is assigned as the cause. The assets are \$204,056.57 and liabilities about \$204,000.

At Hartford, Conn., John Cronin, a laborer, for an unknown reason shot and instantly 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 Dickson and wounded the latter's father.

The employees 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 on, employing 800 men.

The Pottsville, Pa., iron Company has issued a notice reducing the puddlers to \$3 per ton.

Cheese, Cook & Co.'s rolling mill at Bradock, Pa., resumed operations employing 150 hands.

The East Stroudsburg, Pa., glass works have resumed work with non-union men, after three months' idleness.

A newly built house in the town of Root, Russia, collapsed, killing 37 persons.

The American Express Company has tendered its service for free transportation of donations of all kinds to the Louisiana storm sufferers.

At the New York State Democratic convention, in session at Saratoga, the following ticket was nominated by acclamation: Secretary of State, Cord Meyer, of Queens county; Comptroller, Frank Campbell, of Steuben county (renominated); Treasurer, Hugh Duffy, of Cortland county; Attorney General, Simon W. Rosendale, of Albany (renominated); State Surveyor, Martin Schenck, of Rensselaer county (renominated); Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, Isaac H. Maynard, of New York City.

The Republican State convention of New York met at Syracuse and nominated the following ticket: Secretary of State, General John Palmer, of Albany; Comptroller, James A. Roberts, of Buffalo; Treasurer, Addison Colvin, of Warren county; Attorney General, Theodore Hancock, of Syracuse; State Engineer, Campbell W. Adams of Oneida.

The Massachusetts Republican Convention at Boston Saturday nominated Frederick I. Greenhalge for governor, re-nominated Lieut. Gov. Wolcott, Secretary of State William M. Olin and Auditor John W. Kimball and named Col. Henry M. Phillips for State Treasurer and H. M. Knowlton for Attorney General.

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 [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 Ohio valley and Northern Virginia.

There was decidedly less than the usual amount of rain from the upper Ohio valley and lake region eastward to the 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, which is now being rapidly picked. Wheat seeding has progressed favorably, and wheat that has come up is looking well.

WORLD'S FAIR ATTENDANCE.

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

May (month).....1,050,037

June (month).....2,070,113

July (month).....2,700,293

August (month).....3,520,299

September (month).....4,658,403

October (to date).....1,108,233

Total.....15,778,293

The total attendance for the past week is 1,042,000.

ARMED MEN WILL ACCOMPANY EVERY TRAIN HAULING EXPLOSIVES OR MAIL CARS FROM CHICAGO TO ANY POINT EAST, WEST OR SOUTH IN ILLINOIS.

AWFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

Over Two Thousand Lives Lost In a Southern Storm.

A TALE OF DESTRUCTION.

From Louisiana That Rivalled 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 250.

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 Plaquemine the villages of Iberville, on the Mississippi, and Shell Beach, on Lake Borgne, were wiped out 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 have been great. It is feared that the grand total will pale into insignificance 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 heavy loss. Houses have been scattered, crops ruined, and desolation appears on every hand.

Train crews arriving at New Orleans on the Grand and Iron, report the track covered with debris in which dead bodies are profusely lying. 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 devastation.

One New Orleans, one of the survivors, reports that 87 bodies had been found there up to the time of leaving, and from information volunteered by other arrivals, it is estimated that 300 people perished on Bayou Cook and in that section of the country.

The deaths at other points all the way from Bayou Cook to Grand Isle and Cheniere, will swell the total to more than 1,200, according to the best information now obtainable.

At Grand Bayou not less than 23 perished. It is learned that the loss of life on Rosario and Linon Islands has been greater. No definite information has yet been received from Grand Isle. 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 estimate 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.

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 appalling manner. Bodies and wreckage are strewn everywhere and the pictures from the island, by one or two refugees are heartrending. The loss here is variously estimated at from 500 to 800.

A HARROWING TALE OF WOE.

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 tale of 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. The school was under way 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 bruised and he had not yet recovered from the frightful scenes of death he had witnessed. He estimates that the loss of life on Grand Isle and Cheniere, Camina and in the Grand Lake, Adams, Cook, Chauncy and Frestet 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 corpses.

The wind began 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 from the tops of 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, while the current was as swift as the Mississippi river: when that mighty torrent is bank full. No person could stand up against it.

As the wind increased the boats 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 cracking 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, and out of the 10 who were in it only Schurb and a woman and a child got out. Schurb succeeded in getting into a tree, and there 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 he fastened himself, and washed away into the sea. The wind was highest about midnight, and continued for a couple of hours. Then it began to abate in severity until 4 o'clock when it was blowing with only moderate velocity, finally dying out to a light breeze.

Schurb says that while he remained in the tree 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 washed away into the awful, howling gulf by clinging to the limbs of the tree around them. The wind was highest about midnight and continued for a couple of hours. Then it began to abate in severity until 4 o'clock when it was blowing with only moderate velocity, finally dying out to a light breeze.

NON-SOON REVEALED BY DARKNESS.

When daylight broke the picture of desolation was awful to behold. Only here and there stood a house. Everywhere there were only brick foundations to mark where the houses stood. Trees lay prostrate upon the ground. Timber was lodged in piles in indiscriminate confusion, where they had been thrum by the mighty rush of the sea. Broken chairs, tables, beds, and other household goods were scattered in promiscuous confusion wherever the vision was able to reach, and the faces of the survivors 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 every where were the ghastly faces of corpses turned upward to the peaceful skies now bright, and bearing no traces of the terrible night.

Cheniere lies across from Grand Isle and is separated from the island by Cheniere Bay. Its head is stuck out in the gulf and then the storm came up the mighty waves of the ocean washed over the face of the straggling island and swept everything before them. Cheniere 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 modern 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 work of duty and charity. There 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 to make receptacles for the bodies lying everywhere; so the living merely huddled up spades and commenced the work of digging 4 feet 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 where they had caused death; others were badly lacerated.

PEOPLE PERISHING IN THE MARSHES.

Debe Rando proved himself a hero. He was the head of a family that, besides himself, consisted of his wife 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 Wever had parted from her moorings and was sweeping down past the Cheniere with the tide. Many planks had been blown from the pier and were drifting ashore. Rando swam about in the water with a galvanized sheet sufficient to make an improvised raft, with this raft he succeeded in saving himself and family from a watery grave or worse death.

It will never be known how many were lost in the storm. The mighty waves swept with such irresistible force over the land and at such a depth that it is possible that many bodies and perhaps many who were still living, were carried into the marshes.

The scattered steps are taken immediately to organize relief parties to visit the islands 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 for the thirst of the hundreds that are without anything to eat, and scarcely anything to wear.

THE DAMAGE TO NEW ORLEANS.

A dispatch from Mobile says: Reports of damage by the storm are coming in slowly. Railroad, shipping and mills are the heaviest losers. The amount aggregating nearly \$1,000,000. The loss of human life cannot be estimated. On Farmers Island only a few farm houses are standing out of a total of 25.

These towns and settlements extend along the Mississippi from Pointe a la Hache, 42 miles below New Orleans, to the Gulf of Bayou Barataria and the oyster reefs between there and the mouth of the Mississippi and on the island stretching from the Mississippi to the mainland at Cheniere Caminada, Bay St. Louis and Pearl River are in Mississippi.

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

The damage to the Plaquemine parish, houses, etc., \$600,000; orange crop, \$250,000; other crops \$250,000; cattle, etc., \$200,000; shipping, schooners, luggers, etc., \$200,000; fishing settlements \$400,000; rice, etc., \$600,000; miscellaneous \$350,000. Total \$3,500,000. Between here and Mobile the amount of damage done is placed at \$5,000,000 and in and around Mobile \$500,000. Grand total damage, \$4,300,000.

ON MISSISSIPPI'S SHORE.

Biloxi, Miss., is scarcely less than a wreck. On every side are scattered vessels, piers and bath houses. Those houses fronting on the beach were blown down, or so badly damaged as to be uninhabitable. Up to the town great trees were torn up, the streets were filled with debris of wrecked barns, carriages, fences, etc. Many of the streets are so blocked with wreckage as to be impassable. The canning industry, the leading industry of the place, has been wiped out, all the factories having been either swept away or rendered useless.

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 Johnston's terrible flood excels 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. Everything 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 seen in their boats, 240; Bayou (Citation), 40; Oyster Bayou, 25; Bayou Cook, 48; fishing settlement around Bayou Cook, 48; Bird Island, 53; Simon Island, 16; Bosario Island, 20; Haor Island, 5; St. Walo, 25; All Maleys, Adams bay, 200; fishing camp around Frestet postoffice, 20; Grand Bayou, 25; Frestet Island, 10; Pass a Loutre, 40; Pointe a la Hache, 5; Grand Prairie, 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; Nichols postoffice, 3; Fatallings, 2; P. Cosset, 3; Stock Poths, 1; Quarantine, 2; Eadsport, 1; Pass a River, 1; near Point Pleasant, 2; Bay St. Louis, 2; Back Bay, 2; lost on Webre, 20; lost on the boats or at sea, 45. Total, 1,650.

THE DEATH LIST GROWS.

Over 2,500 People Are Now Reported to Have Perished in the New Orleans District During the Terrible Storm.

The return to New Orleans of relief parties, sent out in all directions, confirms the awful stories of death and destruction previously sent out. A corrected list of those who have lost their lives in what may be called the New Orleans district grows to the total of 2,541. This will be increased some two or three hundred when news from the Louisiana coast is all in.

The only station from which returns have not been received is yet St. Bernard, on Lake Borgne. The returns from that district deal with the ocean, more water than land, covering 1,200 square miles. Its only inhabitants were some 200 fishermen who lived in cabins built on piles. It is probable that all have perished.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

IT SHOWS AN INCREASE OF \$634,703 FOR THE MONTH JUST CLOSED.

The public debt statement issued 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 \$834,703. The interest-bearing debt increased \$150,000; the debt on which interest has ceased since maturity decreased \$90,770; and the debt bearing no interest increased \$487,130. There was a reduction of \$408,277 in the cash balance of the Treasury. The interest-bearing debt is \$335,037,740; the debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,984,770; and the debt bearing no interest \$374,304,204, a total debt of \$6,098,077. The certificates and Treasury notes on file by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury amount to \$570,225,363, an increase during the month of \$4,610,482.

The gold reserve to day stands at \$93,282,172 and the net cash balance at \$13,293,491; the total cash balance in the treasury September 30 being \$106,575,663, against \$107,283,910 on August 31.

The comparative statement of receipts and expenditures of the United States as so issued to-day, shows the total receipts for September, 1892, to have been \$21,552,576 and the expenditures \$25,478,019. Since July 1 the receipts have been \$79,370,417 and the expenditures \$98,439,127. During the three months of the fiscal year the receipts from customs fell off over \$13,000,000 as compared with the corresponding period of 1892, and the internal revenue receipts fell off during the same time nearly \$10,000,000. The receipts from both items were much better during September than the two previous months, and it was unnecessary therefore for the department to draw very heavily on the cash balance. The expenditures for pensions for three months were \$2,500,000 less than for the same time last year.

The total increase in the circulation of national bank notes since September 30, 1892, had been \$55,911,524 and the increase during the month of September \$3,710,291. The total outstanding September 30 was \$208,592,172.

The amount of silver offered for sale to the Treasury Department aggregated 420,000 ounces at from 74 to 75 cents per ounce. All the offers were declined and 74 cents per ounce tendered.

The receipts from customs at New York during the month of September amounted to \$7,964,538, as compared with receipts aggregating \$11,335,347 the same month last year; of the former amount 58.1 per cent was paid in gold coin whereas at the same time last year not any was paid in gold.

The total gold in the Treasury coin and bullion on September 30 was \$175,209,771.

THE TIME WHEN WE MOST NEED FAITH IS WHEN GOD'S HAND IS NOT IN SIGHT.

MARKETS.

THE WHOLESALE PRICES ARE GIVEN BELOW.

Table with columns for GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED, and various commodity prices.

BUTTER—ECLAI CREAMERY.

Table with columns for BUTTER, CHEESE, and other dairy products.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Table with columns for various fruits and vegetables.

POULTRY ETC.

Table with columns for live chickens, ducks, turkeys, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns for various miscellaneous goods.

PHILADELPHIA.

Table with columns for Philadelphia market prices.

NEW YORK.

Table with columns for New York market prices.

LIVE-STOCK REPORT.

Table with columns for live stock prices in East Liberty, Pittsburgh Stock Yards.

LINDY PRISON IN 1865.

"I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since I came out of Lindy Prison in 1865 and at times it was very severe and my last attack of it lasted me over six weeks during which time I tried all the remedies 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 unolicited.—Yours truly, J. L. Styron, Traveling Salesman."

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

The first law degree is believed to have been conferred by the University of Paris in 1140.

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



KNOWLEDGE.