OUR NEWS SUMMARY.

—Eleven hundred kegs of giant powder were exploded in a magazine at Pottsville, Pa. It was fired by lightning. Houses were crushed and trees torn up by the roots. Three lives were lost and several persons injured by the disaster.

—Gen. Ord, with a large force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, has crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico. He is believed to have troops sufficient to meet any force the Mexicans could bring against him, even if they desired to interfere with his operations.

—Colonel J. P. Colcord, once a most brilliant St. Louis lawyer, and occupying a high position, shot his mistress and then blew out his own brains. Whiskey and jealousy were the cause.

—A mystery of the sea comes up from the North Carolina coast, where the body of a man entirely nude, with the head severed from the body, has just been washed ashore.

—The Christians in Bosnia are flocking to arms in consequence of the heavy fines imposed on them by the Austrians.

—A Vienna dispatch to the London *Telegraph* says the negotiations between Austria and Turkey are on the verge of a failure, and a rupture is imminent. The last propositions of the Porte have been rejected.

—O'Leary finished his 400-mile walk in 122 hours, having twenty minutes to spare.

—The Belgrade newspapers allege that three Austrian Serb regiments, when near Velika-Zwornik, having refused to advance were decimated, or one in every ten shot. As they still remained mutinous further executions took place. The remainder were sent as prisoners to Austria.

YELLOW FEVER.—Dr. Brown, Secretary of the Memphis Board of Health, returned from a visit to Grenada, Miss., where the yellow fever is raging so frightfully. He reports the fever there perfectly appalling. He saw seventy cases in one day, and never saw such distress as exists there. He saw a mother and two children sick in one bed. The fever is among all classes and scattered over the whole town. They need doctors, nurses and disinfectants. The business houses are closed, and many of the people have left the town. The white population of the town is reduced to about 500, all who could get away doing so.

—Emil Hoedel, "the tinsmith from Leipzig," who attempted the assassination of the Emperor William on May 11, in the Avenue Unter den Linden, as the Emperor was returning from a drive with his daughter, the Grand Duchess of Baden, has been executed. He was beheaded at an early hour in the morning, in the courtyard of the new prison in Berlin.

—According to the reports of the Agricultural Department the extreme heat of July injured to some extent the spring wheat of the Northwest. In the East the condition of the crop is far better. In the Province of Ontario the crop this year is the largest ever threshed there.

—At eleven o'clock at night an extensive fire broke out in Madrid, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and destroyed property valued at $43,000, on which there was only $9,700 insurance.

—A fatal accident occurred on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad at Sterling Junction. While a gravel train was being loaded the bed gave way, burying four employees. One was taken out alive; the others were dead.

—John H. Raymond, President of Vassar College, died at Poughkeepsie, of kidney disease, after a sickness of several weeks.

—The State Greenback Convention of Colorado nominated R. G. Buckingham for Governor.

—At Donaldsonville, in the parish of Ascension, Louisiana, the death penalty was executed on Wilson Childress, Fountain Banks, Octavo Lauve and Aaron Carter, all colored, for the murder of an aged white storekeeper, named Narcissa Arrieux.

—The boiler of a portable saw mill at Bloomfield, Ohio, exploded, killing four men.

—The Indian war being over, Gen. Howard is distributing his troops to their new stations.

—There is a great and rapid increase of yellow fever in the South, and the number of deaths is very large.

—The phylloxera is ravaging vineyards in Spain.

—A Turco-Austrian Treaty is to be signed at Serajevo.

—Prince Bismark's anti-Socialistic bill has been submitted to the German Federal Council; it is extremely stringent.

—Sixty Snake Indians have surrendered having had enough of war.

—The Connecticut Greenback-Labor party adopted a platform and nominated a State ticket, with Charles Atwater for governor. The platform says all the financial legislation of Congress during the past seventeen years has been in the interest of bankers and usurers. Demands are made for a new legal-tender paper money, adequate in volume for the employment of labor, the distribution of its products, the requirements of business, and for the payment of all bonds in absolute money as soon as possible; for postal savings banks; for an income tax, and for State and National labor bureaus.

—The vote for the Democratic State ticket of Alabama was about 80,000. There was no opposition. The Legislature will be almost entirely Democratic.

—Noyes, the ex-president of the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, has been sent to the Trenton State Prison. The last effort to obtain a pardon from Governor McClellan was made by his daughter, and the interview is described as having been exceedingly affecting.

—It is said that England and Turkey have agreed to give France a protectorate over Tunis.

—A sad accident took place in the East River—the drowning of three children on a scow which was run down by the Fall River steamer Providence. The boat struck the scow, capsized her, and the children were drowned in their berths.

—The *Political Correspondence* announces that an unrising of Mahometan fanatics has occurred at Livno, in Herzegovina. The Turkish commandant was killed. The troops made common cause with the insurgents, and marched with them on Skoplie.

—England is having more trouble with her South African possessions.

—A despatch from St. Petersburg says an explosion took place on board the torpedo cutter Nicolaieff, killing thirty men.

—The Democrats carried Alabama by 80,000 majority, without opposition.

—The Adams and Southern Express companies will cheerfully transmit, free of charge, all donations of money contributed in New York or elsewhere for the relief of the afflicted in the South where yellow fever prevails. All contributions should be addressed to the Mayor or the President of the Howard Association.

—The Queen, in her speech proroguing Parliament, attributed the pacific solution of difficulties in the East largely to the support of Parliament, and believed that the peace concluded by the Congress of Berlin would be satisfactory and durable. The independence of Turkey has been secured, the integrity of her territory guaranteed and reforms in her administration pledged by a defensive convention between Her Majesty and the Sultan, in accordance with which Cyprus has been occupied by British forces.

—John Ten Eyck, the negro murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Stillman, of Sheffield, Mass., was hung from the scaffold and his soul sent to its judgment, at Pittsfield. His last words on earth were uttered in protesting his innocence of the crime laid to his charge.

—Louis Napoleon is to be married to the Princess Thyra, of Denmark.

—A despatch to the St. Petersburg *Globe* reports that an explosion had occurred in the mines of the fortifications of Kars, resulting in a fire which destroyed the best portion of the city.

—England has come to terms with the Dutch as to the annexation of New Guinea.

—A train robbery of the most daring character is reported on the Kansas City and Council Bluffs Railroad. The officers, with pistols at their heads, were compelled to look on while four armed robbers transferred five thousand dollars from the safe to a bag, with which they disappeared.

—The sectarian hate which has been smouldering in Canada since last month, resulted in disgraceful rioting at Ottawa on Monday night. Troubles arose between the Union men and the Young Britons. Several persons were wounded, but only one dangerously.

—According to an official statement in the English Parliament, the deaths from famine in India run up to the appalling figures of one million three hundred and fifty thousand, and it is very probable that this is rather below than above the actual number who have died.

Lawyers' Fees in San Francisco.

The San Francisco *Call* says that the heaviest legal incomes in that city vary from $50,000 to $60,000 per annum. On the other hand there are plenty of lawyers struggling for a practice who do not average $30 per month the year round. Some of the leading attorneys require a fee of $1,000 before having anything to do with a case. Important fees in criminal cases range from $250 to $2,500, and instances are common where much larger sums have been paid. In 1874 Wm. H. Patterson and the late John B. Felton received $40,000 for defeating the local option law before the Supreme court. They only worked on the case about two weeks, and worked in very leisurely style at that. The money was placed on deposit beforehand, and when a favorable decision was announced, all they had to do was to go to the bank and get it. Each of them received $20,000, equal to about $300 an hour, or $5 a minute that he was actually occupied with the case. In the celebrated city slip cases, Mr. Felton's fees amounted to a quarter of million of dollars. On another occasion he received $80,000 for his services in a Spanish land grant contest, and on still another occasion was paid $10,000 on condition he would not appear as attorney in a certain pending case. In 1870 S. W. Sanderson resigned the high position of chief justice of the Supreme court of California in order to become attorney of the Central Pacific railroad company. The inducement offered was in proportion to the sacrifice, and consisted of a permanent salary of $1,000 per month, which was subsequently increased to $2,000 per month.

All Fair in War.

The following story is told of the island of Sark, a small island which lies in the English Channel. It is said to have been once taken by the French, who, however, held it only a short time. One morning, a peaceful looking merchant-ship, bearing a flag of truce, appeared off the land, and, sending off a boat, the officer in command told the Frenchmen that one of the crew, a native of the island, had died on board, and had expressed a wish to be buried in his native soil, and he asked that the deceased's companions might be allowed to carry out his desire. The Frenchmen politely consented, and accordingly the ship's crew soon appeared, bringing with them the coffin, which they carried into the little church. They then requested that they might be permitted to perform their own service over the body, and this also was granted, as the English sailors were unarmed, and therefore gave rise to no apprehensions. No sooner, however, had the French left the church than the coffin, which was full of arms and ammunition, was opened, and, as the church commanded the town, the island was taken almost without opposition.

Poisoning by Peach Stones.

A fatal case of poisoning by peach stones which has just occurred in Paris may serve as a warning to those families in which children are allowed to look after themselves for hours together. It may be assumed that very few children under the age, say, of ten or twelve have any idea that peach stones or peach blossoms are dangerous. They have been shown the deadly nightshade, and probably the wild hemlock, and have a canny dread of them; but nursemaids are not nearly so fond of pointing out the peach tree as an object of horror and aversion. The victim of the recent accident in Paris had certainly not been cautioned against the attractions of the peach. He had developed, at the tender age of five and a half, the faculty of reasoning on inductive principles, and he saw no reasons to doubt that a cherry and apricot stones contained eatable kernels, the nobler fruit had, at least, an equally desirable treasure in its inmost recesses. Accordingly, he secreted the stones of a number of peaches which had been sent to his mother from the country, and possessing himself of a hammer, when left alone, broke them open industriously and then set to upon a solid feast to which he did hasty but complete justice. The taste of the kernals was not perhaps on a par with the expectations previously entertained, but it would be ridiculous to go through the severe labor of cracking such hard shells without entering into the fruition of the labor when once finished. So the unlucky child was found by his parent on her return writhing in the grievous agonies produced by prussic or hydrocyanic acid. The arrival and efforts of the doctor were vain, and another item had to be added to the long list of "deaths by imprudence." It is as well, now that the season for wall fruit has arrived, to explain what extent of poisoning properties is possessed by the peach stone. The writers on toxicology state that an ounce of the kernels contains about one grain of pure hydrocyanic acid, and it is known that one grain of the poison will almost to a certainty kill any adult person. Two-thirds of a grain has very often been fatal; and, indeed, may be regarded as a fatal dose for a child.

Criticising a Brother.

An exchange says: The real secret of the prolonged life of the Oneida Community is obvious to the thoughtful student of human nature, although it has, to a great extent, escaped notice. When Noyes devised his plan of "social criticism" he proved himself a man of unusual cunning. It was the custom of the Communists to hold a weekly meeting for the purpose of abusing one another. This abuse was called "social criticism," and no Communist was permitted to make any answer to it, or to show any signs of anger. For example, Brother Smith being selected for criticism, one Communist would remark that "our brother has an overweening sense of his own merits, which he shows in a way that makes him unpleasant and ridiculous." Another would call Brother Smith's attention to the importance of veracity, and would charge him with a frequent tendency to tell lies. A third would mention that Brother Smith's manners at the table were simply revolting, and that he ought to try to become a gentleman. Perhaps one of the trousered parodies would then tell the miserable brother that, being an excessively ugly man, he ought not to pain the sisters by unnecessary association with them, and another sister would lament that he never knew when he was not wanted, and would intrude his presence when ladies and gentlemen were talking. All this time Smith was expected to sit in meek silence listening to these disparaging remarks, and pretending that he felt grateful for the interest manifested in him. As a matter of fact, he writhed inwardly and longed for the next meeting, so that he might "get square" with the brothers by criticising them in his turn.

A Strange Story.

A very different aspect is given to the alleged elopement of the wife of J. V. N. Stults of Boston in a letter written by Mr. W. K. Ritchie, a relative of the lady. Mrs. Stults is the only daughter of the late T. J. Dunbar, who died a millionaire. Stults, it is said, courted the daughter with the view of obtaining possession and control of the father's wealth. Dunbar saw through his son-in-law's purpose, and in his will left not a dollar to Stults, and carefully guarded the income of Mrs Stults from her husband's reach. Stults, as Ritchie alleges, then plotted to relieve himself of the wife whose fortune he could not manipulate, and at the same time to avenge himself on the dead father. He introduced his wife to a Capt. Austin, pressed Austin's acquaintance upon her, and finally contrived to have the pair detected in a room together. Ritchie avers that the meeting of Mrs. Stults and Austin was without criminal purpose or intent, but that Stults so terrified his wife by threats of arrest and incarceration, that she secreted herself or left the city.

How Prairie Dogs Get Water.

It has always been a subject of curiosity and inquiry as to how and where prairie dogs, living on the prairie far away from any river or stream, obtain their water. Mr. F. Leech, formerly of Mercer county, Pa., and a frontiersman of experience, asserts that the dogs dig their own wells, each village having one with a concealed opening. It matters not how far down the water may be, the dogs will keep on digging until they reach it. He knows of one such well two hundred feet deep, and having a circular staircase leading down to the water. Every time a dog wants a drink he descends the staircase, which, considering the distance, is no mean task. In digging for the water the animals display as much pluck as in resisting the efforts of settlers to expel them from the land of their progenitors.

A CHILD IN A SEWER.

THE THRILLING ACCIDENT THAT EXCITED SO MANY SAN FRANCISCANS.

A couple of children, playing at the corner of Pine and Kearney streets, San Francisco, says a local paper, heard proceeding from the sewer opening a faint and evidently much exhausted voice calling for help. Some one, apparently a child, had evidently fallen down the trap and was in imminent danger of suffocation. The news was soon communicated to the passers by, and in a few moments tools were brought and the pavement was being rapidly torn up. In a short time a dense and excited crowd had congregated, and the sand and stones flew in a perfect shower. No one held back. Kid gloved dandies took their places beside sturdy draymen. As fast as one man came up exhausted another promptly stepped into his place.

Gen. McComb's well known form could be seen in the midst of the workers, while Auditor Maynard desperately tore up the compact soil with his bare fingers. At intervals the faint voice from the sewer could be heard, gasping, "Help! Hurry up!" and the like. Col. Barnes came by, shouting some encouraging words down the hideous opening, and flinging aside his coat, seized a just relinquished pick. By his side, with clenched teeth and dripping brow, his enemy of the day before, Frank Pixley, worked a heavy crowbar.

At this juncture the scene was rendered more intense by the appearance of a poor woman from a neighboring alley. She had just missed her little boy, and, with the unerring intuition of maternity, guessed it was her Johnny who was slowly smothering down in that frightful hole. With terrified shrieks she alternately wrung her hands and covered her face with her apron. The sight of the poor crushed creature brought tears into the eyes of many a stalwart man present.

"Would they be too late?" was the whisper that passed from one pale bystander to another. Jasper McDonald fell out of the ranks of the diggers and lay upon the sidewalk, utterly worn out, and Barton Hill, the actor, stepped into his place. Mayor Bryant threw his official dignity to the winds, and, though equipped with nothing but a piece of tin can, did good service. The brokers, coming up from the just closed board, pitched in with a will. Sandy Austin came near being submerged by the caving earth as the pit deepened, and Turnbull in a few minutes looked as though he had been resurrected by the last trump.

In just twenty-two minutes from the first alarm the sewer level was reached. The last spadeful of earth was thrown aside by Mr. Scott, of Wells & Fargo, when, amid the deafening cheers of the immense crowd, the little prisoner emerged, dripping and almost dead, from his critical position. It was a parrot that had left its perch in front of a neighboring bird store, and had fallen down the trap.

Brant's Cruel Massacre.

The people of Cherry Valley, Otsego county, N. Y., set up a centennial stone in memory of Brant's cruel massacre there, a hundred years ago. The true date was Nov. 11, 1778; but, since November is an inclement month for open-air festivals, the unveiling of the tardy monument was fixed for the 15th of August. Cherry Valley, a frontier village founded not two-score years before the massacre, had attracted the sinister notice of Brant and the Mohawks early in the war of independence; but a company of provincial rangers occupied it, and a rude but strong fort was built for them, so that to Brant the grapes long looked sour. A hundred years ago the present summer this little garrison was reinforced by Continental troops, under Col. Alden. At early dawn of the 11th of November, helped by thick weather, Brant, leading a strong party of Senecas, Mohawks and Tories, surprised the settlement, and citizens and soldiers were massacred in profusion, the only safety for any being in flight.

Everyday Talk Wins.

The Detroit *Free Press* says: Yesterday when the black clouds gathered in the north and betokened the coming of a thunder-storm, a citizen who was coming down on a Jefferson avenue car remarked to an elderly gentleman beside him:

"A storm is portending."

"Hey?" inquired the other.

"I say there are tokens of a storm," continued the first.

"Hey?" was the brisk inquiry again.

"Appearances indicate a storm!" exclaimed the citizen, a trifle embarrassed.

"Hey? What did you say about indelicate?" queried the other.

"There's going to be a thunder-storm!" shouted the citizen, dropping his big words all of a sudden.

"Ah! Now I understand," said the old man—"going to be a thunder-storm. Well, what do you want me to do about it?"

An Aged Palace.

In the village of Andria, in the territorial district of Naples, there exists an ancient ducal palace, which formerly belonged to the noble house of Andria, after which it is called. It is owned at present by the Spagnoletti, and the actual possessor, happened to procure an old plan of the castle. Looking over it he noticed a door marked where in reality none existed. Not satisfied to leave this uninvestigated, he ordered the wall to be broken through at the place indicated on the plan, and behind the brickwork an iron door was found. This was forced, and access was immediately gained to a small chapel, in which was deposited an old chest containing treasure, which is estimated to be worth about 1,800,000f (nearly $360,000). It consist of gold coins of the time of Ferdinand IV, and precious stones. The whole is supposed to have been deposited there for safety by the Duke of Andria when he emigrated to Germany at the time of the French invasion of Italy.

John Randolph.

Soon after the adjournment of the Virginia Convention of 1829, in which John Randolph used all his powers of ridicule to prevent radical changes in the Constitution of Virginia, he said to the people who for thirty years had stood faithfully by him: "I appear here to take my leave of you for the last time. What shall I say? Twenty-eight years ago you took me by the hand, when a beardless boy, and handed me to Congress. I have served you in a public capacity ever since. That I have committed errors I readily believe, being a descendant of Adam, and full of bruises and putrefying sores from the crown of my head to the soles of my feet. People of Charlotte, which of you is without sin?" A voice in the crowd exclaimed, "Gracious God, what preaching!" Speaking of the trust committed to him by his constituents, the duties of which he had so long discharged, he made use of the following expression: "Take it back, take it back," at the same time moving his hand toward the multitude. Mr. H. says he instinctively shrank back, feeling as if the speaker was about to roll a tremendous stone upon him. Just as the orator concluded, and while still under the intoxicating effects of his eloquence, a gentleman standing near turned to him and exclaimed, "He is almost a god."

His power over an audience is thus described: Here he drew a striking picture of the ship of state sailing among the breakers, and with extended arms and eyes raised to heaven, he threw his body forward as if to catch her, crying as he did so, in a half-imploring, half-confident tone, "God save the old ship." It was the most solemn, the most impressive gesture I ever saw from any human being, and so powerful was the impression made that the whole multitude, many with extended arms, seemed to move involuntarily forward, as if to save the "old ship."

Culture of Corn.

Mr. Sturtevant, of Massachusetts, in a letter on corn planting to the American Farmers' club, classed among the more difficult points in corn culture the procuring of seed of hereditary fruitfulness. He said if one good ear from each stalk could be procured, there would be no difficulty in obtaining maximum crops of 200 bushels of shelled corn per acre, as the farmer can as well fertilize for this amount of crop as for less, and the culture is the same for a large crop as a small one. A fruitful stalk occupies no more room for growth than a barren stalk.

In order to procure this result, Mr. Sturtevant has adopted the practice of breeding his corn by going through the seed-fields before the bloom, and removing the tassels from the barren stalks, so as to secure pollination from fertile plants. Perhaps more loss occurs to the farmer from insufficient intercultural tillage than from any other one cause, he continued, except the selection of proper seed. To grow corn successfully requires the presence of plant food in sufficient quantity in the soil. The tendency of abundant manuring is, however, to stimulate the growth of foliage in excess of the requirements of the grain. This must be obviated through the diversion of the forces of leaf or vegetative growth with the direction o the grain growth, and this can be done by the proper check given to the plant at the proper time, by means of the cultivation. This involves Mr. Sturtevant's theory of root-pruning tillage, which he originated, and which he has tested. "Under experimental conditions, twenty-three ears of corn from a single seed have been grown." In practice, this gentleman cultivates with the Ross horse hoe as frequently as he can, usually three or four times. He desires to cultivate up to the period of bloom, but never afterward. His heaviest crop has been 123 bushels, under ordinary farm conditions.

Preserve Orchards.

Of all things neglected, perhaps our orchards fare worst. We do not take care properly of our young trees, and we utterly neglect our old ones. The old trees might be made young and the expense of young orchards saved by a little care and forethought. It is, however, a matter of ignorance more than heedlessness. The majority of people, even among ordinary fruit-growers, do not know that they can rejuvenate an old orchard, even a wretched one that seems past cure. This can be done and fruit actually produced while they are doing it, simply by encouraging the growing shoots and removing the old ones gradually. Not only will the new top but the bole and other roots will feel the effect. An orchard needs care and thought, which, if exercised upon it, will amply repay the owner. Keep your fruit trees free from all limbs that are of no use and you may encroach a little on the useful ones. Do not let the limbs get too old. Renew your orchard several times in its life and its growth will thus be preserved. Thousands of farms today contain orchards which have gone to rack and ruin for want of a little attention, such as is above indicated, and their owners are entirely innocent of any neglect on their part. Nothing grows which should not be watched and cared for where fruit is expected from the production.

Strong Nerves an Attainable Blessing.

There are many who have never known the blessing of strong nerves, having been born with weak ones. Those who have, and through disease or some other cause, have suffered a loss of nerve power, can, by contrast, more fully appreciate the magnitude of that loss. The true way to repair it is, to invigorate the system through the medium of improved digestion, secretion, and the establishment of a regular habit of body, three results invariably accomplished by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which insures the thorough conversion of the food into pure, nourishing blood, from which the nerves, in common with every other part of the bodily economy, gather vigor, the grand prerequisite of health. The great objection to sedatives and narcotics is, that they not only exert no tonic influence, but are always followed by a hurtful reaction. Such is far from being the case with the Bitters, the primary action of which is most salutary, and whose after effects are beneficial in the extreme.

BLUE FISH.—They're a nice fish, are blue fish, says an old fisherman. But they are perfect gormandizers. They'll eat just as long as there is anything to eat. I've seen a lot of blue fish get into a school of bunkers, and the water all around would be red with blood. A blue fish would catch a bunker and shake him till to pieces, as a dog shakes a rat; and they would bite and snap into the school apparently out of pure deviltry.

His Occupation Gone.

Had the Arkansas "doctor" that "tapped" the fat man, thinking he had dropsy, but finding no water, pronounced it "dry dropsy," lived to-day, he would, like Othello, find "his occupation gone," for Allen's Anti-Fat, a purely vegetable remedy, safely, but positively, reduces corpulency at from three to six pounds per week. Sold by druggists.

For Upwards of Thirty Years Mrs. *Winslow's Soothing Syrup* has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25c. a bottle.

St. Nicholas Hotel.

The improvements and repairs of this favorably and well known hotel are now completed. Having more conveniences than ever for the comfort of its patrons, it offers superior advantages for transient and permanent guests. URIAH WELCH late firm, and successor to S. Hawk & Co., Proprietor.—[*Advt.*

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The Celebrated
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THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.
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MARKET NOTES.

NEW YORK MARKET

The wholesale New York market quotations show:

Beans.—Prime $1.55a1.60; fair to good 1.40a1.50 per bushel.

Butter.—N. Y. sold at 22c. for choice in pails, and 13a15c. common to good. Western sold at 21c., and the common Western a 6a8c.

Cheese.—Factory fancy 8c.; do. fair 7c., farm dairy, prime 7a8¼c.; and do. fair 6a7.

Eggs.—Quotations ranged from 12c. for ordinary to 16c. for New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Flour.—Superfine New York and Western, $3.30a3.85; extra New York $4.10a$4.25.

Hay.—Shipping 40a45c.; clover 30c. salt, 30 straw 30a35c.

Hops—New York 10a12c. Eastern 7a10c.; yearlings 2a3c., olds 1a2c.

Petroleum—Refined 10¼c. crude 6½c. in bulk, in barrels 8¼c. Naptha 8c. in shipping order, and 15a16 in cases and 12 in barrels.

Pork—New mess $11.20a11.25. Family mess 9.25 extra prime 11.50, dressed hogs 6a6¼

Wheat.—Spring No. 2. $1.09½. Milwaukee No. 2, 1.05. Amber 1.10 White 1.17.

Rye.—State 68a69c.

Wool.—Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia xxx 40a42c.; xx 36a38c.; x 34a37c.; No. 1, 36a38c.; No. 2, 33a36c.; common, 30a32; New York and Western xx 30a35c.; x and No. 1, 30a35a34a37c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Flour.—State family $5.20; rye flour 2.75 Wheat, State 5.25. Amber 1.00. Corn, yellow, 50c.; mixed State 49c.

Petroleum.—Refined 11¾c.; crude, 8¼a8½c.

Wool.—State and Western xx 37a40c.; x 36a38c.; medium 37a38: coarse 33a34c.

CATTLE MARKETS.

BUFFALO.—Cattle, good quality, $.4.95. Hogs, fair to good 4.95a4.90 best 5.00.

EAST LIBERTY, PENN.—Best cattle 4.70; medium to good 4.25a4.50; common to fair 3.00a3.50. Hogs, Yorkers, 4 30a4.60; Philadelphias 4.75a5.05 Sheep, 3.25a4.25.

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Cattle, choice 7.50 extra 7.00a7.25, first quality 6.00a6.50; second quality 5.00a5.50; third quality 4.50a 4.75. Sheep and lambs—wool sheep 5.25a5.50; extra 4.50a5.50; sheared 3¼a5¼c.; spring lambs 4a5¼c.; veal calves 4½a5½c.

A Perfect Hair Dressing.

A Promoter of the Growth of the Hair.

A Preparation Free from irritating matter.

BURNETT'S
COCOAINE.

For preserving and beautifying the Hair, and rendering it dark and glossy. The *Cocoaine* holds in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized

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prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.

It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It nourishes the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.

It is the Best and Cheapest
HAIR DRESSING
In the World.

DIRECTIONS.

Apply with the hand, or a soft brush, once or twice every other day, or as often as the case may require, rubbing it thoroughly into the roots of the hair.

To remove *Dandruff, Scurf, &c.*, wash the head with BURNETT'S KALLIROTON, rub dry with a towel, and apply the *Cocoaine* as directed.

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