"Thirty Years in the Senate."

Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, is now serving his fifth term in the United States Senate, and, when completed, will make thirty years of continuous service. The only other Senator who has been thus honored and who served for five successive terms, Thomas Hart Benton, has left his record of "Thirty Years in the Senate," and it is to be wished that the graceful pen of Gov. Anthony could record his experience, which, commencing on the 4th of March, 1859, will include the most interesting and eventful period of our national history.

Daniel Webster was elected four times to the Senate, but only served two full terms. Charles Sumner was elected four times and served continuously for three full terms and a part of another term—twenty-three years. Henry Wilson was elected four times and served two full terms and parts of two other terms—twenty years.

William R. King, of Alabama, was elected five successive times, but did did not serve out his last term, as he resigned in 1844, when elected Vice President. Mr. Benton did not really serve thirty years, as he took his seat on the 10th of August, 1821, the day on which the President made proclamation that Missouri was a State, and served until March 3, 1851. He was a candidate for re-election for a sixth term, but was defeated on the fortieth ballot. He then served one term in the House of Representatives, but was defeated by the Know Nothing candidate when a candidate for re-election, and he was then defeated as a candidate for Governor of Missouri.

Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, who was one of the purest and best of men, was successively elected for eleven times to the national House of Representatives, and then three times elected to the Senate, serving in both branches of Congress from October 24, 1791, to December 15, 1828—thirty-seven years of continuous service. — *Washington Cor. Boston Journal.*

Oratory is the Universal Language.

"Who would have thought," said Forrest, "such a chap as Halleck could have written 'Marco Bozzaris,' a poem that fires my blood whenever I recite these lines:

'Strike! till the last armed foe expires!
Strike! for your altars and your fires!
Strike! for the green graves of your sires!
God and your native land!'

"And strangely enough," he continued, "I met the son of Marco Bozzaris while I was in Greece. He seemed to me a traditional personage, but to meet his son gave him a reality which I have never since lost."

"What kind of a man was young Bozzaris?" I inquired.

"Six feet two inches high," replied Forrest, "straight and slim as a palm tree; a face like the antique; a model, sir, of manly beauty. Only a hero could have such a son."

"And was his mind equal to his physique?"

"I could not tell at first. He spoke no English and my French was not fluent. However, we managed to understand each other a little, and I told him about Halleck's poem. He had never even heard of it. The mood was on me, and standing up in that Greek cafe, with not a soul near who knew English, I recited the whole of it to the son of the hero whom it has immortalized. Sir, he understood that! I could see the blood thrill in his veins, his eyes flash lightning, the color come and go in his cheeks, and when my voice dropped and broke for the concluding lines, where Bozzaris sinks to sleep in death at the very moment of his victory, the son's eyes filled with tears which dropped like diamonds to the ground as he gazed at me. Ah! oratory, sir, is the universal language. But I should have liked Halleck to hear his poem recited by me to such an audience."

A Curious Problem.

A correspondent of *Knowledge* having asked how much space would be required on the earth on the assumption that, beginning with a single pair, the human race had multiplied during 5,000 years at the rate of 30 children to each pair, sons and daughters being born alternately, and each husband and wife being at the time of marriage respectively 21 and 20 years old—there being also no deaths—the editor replied that the population, taking 30 for each pair at the average age of 40 years, would be 2,199,915, followed by 141 digits, which digits might be represented without appreciable inexactness by cyphers. Now, assuming that ten persons could stand on a surface one yard square, 30,000,000 could stand on a square mile, and on the entire earth, whose surface is about 200,000,000 square miles, some 6,000 millions of millions. Dividing the number just obtained by this, the result is 3,665,526, followed by 125 ciphers. It would require this inconceivable number of worlds like our own for the population on the assumptions made.

Let us see, says Mr. Proctor, how large a single globe would suffice to give standing room to this population, ten to the square yard. Such a globe must have a diameter exceeding the earth's as the cube root of the above quantity exceeds unity, or roughly, as 7 followed by 43 ciphers exceeds unity. (In reality it will be larger considerably, but this is near enough in such a problem as the present.) Now the diameter of the orbit of Neptune, roughly exceeds the earth's diameter nearly 700,000 times. Hence the diameter of the required globe exceeds the diameter of Neptune's orbit more than a hundred billions of billions of billions of times. Supposing the furthest star visible in the great Rosse telescope to lie some thirteen or fourteen millions of times further from us than the nearest, which lies about 70,000 times further than Neptune, the distance of that star, 1,000,000,000,000 times further than Neptune (or a light-journey of some 40,000,000 of years), would be but the 100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,0 00th part of the radius of such a globe as would be required to hold the population we are considering. A sphere having a radius equal to 100 millions of years' light journey would not suffice even to contain so many human beings.

Style in the Oil Regions.

There is a new style of hair cutting which has come out among the Bradford (Pa.) young men inclined to the esthetic. In place of having the hair cut down evenly and complete, until the cranium resembles a piece of sandpaper, the hair is first trimmed close, and then, by the aid of the patent clipper, it is mottled with spots the size of a dime at equal distances of a quarter of an inch. It is termed the leopard cut, and is somewhat analogous to plaque painting. The effect experienced by a nervous lady when a young man raises his hat and she observes for the first time the spectacle of a nearly-bare poll glistening in the sunlight, iridescent, beautiful and pie-bald, is both novel and delightful.—*Bradford Times.*

The Earth's Surface.

Prof. Charles S. Hastings, in a recent lecture at Johns Hopkins University, gave an outline of the leading theories in regard to the physical character of the earth. Although there are a great many theories, they may be reduced to two distinctive ones. According to the first, the interior of the earth is a fluid covered with a thin crust, about thirty miles or thereabout in thickness. The advocates of the second theory hold that the earth is practically a solid sphere. Among the reasons given for sustaining the first theory, the following are, perhaps, the principal, namely: As we go down in mines, wells and other underground caverns, it has been ascertained that the heat increases in a ratio of one degree for every 100 feet of descent below the sun's influence. This theory is also supported by the occurence of volcanic eruptions and earthquakes, and the existence of hot springs. Those who put forth the second theory also support it by two arguments. They hold that if the center of the earth were a liquid and the outer surface a solid, the heavier portion would go to the center. Again, the weight of the crust of the earth is about two and one-half times that of water; the weight of the earth is known. From this, it may be deduced that in order to make up the entire weight, it must be seven times as heavy as water at the center. The lecturer briefly discussed the two theories, and said that, if the two theories were modified, they could be reconciled, and that this mean would probably be the true theory. The interior of the earth is most probably a fluid of the consistency of tar.

Vaccine Virus.

The method of obtaining vaccine virus from the cow is as follows: The most available parts of the milk glands and parts adjacent are first closely shaved and sponged off clean. Then with a sharp lancet the shaven surface is covered with scarifications in the form of small square spots about half an inch square. Into these small cuts a quantity of warm fluid lymph taken directly from an animal close at hand is quietly but thoroughly rubbed until the operator is satisfied that the operation has been successful. The animal is then removed from the operating stall and placed upon an elevated platform, with proper accommodations, and allowed to remain until the disease reaches its critical stages, which is generally seven days after the operation. At this time the points of insertion of the vaccinia have become swollen and elevated and have assumed the appearance of a blister, with a small brown spot in the center, which is depressed. The covering of this blister or vesicle is then punctured, which gives an opportunity for the lymph to exude and to be gathered upon small ivory spatulæ, much like a penknife-blade. The serum, or vaccine ymph, continues to be secreted for some time afterward, and finally becomes thick and gummy, clogging up the mouths of the vessels, drying down into what is called the scale, and healing takes place. The vaccine ivory points are dipped in this lymph and dried. Those that have been dipped in the virus from two animals are marked "XX" and are good for five days, while those dipped in the lymph of three animals are marked "XXX," and are warranted for two weeks.

Bran Beds for the Babies.

A French doctor has invented a new bed for babies which holds them safe in its custody and prevents them from ever giving any trouble at night to their attendants. This gentleman has subjected his system to the most trying of all tests, for he has applied it to all his own children, and considers that the life of one of them is entirely owing to its use. The idea is to fill the greater part of the cradle with bran and immerse the legs and part of the body of the child in this nest, covering them over in the usual way, but fastening down the counterpane tight so as to keep him firm in his place. Why this change of tactics should have the effect of taking away from the infant his usual desire to howl during a part of every night is a question which we will leave nurses to explain for themselves after they have tried the system. In the meantime, until that trial has been made, it is only civil to believe the testimony of Drs. Bourgeois and Vigoureux, who, in two French papers of some authority, declare that such is the inevitable result. This is not, however, the only advantage to be expected from the system. The bran is supposed to have a warming and stimulating influence superior to any sort of cotton or cloth, and to allow children of the more sickly kind to develop more quickly and be sooner able to use their limbs. The inventor of the system declares that they delight in their bran beds, and always "quit them with regret" when removed, at the age of 2, to one of a different kind.—*London Globe.*

The Vanilla Flavor.

As vanilla beans were never so cheap as at the present time, it is probable that those who are fond of ice cream will this year learn the true flavor of vanilla. Heretofore all sorts of abominable mixtures of tonka and other flavorings have been palmed off on manufacturers of ice cream as true extract of vanilla, and the consumers, not being a judge, and perhaps never having tasted the delicately pleasant flavor of the genuine article, were satisfied. There is now no excuse for adulteration when prime beans can be purchased for one-third the price asked three years ago.—*Oil and Drug News.*

The Original Cent.

Dr. S. B. Crocheron, an old resident of Natchitoches, La., has one of the three original copper coins struck off and submitted to Gen. George Washington for his approval as a national currency. On one side is a wreath surrounding the words "one cent," and around the border, "Unity of States," bearing the date "1783." On the reverse side is a medallion head of Washington, with the words "Washington and Independence." The coin is the genuine and original then stamped. It was rejected by Washington, with the remark that "this was the people's country and not Washington's."

Sober Second Thoughts.

"I don't care for money," said George Sand, "but for spending it."

When you make love to her the cold woman says "No;" the passionate, "Yes;" the capricious, "Yes and no," and the coquettish neither "Yes" nor "No."

Do not marry, because your wife will be ugly or she will be pretty. In the former case you won't like her; in the latter some one else will.

The men who make fewest conquests among women of the world are those who have the best opinion of them.

FINANCIAL & COMMERCIAL.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 11, 1882.

BOARD OF TRADE.

The markets as indicated by operations on the board have undergone no material change. The following are the figures:

Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.08 bid, $1.10 asked; September 1.05 bid; October 1.00.

Corn—No. 2, 73c asked; September 72c asked; October 68c asked; November 64c asked; year 60c asked.

Oats—No. 2, mixed, 31c bid, 34c asked; Sept. 30c bid, 33c asked; October, 28c bid, 30c asked; November, 28c bid, 31c asked; year, 28c bid, 35c asked. No. 2 white, 34c asked.

Barley—No. 2, 75c bid; Sept. 75 asked; Oct, 70c bid; Nov. 70c bid; year 70c bid. No. 3, extra, 67c bid; No. 3, 55c bid.

Rye—No. 2, 50c bid.
Ground Feed—$26.50 asked.
Bran—$10.00 asked.
Baled Hay—$6.00.
Flax Seed—$1.05.

COMMISSION DEALERS.

The following are the quotations of sales from by commission men yesterday and are subject to daily fluctuations:

Butter, gilt edge, per pound	18@22
Butter, choice, in tubs	18@22
Butter, medium to good	14@16
Butter, common	8@12
Cheese, state factory, full cream	12@13
Live spring chickens, per pair	35@40
Old chickens, per pair	35@65
Dressed hogs, per pound	9
Live turkeys, per pound	10@11
Eggs, per dozen, fresh receipts	18@19
Hides, green	6@6½
Hides, green salt	7@7½
Hides, green calf	10
Hides, green kip	6@6½
Hides, dry flint	12
Hides, dry salt	10
Mutton, per pound	9
Pelts, wool, estimated per pound	20
Tallow, No. 1 per pound	6½@7
Tallow, No. 2, per pound	5
Country lard	11@12
Veal calves, per pound	8½@10
Apples, per barrel	$3@3.50
Beans, hand picked navy, per bu	$2.50@3.50
Field peas	50@$1.75
Blueberries per bushel	$4.@4.50
Potatoes, outgoing	40

RETAIL MARKET.

The following shows the prices for which the articles named sold the day before publication:

Messina oranges retail at 75c@$1 per doz. Lemons, 50c per doz. Bananas, scarce, 75c per doz. New lettuce selling at 75c per doz. Apples, $3@5.50 per bu.; $6 per bbl. Early rose potatoes, 50c per bu.; others, 50c. Onions, $1.20 bu. Cabbage 20@25c per head. Oysters per can, Standards, 40c; selects 50c; Gems of the Ocean 55c. Granulated sugar in 25 lb. packages, 11c; powdered, 11½c; cut loaf, 11½c; crushed, 12c; Ext. C., 10c; Yellow C., 9c; brown 8c; Minnesota, 10c. Best O. G. Java coffee, 33½c; best Mocha, 33½c; best Rio, 22½c. Best teas, Eng. breakfast, $1 per lb; best Young Hyson, $1 per lb; best Gun Powder, $1.20 per lb.; best Japan, 80c; best Basket fired Japan, 75c. Sweet potatoes, 3 lbs. for 25c. Orange Blossom flour, $4.50 per cwt; Pillsbury's best, $4.50 per cwt.; Straight, $3.50. Eggs, 22c per doz.; fresh, 25c.

Meats—Sirloin and porter house steak, 15@18c; rib roasts, 15c; cuck roasts, 12½@15c; mutton chops, 15c; fore quarter, 15c; round steak, 15c; shoulder, 12½c; veal, 15@18c; pork chops, 15c; pork roasts, 15c; ham, 17c; bacon and dry bacon, 18c; shoulders, 12½c; joles, 19c; corn beef, 9@10c; sausage pork, 10c; smoked sausage, 15c; lard in jars, 16c; per single lb., 17c; in kegs, 14c; dried beef, 20c.

Financial and Stock Markets.

MORNING REPORT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11, 11 a. m.—The stock market opened irregular but generally strong and ⅛@1⅛ per cent. higher than the close Saturday, St. Paul & Manitoba leading, after which the market became weak and reacted ¼@1¼ per cent., Lake Erie & Western and St. Paul & Manitoba being conspicuous in the downward fall. Subsequently the market became buoyant and an advance of ¼@1⅛ per cent. took place, in which Erie preferred, Illinois Central and Chicago & Northwestern were most prominent.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

Money 5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6 per cent. Bar silver, $1.14. Sterling exchange steady; $4.84¼ long, $4.88¼ sight.

Governments—Strong and ⅛@1 per cent. higher.

State Securities—Neglected.

Bonds—Railroad bonds very dull.

Morning Board Quotations.

GOVERNMENTS.

Fives extended	101⅜	Fours coupons	120¾
4½ do	113¾	Pacific 6s of '95	130

STOCKS.

Rock Island	139¾	B., C. R. & N.	82
Panama	167	Alton & T. H.	44½
Fort Wayne	139	do preferred	88
Pittsburgh	138	Wab., St. L. & P.	38
Illinois Central	143	do preferred	68¼
C., B. & Q.	136	Han. & St. Joe.	47
Chicago & Alt.	142	do preferred	87½
do preferred	145	St. L. & S. F.	41
N. Y. Central	135¾	do preferred	63¼
Harlem	205	do 1st pref'd	98
Lake Shore	114¼	C., St. L. & N. O.	77½
Canada South'n	64¾	Kansas & Texas	40½
Mich. Central	101¾	Union Pacific	116½
Erie	43¼	Central Pacific	94
do preferred	89⅜	Texas Pacific	51¾
Northwestern	148⅝	North'n Pacific	52½
do preferred	168½	do preferred	97¼
Mil. & St. Paul	127⅜	L'ville & Nash	74½
do preferred	143½	N., C. & St. L.	63½
Del. & Lack	148¾	L., N. A. & C.	74
Morris & Essex	127	Houston & Tex	82½
Delaware & H.	116¾	Denver & R. G.	60
N. J. Central	79¾	St. Paul & O'ha	53⅞
Reading	64¼	do preferred	112⅜
Ohio & Miss	39⅜	B., P. & W.	45½
do preferred	105	Memphis & C.	50
Chesapeake & O.	24	West. Union T.	91½
do 1st pref'd	38¼	Pacific Mail	45½
do 2d pref'd	26	Adams Express	140
Mobile & Ohio	23½	Wells & Fargo	129
Cleveland & Col.	83½	American	95¼
C. C. & I. C.	12⅞	United States	73
Ohio Central	13⅜	Quicksilver	10
Lake Erie & W.	41¾	do preferred	45
Peoria, D. & E.	36⅝	Mo. Pacific	111¾
Ontario & West	27⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L.	16⅜
Ind., B. & West	45	do preferred	36⅝
M. & C. 1st pfd	15	Minn's & St. L.	36⅝
do 2d pref'd	6½	do preferred	76¾

*Offered.

EVENING REPORT.

Money 4@7 per cent., closing offered at 5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6 per cent. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills steady at $4.84; do. ex. demand, $4.88.

Governments—Irregular.

Bonds—Railroad bonds dull and unchanged.

State Securities—Unchanged except for Tennessee mixed, which are a fraction lower.

Stocks—Share speculation opened generally strong with prices ⅛@1⅛ per cent. higher, the latter for St. Paul & Manitoba. In the early trade the market was irregular but in the main weak and prices fell off ⅛@1¼ per cent., Lake Erie & Western and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy being most conspicuous in the decline. This was followed by an advance ranging from ¼ to 2¼ per cent., in which Illinois Central, Erie preferred, Chicago & Northwestern and Western Union Telegraph were prominent. A little after midday there was a reaction of ⅛@1⅛ per cent., St. Paul & Manitoba and Erie preferred leading therein. The market again became strong and sold up to the close, the advance ranging from ½ to 2⅞ per cent., the latter for Northern Pacific preferred to 99⅞. Oregon & Transcontinental, New Jersey Central and Chicago & Northwestern preferred were also prominent in the upward movement. The market closed strong at about the best figures of the day, showing an advance from Saturday's closing prices of ⅛@2¾ per cent., Chicago & Northwestern preferred leading.

The transactions aggregated 365,000 shares: 2,800 Central Pacific; 11,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; 6,000 Denver & Rio Grande; 59,000 Erie; 8,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas; 26,000 Lake Shore; 10,000 Louisville & Nashville; 3,000 Lake Erie & Western; 11,000 Michigan Central; 6,000 Missouri Pacific; 9,000 Chicago & Northwestern; 11,000 New Jersey Central; 8,000 New York Central; 50,000 Northern Pacific; 6,000 Ontario & Western; 7,000 Philadelphia & Reading; 12,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; 7,000 St. Paul & Omaha; 5,000 Union Pacific; 13,000 Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific; 25,000 Western Union Telegraph; 4,000 Illinois Central; 2,500 New York, Chicago & St. Louis; 6,000 Minneapolis & St. Louis; 10,000 Oregon & Transcontinental; 2,000 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.

Afternoon Board Quotations.

GOVERNMENTS.

Fives extended	101¼	Fours do	120¾
4½ coupons	113½	Pacific 6s of '95	130

STATE BONDS.

La. consols	70	Tenn. 6s, new	54½
Missouri 6s	111	Virginia 6s	35
St. Joe	111	Consols	60
Tenn. 6s, old	54½	Deferred	112½

RAILROAD BONDS.

C. P. Bonds, 1st	114½	U. P. land grant	114
Erie seconds	99⅜	Sinking fund	119
Lehigh & W.	105	Tex. P. grant B.	65¾
St. P. & S. C. 1st	111½	do Rio G. div.	84⅞
U. P. Bonds, 1st	116		

STOCKS.

Adams Express	140	N. J. Central	81¼
Alton & T. H.	44½	Norfolk & W. pf.	57½
do preferred	88	Northern Pacific	53¾
American	95½	do preferred	99⅝
B., C. R. & N.	81	Northwestern	148½
Canada South'n	64¾	do preferred	169
C., C. & I. C.	12¾	N. Y. Central	137
Central Pacific	94⅛	Ohio Central	18⅝
Chesapeake & O.	24	Ohio & Miss	39¼
do 1st pref'd	38¼	do preferred	....
do 2d pref'd	26	Ontario & West	28⅜
Chicago & Alt.	142	Pacific Mail	45¾
do preferred	145	Panama	167
C., B. & Q.	135¾	Peoria, D. & E.	36¼
C., St. L. & N. O.	77	Pittsburgh	138
C., S. & Cleve.	55	Reading	64⅛
Cleveland & Col.	83¼	Rock Island	139⅜
Delaware & H.	116⅞	St. L. & S. F.	42½
Del. & Lack.	149⅛	do preferred	62
Denver & R. G.	60⅛	do 1st pref'd	99½
Erie	43¼	Mil. & St. Paul	127⅞
do preferred	87	do preferred	143⅝
East T., V. & G.	10⅞	St. Paul & Man.	165½
do preferred	18¾	St. Paul & Om'a	54¼
Fort Wayne	139	do preferred	113⅛
Han. & St. Joe.	47	Texas Pacific	52¼
do preferred	88½	Union Pacific	116¼
Harlem	205	United States	73
Houston & Tex.	83½	W., St. L. & P.	38⅛
Illinois Central	142¼	do preferred	68½
Ind., B. & West.	45½	Wells & Fargo	129
Kansas & Texas	40¾	Western U. T.	91¾
Lake Erie & W.	43	Caribou	1¾
Lake Shore	114¾	Central Arizona	⅝
Louisville & N.	74½	Excelsior	1
L., N. A. & C.	73	Homestake	18
M. & C. 1st pfd.	15	Little Pitts	1
do 2d pref'd	6	Ontario	39
Memphis & C.	55	Quicksilver	10
Mich. Central	102⅛	do preferred	45
Minn's & St. L.	36⅝	Robinson	1
do preferred	76⅞	Silver Cliff	¾
Missouri Pacific	111⅞	South. Pacific	14
Mobile & Ohio	23¼	Standard	8
Morris & Essex	127¼	Sutro	⅜
N., C. & St. L.	63½		

M. DORAN'S REPORTS.

The following quotations giving the range to the markets during the day were received by M. DORAN, Commission Merchant:

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11, 10 a. m.—Spot wheat quiet. Cargoes off coast dull. Cargoes on passage easier; 6@9d lower. Floating cargoes, few bids in the market. Arrivals of wheat off coast small. London lower.

WHEAT.

		Milwaukee Oct.	Milwaukee Nov.	Chicago Oct.	Chicago Nov.
9:30	A. M	94½	93⅞	....	94
9:45	"	94⅛	93½	....	....
10:00	"	94⅜	93¾	....	....
10:15	"	94½	93¾	....	....
10:30	"	94¼	93¾	94⅛	93⅝
10:45	"	94⅛	93⅝	94⅛	93⅝
11:00	"	94⅜	93⅞	94⅜	93⅝
11:15	"	94½	94	94⅝	93⅞
11:30	"	94½	94	94⅜	93¾
11:45	"	94⅜	93⅞	....	93⅝
12:00	M	94¼	93¾	94	....
12:15	P. M.	94¼	93¾	....	....
12:30	"	94⅛	93¾	93⅞	....
12:45	"	94⅛	93¾	....	....
1:00	"	94⅛	93⅝	94	93½
2:00	"	....	....	....	....
2:15	"	94⅛	93½	93⅞	93½
2;30	"	94⅛	93½	94	93⅝
2:45	"	94⅛	93½	....	....

Year wheat closed in Chicago at 93⅛c.
Year corn closed in Chicago at 53¾c.
Year oats closed in Chicago at 30⅜c.

CORN.

Chicago. A. M.	Oct	Nov.	Chicago. P. M.	Oct.	Nov.
9:30	....	62⅜	12:15	....	61⅝
9:45	65½	61¾	12:30	....	61¼
10:30	65¼	61⅞	1:00	63⅛	61
11:15	....	62	2:30	62⅝	60⅜
11:30	....	62	2:45	62¾	60
11:45	64⅜	61½			

PORK.

Chicago. A.M.	Oct.	Nov.	Chicago. A.M.	Oct.	Nov.
9:30	20.80	....	11:30	....	19.25
9:45	20.45	....	11:45	20.25	....
10:30	20.37½	....	12:00	20.20	....
10:45	20.27½	....	1:00	20.05	19.10
11:00	20.22½	....	2:30	19.95	19.05
11:15	20.30	....	2:45	20.00	19.07½

LARD.

Chicago. P. M.	Oct.	Nov.	CHICAGO. P.M	Oct.	Nov.
9:45	11.47½	....	1:00	11.32½	11.32½
11:45	11.42½	....	2:45	11.30	11.30

ASSOCIATED PRESS MARKETS.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged; in fair demand. Wheat inactive and weak; No. 2 98¾c September; October 94⅛c; November 93½c; No. 3 85c. Corn lower; No. 2 66½c; rejected 64c. Oats in fair demand at lower rates; No. 2 32c; white 34c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1 59c bid; extra No. 3 57c bid. Provisions lower; mess pork 20.30 cash and October; 18.60 January. Lard, prime steam 11.45 cash and October; 11.30 January. Live hogs steady; 7.50@8.40. Freights, Wheat to Buffalo nominal; 3c. Receipts, 4,745 barrels of flour; 14,775 bushels of wheat. Shipments, 12,522 barrels of flour; 2,350 bushels of wheat; 3.100 bushels of barley.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—The Drover's Journal reports: Hogs, receipts 5,000; shipments 3,300; good stock scarce and stronger; all low grades weak; common to good mixed 7.60@8.30; heavy packing and shipping 8.30@9.15; light 7.65@8,30; skips 5.25@7.40; grassers much neglected. Cattle, receipts 8,500; shipments 2,500; choice natives scarce and firm; no exports here; good to choice shipping 6.00@6.75; common to fair 4.00@5.60; mixed 2.00@4.00; stockers and feeders weak; 2.90@3.80; eastern 2.90; calves $9@15 per head; for feeding stock light range, in liberal supply but slow; values unaltered; Texas steers 3.60@4.70; half breeds and Americans 4.20@5.20. Sheep, receipts 2,000; shipments 200; steady on good but weak on poor; general demand fair but quality poor; inferior to fair 2.25@3.50; medium to good 3.85@4.30; choice to extra 4.50@5.00. British cable advices to Drovers' Journal denote a dull cattle trade, aud offerings of American and Canadian cattle have been small, but heavy supplies of home grass fed are reported, and prices have declined ½c. The current prices for fair to choice American cattle, estimated dead weight, are 13½@15c. Sheep in light supply and steady; best making 17c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled and generally higher; closed weak; regular 98½c September; 94c October; 93⅜c November; 93⅛c year; No. 2 red winter 98½c cash and September; 98c October; No. 2 Chicago spring 98½c cash and September; 94c October; No. 3 Chicago spring 86c; rejected 66½c. Corn irregular but active, weak and lower; 64@64⅛c cash and September; 63c October; 60½c November; 51 January; 54⅛c year; 52¾c May; rejected 63c. Oats active but lower; 31¼@31½c cash; 31½c September; 31⅛c October and November; 30⅝c year; 32¾c May; rejected 29c. Rye in fair demand but lower; 58c. Barley easier; 79½c cash; 80c September. Flax seed active but lower. Butter steady and unchanded. Eggs steady and unchanged. Pork unsettled and lower; panicky; 20.00 cash, September October; 19.15 November; 18.35 January; 18.35 year. Lard active but weak and lower; 11.30 cash, Sep., October and November; 11.25 January and year. Bulk meats dull and unchanged; shoulders 10.25; short ribs 13.75; do clear 14.25. Whisky steady and unchanged. Freights, corn to Buffalo 2⅛@2¾c.

Call—Wheat, demand fair and market firm; regular, November advanced ¼c; No. 2 red winter advanced ⅛@¼c. Corn active but lower; 63¼c September; 62¾c October; 60c November; 50¾c January; 53¾c year; 52¼c May. Oats active and a shade lower; 31½c September; 30⅝ October; 30½c year; 32⅜c May. Pork irregular; 19.80 September; 20.00 October; 18.42½ year; 18.45 January. Lard easier; 11.30 October; 11.27½ Nov; 11.17½ year; 11.22½ Jan. Receipts, 9,000 bbls. of flour; 141,000 bush. of wheat; 164,000 bushels of corn; 143,000 bushels of oats; 12,000 bushels of rye; 20,000 bushels of barley. Shipments, 15,000 barrels of flour; 126,000 bushels of wheat; 134,000 bushels of corn; 146,000 bushels of oats; 29,000 bushels of rye; 14,000 bushels of barley.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Flour dull; receipts 19,000 barrels; exports 7,000 barrels; superfine state and western 3.70@4.15; common to good extra 4.40@5.20; good to choice 5.25@8.25; white wheat extra 7.00@8.00; extra Ohio 4.50@7.50; St. Louis 4.50@8.25; Minnesota patent process 7.25@9.00. Wheat, unsettled: cash lots ½@1¼c lower; options ¾@1c lower; receipts 262,000 bushels; exports 334,640; No. 2 spring nominal; ungraded red 96@1.08½; No. 3 do 1.06@1.06½; steamer No. 2 red 1.07⅜@1.07½; No. 2 red 1.07¼@1.07½ certificates; 1.08½@1.09 delivered; mixed winter 1.05¼; ungraded white 1.05@1.15; steamer No. 2 do 1.08; No. 2 white 1.12; No. 1 do sales 7,500 bushels at 1.16; No. 2 red September, sales slow; at 1.07¼@1.08, closing at 1.07½; October, sales 708,000 bushels at 1.08¼@1.09, closing at 1.08½; November, sales 656,000 bushels at 1.10@1.10½, closing at 1.10⅛; December, sales 368,000 bushels at 1.11¼@1.12, closing at 1.11¾; January, sales 48,000 bushels at 1.12¾@1.13⅛, closing at 1.12¾. Corn unsettled and depressed; cash 2@6c lower; options 3@8c lower; receipts 8,500 bushels; exports 1,100; ungraded mixed 70@77c; No. 2 74@78 elevator; 73@78c delivered; No. 2 September 71@77c, closing at 72¾c; October 72@77¼c, closing at 73½c; November 69⅜@72⅛c closing at 70⅜c; December 65@66c, closing at 65¼c. Oats 1@3c lower; receipts 192,000 bushels; exports 224; mixed western 30@34c; white western 40@46c. Coffee quiet and unchanged; Rio cargoes quoted at 7¾@10¼c; job lots 7¾@11¼c. Sugar firm and unchanged; fair to good refining 7¼@7⅜c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady; fairly active. Petroleum quiet but firm; united 59⅝c; crude 6¼@6¾c; refined 6⅞@7⅛c. Tallow quiet but steady; 8¾@8⅞c. Rosin firm; 1.75@1.90. Turpentine quiet but steady; 44c. Eggs, western steady and firm; 24@24½c. Pork dull and lower; new mess 21.50. Beef quiet but steady. Cut meats quiet but steady; long clear middles 14.25 Lard unsettled; prime steam 12.00@12.05. Butter dull and unchanged, 15@20c. Cheese dull and weak; western factory 9@10¾c; western flat 5½@10¼c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Dry goods: A very severe rain storm prevailing for the better part of the day, and the demand and movement were considerably interrupted, but a very good quota of orders give a fair business. Many have been laid over until to-morrow, in consequence of the severity of the storm. The general demand only fair, although reports from the interior markets report trade continuing very good.

Cincinnati Whisky Market.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 11.—Whisky firm; $1.17. Comibnation sales of finished goods 664 barrels: Basis $1.17.

About Wigs.

Wigs cost all the way from $10 to $100, according to the fineness of the hair and the excellence of the workmanship. The most costly wigs are made on a foundation of hair lace. This kind is called the ventilated wig. You can part it anywhere like natural hair, and the appearance of the parting will be like that of the natural scalp. Each hair is carefully selected and knotted to a mesh of the lace. The flesh shows through the meshes of the lace with great naturalness. That is the kind of a wig the blonde young man wore. Cheaper wigs are made by fastening hair to long threads and sewing strips of it on a foundation less costly than hair lace. Even these cannot be detected by the ordinary observer, although when you know that a man wears such a wig you are sure to notice it. Very often, however, toupees are put on with so much skill by mixing the ends with the natural hair that the art is not perceptible. I think the tendency is now to conceal baldness rather than let it be seen. True, in the summer some young men get their heads clipped like State prison convicts or the boys in the poor-house, but I think the fashion is less favored than formerly.

Some experiments have been made in the direction of transplanting hair into the skin, but thus far without success. You know you may stick a pin through the outer skin without pain. Hairs have been drawn through holes thus made, and roots of hair have been planted in the skin. But the result has been to create a little inflammation and suppuration at the point of contact of the hair with the skin. The hair-lace foundation is the latest improvement, and that is fifteen years old. The cheaper foundation is called the "weft" or woven. The costliest hair is that which curls naturally. The curls may be imitated, but no respectable dealer would sell them for natural curls. The fraud would soon be discovered. There is a better opportunity in a curled wig to conceal our art. The locks may be carelessly disposed with more success than where the hair is straight. Of course I know the names of many prominent men in all the professions who wear wigs, but it is a point of honor with our profession not to reveal them. We would as soon think of betraying the name of a lady who wears puffs, braids, switch or curls of artificial manufacture.

Many men wear wigs quite as much for their health as appearance's sake. It has been found that bald-beaded men are subject to colds, neuralgia and catarrh. A bald-headed man in an audience near a window is a nuisance. When others want the window open to secure ventilation, he, in consideration for his bald pate, wants the window shut. If he puts on his hat nobody sees that he does it because he is bald, and he is thought unmannerly. Some professors and doctors wear caps, but they look old, and wigs are much better.

The market is always well supplied with all colors and shades of hair, the best of which is imported. Men don't "wreathe their brows with well-saved combings," as women commonly do. It would not pay men to save the combings. In men's wigs the cost of the hair is not so much as the labor. In women's wigs the hair is the costliest part.

Arsenic Eaters.

"Whenever you clap your eyes on a woman as plump as a partridge, with a milky whiteness of complexion, puffy eyelids and swollen skin, you've found a victim of the habit," said a physician to a reporter, in alluding to the growing use of arsenic among ladies. "If there's a delicate tinge of red on the cheeks do not be deceived. Paint, not nature, is responsible for the bloom, made hideous and ghastly by the corpsey whiteness of the rest of the face. The arsenic eater is seldom downcast or despondent, come what may, for the drug not only affects the skin but produces mental exhilaration. The plumpness produced by arsenic is not natural plumpness, but rather a dropsical condition of the skin. Cessation of the habit causes this water-distended skin to collapse, and wrinkles and sallowness are the inevitable results. Of course, no woman is willing to submit to this ordeal when it may be prevented, at the mere sacrifice of health and intellect, by a continuance of the use of the drug. The inevitable results of the arsenic habit are hideous and incurable cutaneous eruptions and loathsome diseases of the scalp, falling out of the hair, dropsy and oftentimes insanity. But what care the footlight favorites or the society belle for those trifling after-inconveniences so long as they can borrow illusive charms and fictitious beauty by the use of a deadly drug?"

NOTHING is so contagious as enthusiasm; it is the real allegory of the lute of Orpheus; it moves stones; it charms brutes. Enthusiasm is the genius of sincerity, and truth accomplishes no victories without it.

Milk for Typhoid Fever.

Surgeon General Barnes, about three years ago, heard of an allopathic physician in Virginia who, it is alleged, never failed to cure typhoid fever. As there were many patients in the United States army dying with that disease, Gen. Barnes concluded to visit the ancient Virginia doctor and learn how he treated his typhoid patients. When he met the old gentleman Gen. Barnes inquired: "What is the mode of treatment by which you succeed?" "Why," replied the venerable physician, "it's the simplest thing in the world. All you've got to do is to get the patient's stomach in good order and then diet them on buttermilk; that's all. I never lose a patient, if he isn't in a collapsed condition when I get to him." Surgeon General Barnes tells me that he adopted the buttermilk treatment among the soldiers in the army, and has found it most efficacious. It appears that some ten years ago the medical scientists of France and Russia compared notes as to the use of plain sweet milk in the treatment of their hospital typhoid patients, and concurred in the decision that milk not only is of wonderful efficacy in typhoid cases, but in the treatment of fevers generally. An eminent medical man, a professor in a New York eclectic medical college — Dr. Newton — informed your correspondent a few weeks before he died (his death took place about a year ago) that he had found to be substantially true all that is set forth relative to plain sweet milk and buttermilk, and that the latter "acted like a charm in cases of nervous debility. It's a great blessing—this discovery," said he.—*Baltimore Day.*

More Quality, Less Quantity.

Iowa, it is stated, has so many colleges—almost thirty—that they have all been kept more or less weak, not one of them advancing to the rank of a thorough university. This ridiculous multiplication of colleges is a crying evil in other States as well as in Iowa. If three-quarters of all the colleges in America were utterly abolished and their value and endowments devoted to the enlargement of the remaining colleges and the improvement of the public schools, it would be of incalculable benefit to the people.—*New York Tribune.*

Old-Fashioned Banker.

The old-fashioned banker used to go to his office so punctually that you might set a town clock by him. When he dined at the club or hotel he used to observe the manners of his customers, and, if he thought them extravagant, he showed them little mercy in "the shop" or the "sweating-room." He would stay in the office till the accounts were balanced; and we have known of clerks being kept up for hours until the error of a penny could be rectified. Old Simeon, of Cambridge, gave a man £20 to detect the error of a penny in his accounts. The old-fashioned bankers were the men who kept up to the last the powder and pig-tail, the top-boots and knee-breeches. The half-holiday was an institution totally unknown, The country bankers sent up to town heavy parcels by Pickford's van, a guard with a blunderbuss keeping watch over them. In those days of expensive postage it was a great object to send letters by private hands. A Manchester bank calculated that it saved the pay of two clerks by this system. If any of their customers were found to have booked places at the coach offices it was soon arranged that they should take letters to town. Sir Rowland Hill's innovations have nowhere been more efficacious than in the province of banking. The banker in old times never concerned himself with literature. He would be regarded as going to professional perdition. He would be looked upon as the Cambridge candidate for honors who falls in love or betakes himself to poetry. When the news came to Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough that a young banker named Rogers had just published a poem on "The Pleasures of Memory," he exclaimed, "If Old Gozzy"—alluding to the respective head of the firm with which he was banking—"ever so much as says a good thing, let alone writing, I will close my account with him the next morning!" An absurd story is told of an old banker, of a single pint of porter being invariably placed at the bottom of his staircase for his laundress. In course of time the pint was exchanged for a pot. A customer forthwith remonstrated with him: "I must say, sir, that if you go on doubling your expenditure at that rate it may be time for your customers to look after their balances."—*London Society.*

The Boy That Had a Nag That Could Trot.

"So, Christopher, you have bought a horse," observed Mr. Gandy, as he pleasantly surveyed his son. "What business are you going into?"

"Business—er—o—business; well, my dear sir, the fact is I have been tumbling on something that can trot."

"You shouldn't have done it, Christopher," said the old gentleman, kindly; "you are not young enough, your bones are set and you are too fat. You can never be an Emperor of the arena, Christopher. Do not tumble or engage in any gymnastics on the animal again."

"Of course, I only meant that I have been lucky enough to discover something with speed, and have picked it up for a mere song."

"Ah—a colt?"

"Well, no, not emphatically; but her pedigree is a poem—dam Mme. Spavin, sire Signor Botts; own sister to Bones and Osteology, and half sister to Blind Staggers and Soap Grease."

"You will soon do it," mused the old gentleman, as a soft light played about his eyes; "you will soon be there, Christopher. There are a great many of you scattered through the country; you blossom at every rural crossing, my boy. You will soon pose on a contrivance like a hay rake with the teeth out; you will round your shoulders to give an artistic outline to a spotted shirt with baggy sleeves and a balloony back, and as you sit on your vehicle by a pump you will look pensively out from under a cap peak built like the bill of a sugar scoop, and as you tilt your cigar ash to the level of your left eye, and keep silently fanning the tail of your animal with a two-foot whip, you will lose yourself in the enchantment of turf reverie. The bystanders may never know that you can't distinguish the points of a mare from those of a mermaid, Christopher, but as long as you are oblivious to this knowledge I see no reason why you should not enjoy your soothing reflections."—*Rochester Express.*

MEN'S minds are as various as their faces. Where the motives of their actions are pure, the operation of the former is no more to be imputed to them, as a crime, than the appearance of the latter; for both, being the work of nature, are alike unavoidable. — *George Washington.*

Habit of Untruth.

Some men seem to have a constitutional inability to tell the simple truth. They may not mean to lie, or to tell an untruth, but they are careless—careless in hearing, careless in understanding, careless in repeating what is said to them. These well-meaning but reckless people do more mischief than those who intentionally foment strife by deliberate falsehood. There is no firebrand like your well-meaning busybody, who is continually in search of scandal, and by sheer habit misquotes everybody's statements.

This carelessness is a sin of no small magnitude. A man's duty to God and his fellows requires him to be careful; for what else were brains and common sense given him? Of course that other class, the malignant scandal-mongers who take a fiendish delight in promoting strife, who deliberately garble men's words and twist their sentiments, is in the minority, and people have a very decided opinion regarding them. Most men misrepresent because they don't seem to think that care in speaking the truth is a pre-eminent duty.

The effects of this careless misrepresenting of others are seen everywhere. Its effect on the individual is to confirm him in a habit of loose, distorted and exaggerated statement, until telling the truth becomes a moral impossibility. No other thing causes so many dissenisons in churches, so many longstanding friendships to be broken, so much bitterness in communities, and so much evil everywhere. It is an abuse that calls for the rebuke of every honorable man—a rebuke that should be given not only in words whenever occasion demands, but by example. The Persians were said to teach their youth three things; to ride, to draw the bow, and to speak the truth. A little more instruction on this latter head would do no harm to our "advanced civilization."

Contagious Diseases.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Contagious and epidemic diseases are doubtless to a degree properly attributable to unfavorable atmospheric conditions. But the resources of modern civilization enable mankind largely to encounter these unfavorable atmospheric conditions, and so to defy the pestilence which was once a terror to the world. These diseases have almost invariably originated in the east, and, as they swept westward, their severity has been mitigated in the ratio of the more correct habits of life of western people as compared with those of the east. To a certain extent contagious and epidemic diseases have moved with the waves of human migration. To the poor, the restless, and the discontented the west has always presented the alluring appearance of an Eldorado. And as they have struggled to reach the promised land they have naturally, through weariness of body and perplexity of mind, encountered or precipitated upon themselves all of the disease-provoking conditions of which mankind in distress are heirs. Hence as we are under obligations to the east for the germs of all the practical arts, so we may reproach the east as the hot-bed of all the pestilential diseases which have afflicted mankind. It remains for the dwellers of the west to put a period to the spread of pestilence which walketh in darkness, as they are developing the germs of eastern art into perfected systems. This darkness in which the pestilence of ancient times "walked" can only be dispelled by correct living. More than in the atmosphere pestilence finds its origin in filth, and ignorance, and fear. As a physician lately remarked, the fear of vaccination is akin to the belief in and of ghosts. Ghosts are never visible at noonday. They are bred in darkness. When the darkness of ignorance shall have been banished the last ghost will have made his last appearance on the stage of human life. And when enlightenment shall have compelled universal cleanliness of the person, the house, and the street there will be no more pestilence. Cholera, small-pox, plague, black death, and sweating sickness will be known only as specters of the past—that dim, half-revealed past whence the modern world has derived its philosophy, its religion, and its moral ethics, not less than its theory of mixed good and evil in the matter of political economy.

How Flies Climb.

Herr H. Dewitz has communicated to the Berlin Society of Natural History some facts that bear very strongly against the generally received theory that flies adhere to perpendicular walls and ceilings by virtue of some sucking power in their feet. He asserts that the feet of flies can not possess the sucking property ascribed to them, for they are hard and destitute of muscles. The theory has long been contradicted by the experiments of Blackwall, who found that flies could climb the sides of a jar under the receiver of an air-pump, where there was no atmospheric pressure; and who asserted that the power of adherence was due to a sticky matter secreted from the foot-hairs of flies. This assertion was generally regarded as not proved, and the case has rested there. Dewitz reports that his investigations have shown that Blackwall was right. He has watched the exudation of the sticky matter from the feet of the flies by fastening one of the insects to the under side of a plate of glass and viewing it under the microscope. A perfectly clear liquid was seen to flow from the ends of the foot-hairs and attach the foot to the glass. When the foot was lifted up, to be put down in another place, the drops of the sticky matter were perceived to be left on the glass, in the exact place where the foot-hairs had rested. The adhesive fluid appears to pass down through the hollow of the hair, and to be derived from glands which Leydig discovered in the folds of the foot in 1859. A similar adhesive matter appears to be possessed by bugs, by many larvæ, and probably by all insects that climb the stems and the under sides of the leaves of plants.

A London Woman's Experiment.

A young, rich and pretty widow in London, with plenty of animal spirits, and in want of some innocent amusement, hit on the original plan of inscribing her name in the books of a matrimonial agency as a wealthy but blind candidate for matrimony. The number of suitors was legion, and the charming widow amused herself to her heart's content. Some came in shabby clothes, some stretched themselves at full length on the sofa and made themselves quite at home, but spoke in tones of the deepest affection. The charming widow was, however, soon obliged to cut the joke short, for one of her suitors, after annexing a pair of candlesticks, introduced a bunch of long fingers into her pocket and abstracted her purse.