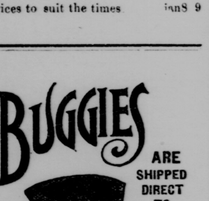
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TREASURER'S REPORT.

Annual Statement of the Condition of National Finances.

Government Expenditures Are Far Exceeding the Revenues.

The Treasurer of the United States, Mr. E. H. Nebeker, in his annual report for the year ending June 30, 1892, says that the net ordinary revenues of the Government for the fiscal year were $354,937,751, a decrease of $37,674,063 as compared with the year before. The net ordinary expenditures were $345,023,330, a decrease of $10,349,374. The surplus revenues were thus cut down from $37,239,762 to $9,914,453. Including the public debt, the total receipts for the year were $737,401,296 and the expenditures $684,919,389.

Considered with respect to the effect upon the Treasury, the receipts are divided into two general classes, of which the first, comprising the ordinary revenues, the receipts from loans, and the deposits for the retirement of National bank notes, increase for the time the cash available for the uses of the Government, while the second, arising from the issue of gold, silver and currency certificates, United States notes and Treasury notes tend to swell the assets of the Treasury, but not affect the available balance. For the first of these classes the figures show an excess of $88,001,010 of expenditures over the revenues in 1891, and of upward of $27,000,000 in 1892. In the second class there was an excess of nearly $60,000,000 of receipts in the former year and one of $80,000,000 in the latter. As compared with 1891 there was a saving of upward of $14,000,000 of interest, out of which a surplus was realized, notwithstanding the cutting down of the revenue by legislation.

Analyzing the true condition of the Treasury, and setting aside the trust funds, the Treasurer shows that there was a working balance of cash and deposits in banks amounting to $207,110,453 at the beginning of the year, and to $165,718,151 at the end, of the former amount $119,000,000 and of the latter $114,500,000 was gold. The success which has attended the efforts of the department to maintain a strong gold reserve is considered satisfactory, in view of the heavy disbursements.

The amount of the public debt is given as $1,545,996,591 on June 30, 1891, and $1,585,-464,146 on June 30, 1892. Important came through on the credit of the United States were cut down from $1,005,8 8,599 to $968,218,841, while those secured by full deposits in the Treasury increased from $341,110,061 to $616,245,305. There was a gratifying improvement in the condition of the debt, produced by reduction of the interest-bearing loans, the conversion of matured bonds into others, payable at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the extinction of a considerable part of loans payable on demand. The total net reduction of $37,-120 in these items was effected by the application of the surplus revenues of the year, amounting to nearly $100,000,000, together with upward of $27,000,000 taken from the cash in the Treasury.

According to the revised estimates, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country on June 30 was $2,374,331,643, an increase of $151,000,000 in the year. By eliminating that part of the paper currency which is purely representative, consisting of certificates of deposit and Treasury notes, the effective stock is found to have been 11,753,953,745, an increase of $77,000,-000. Of this increase the Treasury funds was the result of the production of nearly $17,000,000 of gold in excess of the industrial consumption, a fresh issue of $5,000,000 of National bank notes, the number with the changes in the stock of silver. The gold exported between January and September was taken mostly from the Sub-Treasury in New York. Up to the end of June the withdrawals were made by the presentation of gold certificates, but from that time on to the cessation of shipments, mostly upon orders of United States notes and Treasury notes.

Of the aggregate stock of money at the end of the fiscal year, $771,255,305 was in the Treasury or banks, as we remember $1,6 8,085,731 in the hands of the people. The holdings of the Treasury increased $51,000,000, and the amount in circulation $101,000,000 during the year.

The issue of United States paper currency amounted to $376,726,583, exceeding those of any previous year. The nearest approach to this total was in $360,000,000 in the year before, and the next nearest $321,000,000 in 1863. Of the whole amount, $238,000,000 took the place of bank bills and amounts destroyed, while $78,000,000 consisted of fresh issues.

Satisfactory changes have been effected in the condition of the fractional silver coinage, through the liberal appropriations of the past two years for this purpose.

There has been a slight decrease in the amounts of counterfeit coins and paper currency presented at the Treasury offices.

There was an increase of over $20,000,000 during the year in the amount of United States bonds held for the security of National bank circulation, and a decrease of $10,000,000 in the amounts held as security for public deposits. A total addition of $1,-954,000 was made to the par value of the securities composing the Pacific Railroad sinking funds.

In proportion to the volume of National bank notes in circulation the redemptions continue heavy, having amounted to upward of $64,000,000 in the fiscal year.

CABLE SPARKS.

QUEEN VICTORIA has conferred on Lord Rosebery the rank of Knight of the Garter.

THE Scottish Federation of London, has begun a campaign in that city against paying down in the families of its members have lost sufficient food.

THE commission of the Chamber of Deputies to investigate charges of fraud and bribery preferred against officials of the Panama Canal Company has been completed.

IT is believed in London that the British cabinet will surrender to radical pressure and will introduce in Parliament a bill to reform the franchise before the Irish home rule bill is submitted.

THE semi-official Journal de St. Petersbourg denies the report that the Russian government is contemplating the restriction of the exportation of grain or the imposition of export duties on cereals.

Advices received in Paris from Bogota show that the house of Representatives are considering the request to prolong the Panama canal concession. A favorable decision is expected in a few nights.

IT is reported that a great deal of lobbying is being done among the delegates to the International Monetary Conference in Brussels, those of one view on the subject of bimetallism trying to win over the others.

IT is announced semi-officially that the British government has resolved to retain Uganda. In this event a special commissioner will be sent out to superscede the officials of the British East Africa Company.

THE new Hungarian cabinet has promised bills for state recognition of the Hebrew religion and establishing the rights of civil registration. Special regulations to enforce the registration of children of mixed marriages will be made.

AT San Pancrozio, a suburb of Rome, a priest named Blondel and his sister, who was a housekeeper, were found dead in a room of their house. A laborer employed by the priest to do some work around the house was mortally wounded. He said the priest became insane, killed his sister, afterwards attacked him and then committed suicide. Another belief is that the laborer killed the priest and his sister for the money they kept in the house.

AUBREY DE VERE, the Irish poet, who has been mentioned in connection with the Laureateship, is 78 years old, and lives as a recluse near Adare, Limerick. He has written much beautiful poetry, while his brother, Sir Stephen de Vere, is an accomplished translator of classical verse.

How He Will Be Remembered.

Henry Laurens Dawes, the senior Senator from Massachusetts, who has declined to stand for re-election, has been thirty-five years in public office, and seventeen years in the Senate. He is now 76, but vigorous and hale, and outside of his political career he has been a teacher, editor and lawyer. Whatever the grade of his statesmanship, which most people have rated very high, he will be remembered by posterity chiefly as the Indian's advocate and friend.

SLOW GROWTH OF THE OAK.

Sixty Years Old Before Good Seed Is Produced—Activity of the Roots.

The extreme limit of the age of the oak is not exactly known, says the Ohio State Journal, but sound and living specimens are at least 1,000 years old. The tree thrives best in a deep, tenacious loam with rocks in it. Stagnant water is one of its aversions. It grows better on a comparatively poor sandy soil than on rich ground imperfectly drained. The trunk, at first inclined to be irregular in shape, straightens at maturity into a grand cylindrical shaft.

The oak does not produce good seed until it is more than sixty years old. The acorn is the fruit of the oak; the seed germ is a very small object at the pointed end of the acorn, with the future root uppermost. The acorn drops, and its contents doubtless undergo important molecular and chemical changes while it lies under its winter covering of leaves or snow. In the mild warmth of spring the acorn swells, the little root elongates, emerges from the end of the shell, and no matter what the position of the acorn turns downward. The root penetrates the soil two or three inches before the stalk begins to show itself, and grows upward. The "meat" of the acorn nourishes both root and stalk, and two years may pass before its store of food is entirely exhausted. At the end of a year the young oak has a root twelve to eighteen inches long, with numerous shorter rootlets, the stalk being from six to eight inches high. In this stage it differs from the sapling, and again the sapling differs from the tree. To watch these transformations under the lens is a fascinating occupation.

If an oak could be suspended in the air with all its roots and rootlets perfect and unobscured, the sight would be considered wonderful. The activity of the roots represents a great deal of power. They bore into the soil, and flatten themselves to penetrate a crack in a rock. Invariably the tips turn away from the light. The growing point of a tiny outer root is back of the tip a small distance. The tip is driven in by the force behind it, and searches the soil for the easiest points of entrance. When the tips are destroyed by obstructions, cold, heat, or other causes, a new growth starts in varying directions. The first roots thicken, and become girders to support the tree, no longer feeding it directly, but serving as conduits for the moisture and nourishments gathered by the outer rootlets, which are constantly boring their way into fresh territory. These absorb water charged with soluble earth, salts, sulphates of lime, magnesia and potash, etc., which passes through the larger roots, stems, and branches to the leaves, the laboratory of new growth. An oak tree may have 700,000 leaves, and from June to October evaporate 226 times its own weight of water. Taking account of the new wood growth, we obtain some idea of the enormous gain of matter and energy from the outside universe which goes on each summer."

Oak timber is not the heaviest, toughest, nor most beatiful, but it combines more good qualities than any other kind. Its fruit is valuable food, and its bark useful in certain industries. An oak pile submerged for 650 years in London bridge came up in sound condition, and there are specimens from the Tower of London which date from the time of William Rufus. To produce a good oak grove requires from 140 to 200 years. It seems a long time to an American, but forestry is a perpetual branch of economics when once established.

Would Be Liberal.

A writer in Harper's Magazine says that the summer residents of a Cape Cod town made up their minds that they must have a casino. The building was intended pretty strictly for their own use, but it seemed wise to enlist the interest of the natives in the project, especially as the projectors wished to secure a site at as low a figure as possible. A building and finance committee was appointed, and an old resident, a Mr. Buffon, was made one of the three members of it.

He was owner of the lot on which the summer cottagers had set their hearts. At the first meeting of the committee the matter of contributions was broached. Mr. Buffon left his colleagues in no doubt as to his position. He declined to contribute a cent.

Then the two cottagers labored with him over the site. Fifteen hundred dollars was his lowest figure. They explained to him the advantages that would accrue to the place through the erection of the casino, and the inevitable enhancement of the value of his other property; but he held out for fifteen hundred dollars. Finally one of the committee said:

"Mr. Buffon, you shall either knock off something from the price of the lot, or, if we buy it for fifteen hundred dollars, you should make a handsome contribution."

"Well," said Mr. Buffon, "I'm ready to do something for you. I can't let the land go for less than fifteen hundred dollars, but if you make the figure sixteen hundred dollars, I am ready to contribute one hundred dollars to the fund."

The meeting was adjourned on motion of one of the summer visitors.

A Bit of Correspondence.

A remarkable correspondence has been published, ending in a true Irish fashion. It begins:

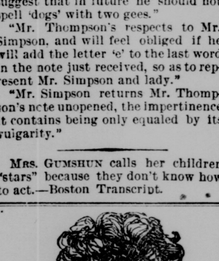
"Mr. Thompson presents his compliments to Mr. Simpson, and begs to request that he will keeps his doggs from trespassing on his grounds."

"Mr. Simpson presents his compliments to Mr. Thompson, and begs to suggest that in future he should not spell 'dogs' with two gees."

"Mr. Thompson's respects to Mr. Simpson, and will feel obliged if he will add the letter 'e' to the last word in the note just received, so as to represent Mr. Simpson and lady."

"Mr. Simpson returns Mr. Thompson's note unopened, the impertinence it contains being only equaled by its vulgarity."

MRS. GUMSHUN calls her children "stars" because they don't know how to act.—Boston Transcript.


Mrs. Annie W. Jordan

Of 165 Tremont St., Boston, was in very poor health, from bad circulation of the blood, having rush of blood to the head, numb spells and chills, and the physician said the veins were almost bursting all over her body. A collision with a double runner brought on neuralgia of the liver, causing great suffering. She could not take the doctor's medicine, so took

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

and soon fully recovered, and now enjoys perfect health. She says she could praise Hood's Sarsaparilla all day and then not say enough.

Hood's Pills are hand-made, and are perfect in composition, proportion and appearance

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Gathering the Harvest."

TEXT: "*As a shock of corn cometh in in his season.*"—Job v., 26.

This is the time of the year for husking corn. If you have recently been in the fields of Pennsylvania, or New Jersey, or New York, or New England, or in any of the country districts, you know that the corn is all cut. The sharp knife struck through the stalks and left them all along the fields until a man came with a bundle of straw and twisted a few of these wisps of straw into a band, and then, gathering up as much of the corn as he could compass with his arms, he bound it with this wisp of straw, and then stood it in the field in what is called a shock. There are now at least two billion bushels of corn either standing in the shock or having been already husked. The farmers gather one day on one farm and then another day on another farm, and they put on their rough husking apron, and they take the husking peg, which is a piece of iron with a leathern loop fastened to the hand, and with it unsheath the corn from the husk and let it into the golden heap. Then the wagons come along and take it to the corncrib.

About corn as an important cereal or corn as a metaphor the Bible is constantly speaking. You know about the people in famine coming to buy corn of Joseph, and the forces on fire running into the "standing corn," and about the oxen treading out the corn, and about the seven thin ears of corn that in Pharoah's dream devoured the seven good ears, and the "parched corn" handed to beautiful Ruth by the harvesters of Bethlehem, and Abigail's five measures of "parched corn," with which she hoped to appease the enemies of her drunken husband, and David's description of the valleys "covered over with corn," and "the handful of corn in the earth," and "the full corn in the ear," and Christ's Sabbath morning walk through cornfields, and the disciples "plucking ears of corn," and so I am not surprised to find corn husking time referred to in my text, "As a shock of corn cometh in in his season."

How vividly to all those of us who were born in the country comes the remembrance of husking time. We waited for it as for a gala day of the year. It was called a frolic. Two trees having for the most part shed their foliage, the farmers walked through the fields, the husking time was in the keen morning air to the gleeful company. The frosts, which had silvered everything during the night, began to melt off the tops of the corn shocks. While the farmers were waiting for others they stood blowing their breath through their fingers or thrashing their arms around their body to keep up warmth of circulation. Returning mirth greeted the late farmer as he crawled over the fence. Joke and repartee and rustic salutation abounded. All ready now! All the hindrance to their sotter nature husked off. All their spiritual despondencies husked off. All their hindrances to usefulness husked off. The grain, the golden grain, the full husked grain, is now visible and conspicuous. Some of them on earth were such disagreeable Christians you could hardly stand it in their presence. Now in heaven they are so radiant you hardly know them. The fact is all their imperfections have been husked off. They did not mean on earth to be disagreeable.

They meant well enough, but they told you how sick you looked, and they told you how many hard things they had heard about you, and they told you how often they had to stand up for you in some battles until you wished almost that they had been slain in some of the battles. Good, pious, concentrated, well meaning disagreeables. Now in heaven all their offensiveness has been husked off. Each one is as happy as he can be. Every one he meets as happy as he can be.

Heaven—one great neighborhood reunion. All kings and queens, all sangsters, all millionaires, all lay inquesters. Got the Father with His children all around Him. No "good-by" in all the air. No grave cut in the hills. River of crystal rolling over all the pavements, under arch of chrysoprase, into seas of glass mingled with fire. Stand at the gate of the granary and see the grain come in; out of the frosts into the sunshine, out of the darkness into the light, out of the tearing, and the ripping, and the twisting, and the wrenching and lacerating, and the husking time of earth into the wide open door of the King's granary "like as a shock of corn cometh in in his season."

Yes, heaven is a great sociable, with joy like the joy of husking time. No one there feeling so big he declines to speak to some one that is not so large. Archangel willing to listen to smallest cherub. No bolting of the door of caste at one heavenly mansion to keep out the citizen of a smaller mansion. No clique in one corner whispering about a clique in another corner. David taking care of no one of the sacred writers, and Joshua making no one halt until he passes, because he made the sun and moon halt; Paul making no assumption over the most ordinary preacher of righteousness; Naaman, captain of the Syrian host, no more honored than the captive maid who told him where he could get a good doctor. Oh, my soul, what a company! The humblest man a king, the poorest woman a queen, the meanest house a palace, the shortest lifetime eternity. And what is more strange about it all is we may all get there.

"Not I," says some one standing back under the galleries. Yes, you. "Not I," says some one who has not been in church in fifteen years before. Yes, you. "Not I," says some one who has been for fifty years filling up his life with all kinds of wickedness. Yes, you. There are monopolies on earth—monopolistic railroads and monopolistic telegraph companies and monopolistic grain dealers, but no monopolies in religion. All who want to be saved may be saved, "without money and without price." Salvation by the Lord Jesus Christ for all the people. Of course use common sense in this matter. You cannot expect to get to Charleston by taking the ship for Portland, and you cannot get to heaven by going in an opposite direction. Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved. Through that one gate of pardon and peace all the race may go in.

"But," says some one, "do you really think I would be at home in that supernal society if I should reach it?" I think you would. I know you would. I remember that in the husking time there was a great equality of feeling among the neighbors. There at one corn shock a farmer would be at work who owned two hundred acres of ground. The man whom he was talking with at the next corn shock owned but three acres of ground, and perhaps all that covered by a mortgage.

That evening, at the close of the husking day, one man drove home a rough team, frisky, so full of life they got their feet over the traces. The other man walked home. Great differences in education, great differences in worldly means, but I noticed at the husking time they all seemed to enjoy each other's society. They did not ask any man how much property he owned or what his education had been. They all seemed to be happy together in those good times. And so it will be in heaven. Our Father will gather His children around Him, and the neighbors will come in and the past will be rehearsed. And some one will tell of victory and we will all celebrate it. And some one will say: "Here is my old father that I put away with heartbreak! Just look at him! He is as young as any of us!"

And some one will say: "Here is my darling child that I buried in Greenwood, and all the after years of my life were shadowed by its desolation. Just look at her! She doesn't seem as if she had been sick a minute!" Great sociality. Great neighborhood kindness. Go in and dine. What though John Milton sit down on one side and John Howard sit down on the other side? No embarrassment. What though Charlotte Elizabeth sit down on one side and Hannah More sit down on the other side? No embarrassment. A monarch yourself, why be embarrassed among monarchs? A songster yourself, why be embarrassed among glorified songsters? Go in and dine.

All the shocks of corn coming in in their season. Oh, yes, in their season. Not one of you having died too soon, or having died too late, or having died at haphazard. Planted at just the right time. Plowed at just the right time. Cut down at just the right time. Husked at just the right time. Garnered at just the right time. Coming in in your season. Oh, I wish that the two billion bushels of corn now in the fields or on their way to the seaboard might be a type of the grand yield of honor and glory and immortality when all the shocks come in.

I do not know how you are constituted, but I am so constituted that there is nothing that so awakens reminiscences in me as the odors of a cornfield when I cross it at this time of year after the corn has been cut and it stands in shocks. And so I have thought it might be practically useful for us to-day to cross the cornfield, and I have thought perhaps there might be some reminiscences roused in our soul that might be salutary and might be saving. In Sweden a prima donna, while her house in the city was being repaired, took a house in the country for temporary residence, and she brought out her great array of jewels to show a friend who wished to see them.

One night after displaying these jewels and leaving them on the table, and all her friends had gone, and the servants had gone—one summer night—she sat thinking and looking into a mirror just in front of her chair, when she saw in that mirror the face of a robber looking in at the window behind her and gazing at those jewels. She was in great fright, but sat still, and hardly knowing why she did so she began to sing an old nursery song, her fears making the pathos of the song more telling. Suddenly she noticed, while looking at the mirror, that the robber's face had gone from the window, and it did not come back. A few days after the prima donna received a letter from the robber, saying, "I heard that the jewels were to be out that night, and I came to take them at whatever hazard, but when I heard you sing that nursery song with which my mother so often sang me to sleep I could not stand it, and I left, and I have resolved upon a new and honest life."

Oh, my friends, there are jewels in peril richer than those which lay upon that table that night. They are the jewels of the immortal soul. Would God that some song rolling up out of the deserted nursery of your childhood, or some song rolling up out of the corn fields, the song of the huskers twenty or forty years ago, might turn all our feet out of the paths of sin into the paths of righteousness. Would God that those memories wafted in on odor or song might start us this moment with swift feet toward that blessed place where so many of our loved ones have already preceded us "as a shock of corn cometh in in his season."

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

MME. JANAUSCHEK has for particular pets two genuine pigs.

THE Russian Czar plays some of the brass instruments and twangs the banjo.

WILLIAM DICKEY was sent to the Maine Legislature in 1842, and they are sending him there yet. He was re-elected at the recent election, and is now 81 years old.

YOUNG JAMES GARFIELD is said to much resemble his father, the dead President, and in manners, voice and methods reminds his friends of the paternal likeness.

PRESIDENT CONTENCIN, of the Italian Chamber of Commerce of New York, has sailed for Italy with the view of more largely interesting his countrymen in the Columbian Exposition.

EX-QUEEN NATALIE, of Servia, is building herself a very beautiful chateau on her property near Bischineff. Her majesty intends to pass the Winters at Biarritz and the Summers at her new residence.

SCHUBERT was a rapid worker. He often composed the music of three or four songs in a single night. He died at the early age of 31, yet in his brief life he composed over 600 songs, several operas, masses, etc.

PRINCE LEOPOLD, of Prussia, the second son in of the Emperor of Germany, who took part in the recent long distance ride between Berlin and Vienna, has recovered at last from the effects of the race. Owing to the courtesy of Lieutenant Heydt, a contestant, his Royal Highness was allowed to reach the goal first. The Lieutenant has been rewarded with an imperial decoration for his refusal to pass the Prince when near Vienna.

MISS KATE MARSDEN before setting out on her second journey (via America) to the haunts of the Siberian lepers, has received yet another design of royal favor. After having had about an hour's interview with the Queen a few days ago, when Her Majesty expressed a wish that Miss Marsden's forthcoming book on her experiences among the lepers should be dedicated to her, a special messenger was despatched from Balmoral to London with a large autograph photograph of the Queen and a very beautiful brooch. Both these presents her Majesty wished Miss Marsden to regard as tokens of the deep sympathy with the good work of the latter among the lepers.

WILLIAM MORRIS, the poet, always affects rough apparel, is a general get-up being decidedly haut cole, and it is said that nothing pleases him quite so much as to be mistaken for a sailor. In fact he courts it. Not very long since, while sauntering through one of the crooked river side streets on the old part of London, he was overhauled by a seafaring man. "Avast there," cried the stranger, "don't I know you? weren't you at one time mate of the brig Sea Swallow?" To be mistaken for a sailor was delightful, but to be taken for the mate of a ship bearing so poetic a name was simply glorious. "Yes, I am he," said Morris, and he locked arms with the stranger, piloted him to the nearest alehouse and filled him full of food and drink.

THE WORLD'S NAVIES.

Acceptances to the Review Coming in Slowly from Abroad.

Acceptances to the invitation sent out by the State Department to foreign countries to take part in the naval review are coming in very slowly. Only two of the first-class naval powers, Great Britian and France, and three of the smaller ones, Portugal, the Netherlands and Hyti have signified their intention of sending vessels.

Mexico, China, Denmark and some of the South American Republics have declined on the ground that they could not make a good show ng with the small ships and obsolete armament and equipment. Russia, Germany Italy, Spain and the other recognized naval nations will no doubt, in time, accept the invitation and send ships commensurate with their standing as naval powers.

SHOT BY HIS LITTLE SON.

An Ohio Farmer Fatally Wounded by the Child Pulling the Trigger of a Gun.

James Neer, a farmer residing near Van Wert, Ohio, was fatally shot by his 5 year-old son. Neer had loaded one barrel of his shotgun and as he was about to load the other barrel, the child came up and, unnoticed by the father, raised the hammer of the oaded barrel.

The hammer slipped from the child's hand, and the gun discharged. The entire load of shot struck Mr. Neer in the face.

ALEXANDER DUMAS pere used to receive great many anonymous letters and it was a playful remark of his that he preferred them to the other kind, because they required no answers.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.

FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.	$ 4 75	@ $ 5 00
High Grade Extra	4 00	4 30
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	75	75½
CORN—No. 2 White	45½	46
Yellow	48½	49
Ear Yellow per bbl	2 50	2 55
OATS—Southern & Penn.	37	42
Western White	38	42
Mixed	37	39
RYE—No. 2	61	62
HAY—Choice Timothy	15 00	14 00
Good to Prime	14 50	15 00
STRAW—Rye in car lds.	11 50	12 00
Wheat Blocks	6 00	7 00
Oat Blocks	8 00	8 50

CANNED GOODS.

TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	$ 90	@ $ 95
No. 2	70	72½
PEAS—Standards	1 10	1 20
Seconds		85
CORN—Dry Pack		1 10
Moist		1 00

HIDES.

CITY STEERS	$ 8	@ $ 8½
City Cows	4	4½
Southern No. 2	3½	4

POTATOES & VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—Burbanks	$ 70	@ $ 75
Va. Yellow	2 00	2 50
Yams	1 15	1 75
ONIONS	77	80

PROVISIONS.

HOGS PRODUCTS—shlds.	$ 7	@ $ 8½
Clear ribsides	8	8½
Bacon sides		10
Hams	11½	12½
Mess Pork, per bar		14 50
LARD—Crude		9½
Best refined		11½

BUTTER.

BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$ 30	@ $ 31
Under fine	28	29
Roll	28	30

CHEESE.

CHEESE—N.Y. Factory	11½	@ $ 12
N. Y. flats	12	12¾
Skim Cheese	7	9

EGGS.

EGGS—State	$ 26	@ $ 27
North Carolina	22	23

POULTRY.

CHICKENS—Hens	$ 9	@ $ 10
Old Roosters	25	30
Ducks, per lb	8½	9

TOBACCO.

TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	$ 1 50	@ $ 1 50
Sound common	3 00	4 00
Middling	6 00	8 00
Fancy	12 00	13 00

LIVE STOCK.

BEEF—Best Beeves	$ 4 50	@ $ 4 75
Good to Fair	4 00	4 25
SHEEP	3 00	4 25
Hogs	5 75	6 50

FURS AND SKINS.

MUSKRAT	$ 10	@ $ 11
Raccoon	40	45
Red Fox	—	1 00
Skunk Black	—	80
Opossum	22	23
Mink	—	80
Otter	—	6 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 15	@ $ 4 60
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	75½	76½
RYE—Western	55	58
CORN—No. 2	50	58⅝
OATS—No. 3	35½	35⅝
BUTTER—State	28	30
EGGS—State	2 5	26
CHEESE—State	8½	11

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60	@ $ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	73½	73½
CORN—No. 3	48½	48⅝
OATS—No. 2	41	41½
BUTTER—State	30	31
EGGS—Penn. fst	27	28

HEROES OF FICTION.

Usually Endowed with the Perfection of Physical Qualities.

All novel readers—and they are about 80 per cent. of all the people who read books at all—must have been struck with the fact that the heroes and heroines of fiction are usually endowed with the very perfection of physical qualities, even though their morals be somewhat off color, and their actions such as should bring them directly within the purview of the criminal law. In fact, it may be said in a general way that the bigger scoundrel and villain a man is, in a novel, the more closely does he resemble the Apollo Belvedere in outward semblance; and the more sensual and deceitful and base a woman is, the more is she fashioned in the physical likeness of some medieval saint, or of some woman who seems to exude goodness and virtue.

If the novelists are right, the physiognomists and phrenologists and the great detectives and students of penology of the world must be wrong. The latter insist, with complete unanimity, that there is a well-defined physical criminal type; that men and women with certain shaped heads and faces, and with certain kinds of eyes and facial expressions, make up the criminal classes, and that it is just as unnatural to find crime unassociated with these physical qualities as to find grapes on thorns or figs on thistles. It is true that there are exceptions to this general rule, but they are not numerous enough to impinge in any degree upon the generality of the rule.

Once in a while an Antinous may turn burglar or a Cornelia may be convicted of shoplifting, but the cases are so rare as to cut no marked figure in the annals of crime. If it is to be conceded that realistic fiction serves a useful purpose, that purpose should not be defeated by making vice attractive or criminals physically perfect. If the novelist desires to portray a bad man or woman, the picture should be drawn true to nature, physically as well as morally; and it is certain that there is not only a heredity in crime, which stamps itself ineffaceably upon the physique of the criminal classes, but that the environment produces that hardening of the countenance, that furtive look and that shambling, stealthy gait which detectives in all countries have learned to recognize at sight.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Too Old.

If there are any ewes in the flock that are too old to be of service, the best time to sell them is in early fall, when they will be in as good condition as they will reach. When aged the ewes require more grain in the winter to make them fat than they are worth. Keep the grain for the use of more profitable and younger stock.

A GOOD many have apparently been stuck in the Iron Hall. It now remains to be seen how many will be stuck in jail.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action, but now that it is generally know that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time but finally injure the system.

The indispensible servant is master of the situation.

"Your Work in Life."

A series of 13 articles by successful men in as many pursuits is one of the many strong features of articles which are announced in The Youth's Companion for 1893. "The Busiest Week I Ever Saw" is the topic of another series by United States Generals. The prospectus for the coming year of The Companion is more varied and generous than ever. Those who subscribe at once will receive the paper free to Jan. 1, 1893, and for a full year from that date. Only $1.75 a year. Address THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass

The mother tongue is probably the language of Mars.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

☞ Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Clothes may not make the man, but suits make the lawyer.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure bilious and nervous illness. Beecham's Pills sell well because they cure. 25 cents a box.

Fame is a bright robe; but it soon wears out at the elbows.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

What is done cannot be undone, especially if it is a hard-boiled egg.

How is Your Blood?

I had a malignant breaking out on my leg below the knee, and was cured sound and well with two and a half bottles of S.S.S. Other blood medicines had failed to do me any good. WILL C. HEATY, Yorkville, S. C.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

I was troubled from childhood with an aggravated case of Tetter, and three bottles of S.S.S. cured me permanently. WALLACE MANN, Maysville, I. T.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

It is better to take Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil when that decline in health begins—the decline which precedes consumption—rather than wait for the germ to begin to grow in our lungs.

"Prevention is better than cure;" and surer. The saying never was truer than here.

What is it to prevent consumption?

Let us send you a book on CAREFUL LIVING; free.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.

Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. 41.

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ALWAYS THUS.
Pilot Knob, Mo.
Suffered 20 Years. Mr. Henry P. Travers, formerly of this place, suffered with chronic rheumatism for 20 years, and was treated at times by several doctors.
ST. JACOBS OIL
cured him. No return of pain in 3 years. No Return 3 Years.
G. A. Farrar.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
DO NOT BE DECEIVED With Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable and the consumer pays for no t