ABOUT PENSIONS.

The President Reviews Some Queer Pension Cases, and Disapproves Them.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The President was so much occupied yesterday in considering a large batch of private pension bills that he denied himself to all calls and even postponed the regular Cabinet meeting, informing the secretaries that he would prefer to dispose of the pension bills while his mind was on them rather than to take up the business of the Cabinet, unless some of the departments had important matters to submit requiring immediate action. As there was nothing requiring immediate attention the meeting adjourned. As the result of the work done by the President during the day, no less than twenty-nine more veto messages relating exclusively to private pension bills were sent to Congress. The messages were all short and terse and the conclusions reached in some of them as to the demerits of the cases make rich and rare reading. Of one of the cases, that of James H. Darling, whose disability is described in the records as a general stiffness of joints, the President says that it appears that he enlisted in November, 1861, and was reported as having deserted March 5, 1863. An examination in 1882 found this "victim of war disability" with the appearance of a hale, hearty old man weighing 186 pounds. "It is evident to me," he concludes, "that this man ought not to be pensioned." Commenting on another case, a bill for the relief of William Bishop, who was enrolled as a substitute March 25, 1865, admitted to the hospital with measles May 5, returned to duty May 8 and mustered out May 11, 1865, the President in vetoing the bill says: "This is the military record of this soldier, who remained in the army one month and seventeen days, having entered it as a substitute at a time when high bounties were paid. Fifteen years after this brilliant service and this terrific encounter with the measles, on June 28, 1880, the claimant discovered that his attack of measles had some relation to his army enrollment and this disease had settled in his eyes, also affecting his spinal column." Of another case in a bill for relief of Julia Connelly, the widow of Thomas Connelly, a soldier mustered into service October 26, 1861, and reported as deserter November 14, 1861, the President says: "He never did a day's service so far as his name appears on the records. He visited his family about December 15, and was found drowned in a canal about six miles from his home. Those who prosecute claims for pensions have grown very bold when cases of this description are presented for consideration." A bill granting a pension to Andrew J. Wilson, who it appears was drafted into service in February, 1865, and was discharged in September of the same year on account of chronic nephritis and deafness, and who in his application for pension alleged rheumatism, resulting from exposure, and inflammation of the muscles of back, with pain in the kidneys, diarrhea and rupture, the President dismisses with this remark: "Whatever else may be said of this claim or his achievements during his short military career it must be conceded that he contracted a great deal of disability. There is no doubt in my mind that whatever ailments he may lay claim to, his title to the same was complete before he entered the army."

THE EXILED COUNT.

The Comte de Paris Threatens to Return to France at the Decisive Moment.

PARIS, June 25.—The Comte de Paris, on is departure from France, issued the following manifesto:

I am constrained to leave my country. I protest in the name of justice against the violence done me. I am passionately attached to my country whose misfortunes have rendered her still dearer to me. I lived there without infringing its laws. For tearing me thence a moment was chosen just as I returned happy in having formed a fresh tie between France and a friendly nation. In proscribing me vengeance is taken in my person on the voters who October 4 condemned the faults of the republic which sought to intimidate those daily detaching themselves from the present regime. In me is persecuted the monarchical principles whose transmission is a trust by him who had so nobly preserved it. It is desired to separate from France the head of the glorious family which guided her course for nine centuries in the work of national unity, and which is associated with the people alike in good and evil fortune, and founded her prosperity and grandeur. The hope is cherished that France has forgotten the happy, peaceful reign of my grandfather, and the more recent time when my brothers and uncles fought loyally under her flag, in the ranks of her valiant army. These calculations will prove fallacious. Taught by experience France will not be misled as to either the cause or the other evils she suffers. She will recognize that the traditional monarchy by its modern principles and institutions can alone furnish a remedy. This national monarchy, of which I am a representative, can alone reduce the importance of men of disorder who threaten the peace of the country; can alone secure political and religious liberty; restore public fortune; give our Democratic society a strong government open to all, superior to parties and with the ability which will be in the eyes of Europe a pledge of everlasting peace. My duty is to labor without respite in this work of salvation, and with the aid of God and the co-operation of all those who share my faith in the future I will accomplish it. The republic is afraid. In striking me it marks me out. I have confidence in France, and at the decisive hour I shall be ready.

Huge Shipments of Wheat From India—The Present Depression.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—Ex-Governor E. O. Stanard received to-day from Bruce & Wilson, importers, of Glasgow, Scotland, a letter on the grain trade situation in the United Kingdom, of which the following are the most important extracts:

"During the past week the depression has rather increased than otherwise in the grain trade, and there are some very weak points in the situation. In the first place, the arrivals of breadstuffs have been very heavy and in excess of requirements. Shipments from America have been very liberal and to the amazement of all engaged in trade India dispatched last week 413,000 quarters of wheat. The ability of our Eastern colony to ship such an enormous quantity at current values will tend to revolutionize the trade, and former experience is quite valueless in the altered circumstances of the trade. It may occur that these shipments may not be repeated. Doubtless large parcels of Indian wheat were sold, April or May shipments, and the necessity of fulfilling those contracts before their term expired may account for such heavy figures being reached.

Murderer Arrested.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 24.—Lee Griffin, who murdered his brother Virgil at Zion, Ky., night before last, was arrested at Gentryville, Ind., this morning by the sheriff of Spencer County. Officers have been hard upon his track the past two days. He went from the scene of his crime direct to Owensboro and bought a ticket to Dallas, Tex. From there he went to Rockport and took the Air Line train for St. Louis, or the Evansville & St. Louis road. The sheriff came in on the next train and captured him. Griffin showed fight, but was finally disarmed and taken back to Rockport to await the arrival of the Henderson County officials.

A Girl Burglar.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 24.—Cora Nelson, a petite and handsome member of the St. Louis demi-monde, last winter came to this city, and shortly after her arrival petty burglaries were reported. One winter's night a shady looking couple were arrested in the act of forcing an entrance into a house, and on being taken to the police station they proved to be John Goff and the woman. She was dressed in male attire which fitted her very well and made a bold and very attractive boy. She had all the Dick Turpinism knocked out of her by her six months of residence in the county jail.

AU REVOIR.

The Princes and Pretenders Residing in France Quitting the Country.

PARIS, June 24.—Prince Victor Napoleon and fifteen of his most prominent adherents, including the Marquis Vallette and Baron Hausmann, started yesterday for Brussels. The train bearing the party moved off amid cries of "Vive L'Empereur," "Au revoir" and shout of "Vive La Republique." There was some hissing and several persons were arrested.

The Comte de Paris, his son and suite will arrive at Turnbridge Wells, England, on Friday and will take up their residence there. The Count will issue a manifesto protesting against his expulsion and outlining the monarchical programme.

Prince Napoleon started for Geneva last evening. He was accompanied by a number of friends to the railway station where a large concourse of people had assembled. No demonstration, however, was attempted.

FOND HOPES.

Prince Victor at a reception before starting for Brussels said: "Do not expect a vain protest from me. A people sometimes takes it upon itself to open its doors to an exile. I remain a representative of the empire as the Napoleons constituted it. I favor firm authority, equality of all citizens and respect for all creeds. Be assured that whatever call duty may make I shall not be found wanting in the fulfillment of what I owe to the Democracy and to my name. Au revoir." Prince Victor attracted very little attention on his arrival in Brussels. One thousand persons called at the Chateau d'Eu yesterday and inscribed their names in a special book. The Comte de Paris shook hands with each one and briefly expressed his thanks.

Police Secretary Loze visited Prince Napoleon and Prince Victor and stated that the Government was disposed to allow them time in which to arrange their affairs. Both the Princes declined to avail themselves of the offer. *La Patrie* notes the coincidence of the expulsions with the anniversary of Napoleon's great victory at Solferino, and thinks it of good augury. M. Hendle, Prefect of the Seine Inferieure, bluntly declined to notify the Comte de Paris of his expulsion.

When the Comte de Paris received the result of the division on the expulsion bill his son and the Duc de Chartres, who were with him, burst into tears. The inhabitants of Eu collected in groups on the streets to discuss the situation.

ADIEU.

The gates of the chateau will be opened at eleven o'clock this morning, to admit the townspeople of Eu and Freeport who desire the Count to receive an expression of their sympathy.

Count Foucher Decarell, the ambassador to the Austrian court, has resigned as a protest against the action of his Government in expelling the French Princes, and it is believed that M. Waddington, the French ambassador to the court of St. James, will also resign. The royal press pronounces the passage of the expulsion bill a forerunner of the downfall of the Republic, while moderate Republican papers generally criticise the measure as unjust. Opportunist journals urge the Government to discard the demands of the Irreconcilables and Radicals and demand a firmer Republican Government. The Count and Countess of Paris and their son, Prince Louis Phillippe, after receiving their friends to-day will embark at Freeport in the afternoon. The Count's manifesto will be issued Friday.

THE POST-OFFICES.

The Number of First Class and Other Post-offices—Gains in Large Cities.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Albert H. Scott, chief of the accounts and salaries division of the Post-office Department, has completed the third annual adjustment of the salaries of Presidential postmasters, to take effect on the 1st prox. The statement of the adjustment is summarized as follows: First class offices, 75; second class offices, 400; third class offices, 1,767; total Presidential offices, 2,242. Total salaries of Presidential postmasters from July 1, 1886, $3,684,000. Total gross receipts of Presidential offices for the year ended March 31, 1886, $32,490,325. Increase in receipts over 1885, $698,104. The total gross receipts of the Presidential offices for the year ended, March 31, 1886, was about seventy-four per cent. of the total revenue of the department for the same period. The following named offices show important gains in receipts during the year as follows: New York, $112,203; Chicago, $124,915; Boston, $108,554; Philadelphia, $47,375. The following named fourth-class offices will be raised to the Presidential third class on July 1: California, Haywards; Dakota, Ashton; Idaho, Eagle Rock; Kansas, Garden City, Attica and Bratt; Nebraska, Lincoln, Stockton, Alma, Madison and Geneva; Washington Territory, Ellensburg and North Yakima; Dakota, Park River; Iowa, Colfax. The salaries of the postmasters at these offices will range from $1,000 to $1,700 per annum.

THE LAST OF "REDDY."

A Notorious Kansas City Character Hanged by a Mob.

DETROIT, Minn., June 24.—At two o'clock yesterday morning a fight occurred between Howard, alias "Boomer," "Reddy," alias "Big Red," Burns, alias McCormack, alias Frank Bennett, and another gambler about different women, and Reddy fired at Burns who dropped. City Marshal John Convey, thinking Burns had been shot, jumped in on Reddy, when the latter wheeled and shot at Convey at short range. Convey put his hand to his breast when a man named Norcross, who had just come up with a livery team, asked if he was shot. Convey said he was, and turning around fell dead from a shot directly in the heart. Reddy ran away during the excitement, but afterward was caught while trying to communicate with his mistress. Minneapolis detectives have had occasion to spot the murderer on two or three separate occasions when in Minneapolis. He was never known here by any other name than Reddy, and it was said that he was a bad man from Kansas City. Last night "Reddy" was taken from jail by a large crowd of disguised men, escorted to a neighboring grove and hanged to the limb of a tree. His body was then riddled with bullets.

Wholesale Poisoning.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Exactly 214 people were poisoned at last Thursday's picnic near Flemington, N. J. Six of these persons will probably die, and twenty are in a precarious condition. One of the physicians in charge of the cases has examined the ice cream cans, and says there was not enough sulphate of zinc about them to do any damage; that the symptoms are those of arsenical poisoning, and from the fact that those who first ate of the cream escaped, he is of the opinion that the poison was put into the cream by some one purposely. As a large number of people were engaged in serving the cream, it will be difficult to catch the perpetrators.

Prohibitionists.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 24.—Delegates from all sections of the State are coming in this morning to attend the State convention of the National Prohibition party. A total attendance of over five hundred is expected. Ex-Governor John P. St. John, of Kansas, and Orator Finch, of Nebraska, are here. State Organizer Van Fleet says that the party intends to make a more vigorous fight than in the campaign two years ago, and will run legislative candidates in every district where they can get a man to go on the ticket. The party, he says, has nearly doubled its strength in the past two years.

TWO JUST TRIBUTES.

Words from the Lips and Hearts of Judge A. B. Tappan and Charles A. Dana, of New York, on the Goodness and Greatness of the Late John Kelly.

To fully do justice to his memory would be to pronounce a panegyric upon American institutions. Mr. Kelly was a grand type of that self-creation which is the result of the social and political system that is at once our pride and hope. Whatever conflicting judgments may have been pronounced upon his political action, there is but one opinion of his honor, his virtue and worth. There may be some who will deny that he was a great man, but none will deny that he was a good man. From his sides the shafts of malice fall harmless to the ground. His bitterest foes have confessed his ability. He met the severest criticism as the leader of Tammany Hall, and it is as such that he is most thought of in Tammany Hall.

The thought of our loss recalls the fact that there is none left who can take his place. He held his place by a combination of rare qualities. His courage and his honesty were alike elements of his success. He was not a "boss," but rather a counsellor, a guide, and a friend. His friends were steadfast to him when State conventions closed their doors to him, because his following was one of love, of affection, of confidence. He reigned not by the hope of reward nor by the fear of punishment, but he reigned in the hearts of his friends.

His word was never doubted and never broken. Although he opposed the nomination of Mr. Tilden for the Presidency, he worked faithfully and loyally for the election of Mr. Tilden, and did his utmostto secure for him the electoral vote of this State. So too he labored, fought and worked for the candidate, not of his choice, who was last elected to the Presidency. He died in a faith that robbed death of its sting and the grave of its victory; in a faith that his Redeemer lived. He suffered the tortures of his painful sickness with fortitude, for the portals of death were to him the gateway of immortality. The concurrent judgment of humanity will be that his goodness made him great. His most endearing monument will be in the memory of his fellow citizens.—*Judge Tappan, at Tammany Hall Memorial Services.*

While he lived the public always regarded him with interest, and now that he is dead they all speak of him not only with respect, but with affection. It is surprising what unanimity there is among men of every party in the opinion they now hold—that Mr. Kelly was both a good and great man. For myself, I do not dwell so very emphatically on that quality of honesty which is commonly put foremost among his gifts. Honesty, thank God, is not such a rare thing among the conspicuous public men of this town. The exception is rather of those who are not honest. But, while Mr. Kelly possessed this elementary and ample virtue, and never departed from it, he possessed also the grander and higher characteristics of disinterestedness, of intelligence, of wisdom and of Democracy. With him the last of these was the great thing. He was a Democrat not only in his thoughts, but in his blood and bones. He was a Democrat, noon, and night, and all the time. He believed in the rule of the people, for the ple, and by the people, and he had no sympathy with any device of theorists to check and stifle the popular power. He approved of one road to office, and one only, and that was the road of popular elections.

It is said that Mr. Kelly never received that evidence of the people's approval which consists in being elected Governor or President, or in getting a place in the Cabinet. This is true; but he needed no such stamp of popular approbation. He was content to do his duty in that place to which circumstances and the mandate of patriotism assigned him. He was long the chief of this ancient organization, and here he wielded an authority and exercised a control over public affairs which Cabinet Ministers or diplomatists might well regard with envy. He never sought to elevate himself. Enough for him that he was beloved and understood by the people of this city and by the members of the Tammany Society. No man was ever esteemed more justly or trusted more entirely than John Kelly by the men of Tammany Hall. Thus his public career was a career of constant success, and our grief at his premature departure from among us is well consoled by our admiration of his character and our envy of the heartfelt love with which in life he was surrounded by so many thousands of his fellow-citizens, as in death he is now honored.—*Mr. Dana, at the same meeting.*

A Democratic Victory.

A State which elected a Republican Governor by 1,400 majority four years ago, and which gave Mr. Blaine a plurality of 2,256 two years ago, now elects a Democratic Governor by 2,000 majority, and enough other officials of the same party to place the full control of the State institutions in Democratic hands for the next four years. The reason for this change is plainly seen, and, for a wonder, frankly stated, by so thoroughly dyed a party organ as the Philadelphia *Press*. "The Oregon Republicans lost," it says, "because the people could not approve of their course. Their candidates aroused no enthusiasm, and a fair platform could not compensate for the profound dissatisfaction caused by the party's record. The people were more willing to trust the government of the State temporarily to incompetent hands than to indorse by their votes the control into which the Republican organization had fallen then." The cool assumption that only Republicans are really fit to govern, and that Democrats must necessarily be incompetent, is in the true organ tone; but the fact is recognized that Oregon was lost because a portion of the voters, who are usually Republican, would not sustain ring rule or support unfit candidates — in other words, constituted themselves Mugwumps for this occasion. The fact is attested by the election of a Republican Congressman, and of those State candidates against whom these objections did not lie.—*Boston Herald.*

——"Will you please signal to me in the gallery when Senator Blair begins to speak?" asked a constituent of Senator Hoar. "Certainly, sir, certainly," replied the Senator. "Well, what will the signal be?" he asked. "I'll leave," answered the Senator.—*Washington Hatchet.*

——Oregon seems to have opened the political ball in a fitting manner. As we have heretofore remarked, this is a Democratic year.—*Concord People and Patriot.*

BLAINE'S CANDIDATE.

A Fortune Made by Him During the War by Selling a Remarkable List of Names to Towns Which Wished to Escape the Draft.

The use by Blaine of the Republican machine to crush out a soldier candidate in favor of a wealthy contractor whose money may be useful in a Presidential canvass has revived the story of Maine's paper credit frauds, in which Blaine's henchmen were conspicuous actors.

The story dates back to 1864, when the cry had gone up for more men to come to the front and recruit the decimated armies of the Union. At that time, according to a report made five years later by the Maine Equalization Commission, "in that crisis of the war and of the national life, when the replenishing of the army was a simple question of life and death with the Government, an individual made his appearance at the State capital, claiming to have come from Washington, and bringing in his pocket a long list of names, many of them quaint and unpronounceable by an American tongue, and others so very common as to be remarkable, all of which he asserted to be the names of men who had enlisted in the service of the United States at some time since the commencement of the war, and who had not been credited with the quota of any State or municipality. These names were offered to the officers and recruiting agencies of municipalities who were looking for men to fill their quotas and reinforce the depleted army, and offering large bounties for such men. Before quotas could be cancelled by the use of these names the approval of the proper United States officials must be secured. The office of A. A. Provost Marshal-General for Maine was then filled by an honorable gentleman of Maine and an officer of the regular army. To him this remarkable roll was shown and his approval of it solicited. That approval was denied, and probably with some expressions of honest indignation. Not very long afterwards this officer was ordered to another field of duty and his place supplied by an officer from a Western State. Then again at the State capital appeared the man with the once rejected list of names. And henceforth it seems there was no official veto upon the filling of quotas of cities and towns with these names."

The same commissioners in their report point out that the man who procured the list of names was Blaine's present manager in Maine, the same who manipulated the Republican convention in his interest. They intimated very plainly that this man and his associates got names of soldiers and sailors already in the service and sold them to towns who were willing to pay for being cleared of the draft. They also declare that Blaine's henchman sold 121 of these men for $47,000, and that if he sold the others at the same rate he must have received more than $100,000.

It is not at all surprising that the Maine Republican soldiers resent the appearance of a man with this kind of a record as the dictator of party nominations in the interest of Blaine. Nor will it be at all surprising if they show their resentment by defeating Blaine's candidate and depriving Blaine of the prestige he hopes to win for the Presidential fight.—*Detroit Free Press.*

BOBBING UP SERENELY.

The One Vessel, the Corner-Stone of the Republican Navy, Described as a "Marine Crazy-Quilt."

One would have thought that enough had been said about John Roach's notorious contract vessel, the Dolphin. But that frisky craft turns up again as lively and saucy as ever. The Senate, in a spare moment from its pension hobby, thought it would be a good thing to waste more time over this wearisome subject of the Dolphin. Secretary Whitney, in compliance with a Senate resolution, has laid before that body a mass of information concerning the vessel, which the Republicans, last fall, vainly endeavored to utilize for political capital. The boasts of the New York *Tribune* that the vessel succeeded in weathering a storm on her last trial cruise are considerably qualified by the report of Captain Meade on that trip, who designates her as a marine crazy-quilt, the general plan of the ship and machinery being unsatisfactory and wholly unsuited to the needs of a navy. The report of the civilian experts was still more damaging, declaring that the Dolphin is not fit to contend with bad weather such as is usually encountered by our coasting steamers. She was strained by the seas she encountered on her trip to Fortress Monroe, and her crew were not inclined to risk their lives on board of her again.

It will be seen, therefore, that the Republican Senators have very poor material for political capital in the Dolphin. Their brethren in New York made notable efforts, last fall, to persuade the people that the only objection to this notorious craft was on the part of the Secretary of the Navy, who was resolved to sacrifice that liberal Republican contractor, and contributor to campaign funds, John Roach. But the contractor made a very sorry martyr, and not even a ghost of an issue could be made out of him or his marine crazy-quilt. The wonderful change which has taken place in a year in the management of the Navy Department has removed every trace of Chandlerism and jobbery, and when Congress sees fit to strengthen the hands of Secretary Whitney by a thorough reorganization of the system under which the department is conducted, there will be no delay in carrying out, in the fullest and most satisfactory manner, the great work of creating a navy worthy of the Nation. The era of knavery and peculation in the department has been succeeded by wise, business-like management, and the taxpayers may now expect a proper return for their money, which was out of the question when Robeson, Roach and Chandler ruled the department.—*Albany Argus.*

——The animus of Ingalls' attack on the Pension Commissioner was plainly evident, even on the surface of his remarks. Ingalls himself reported favorably on General Black's application for a pension, but that was before General Black took a conspicuous part in Illinois politics as a Democrat and long before he showed the prostitution of the Pension Office by the Republican boss, Dudley.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

——If Maine wants to fight Canada, why wouldn't it be a good idea to let her fight? If it were made a condition that Blaine should lead the attack, the country would favor the plan.—*Fort Worth Gazette.*

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

—Shelter your small chicks from sun and rain.

—The only thing to prevent the hair growing low on the forehead is to wear it brushed back.

—Dampen the dusting cloth the night before sweeping day, and you will find it will help greatly to do a neat job of dusting.

—Lamp chimneys can be washed easily by holding them over the nose of the tea-kettle when the kettle is boiling furiously. This will make them beautifully clear. Of course they must be wiped with a clean cloth.

—Small fruit culture will always be most successful on the intensive plan. Plant only a small area at a time, and give that the best culture possible. Better raise three hundred bushels on one acre than that amount on five or six.—*Cincinnati Times.*

—English farmers claim that turnips impart a very agreeable and superior flavor to mutton, quite superseding the "wooly taste," of which so many complain. They say the flesh of the sheep partakes more closely of the flavor of its food than of any other known meat producing animal.

—Pickled chicken: Boil four chickens until tender enough for meat to fall from bones, put meat in a stone jar and pour over it three pints of cold, good cider vinegar and a pint and a half of the water in which the chickens were boiled; and spices if preferred, and it will be ready for use in two days. This is a popular Sunday evening dish; it is good for luncheon at any time.—*Philadelphia Call.*

—Tapioca dessert: Take one-quarter of a pound of small-grain tapioca, pick it over carefully and wash it. Add to it a quart of boiling milk and two saltspoonfuls of salt; boil slowly an hour and a half, stirring frequently. When done allow it to cool a little. Thoroughly beat five eggs, adding to them three ounces of butter and a little nutmeg. Gradually add the tapioca; let the whole come to a boiling point; pour into cups or a mold and serve hot or ice cold, as may be preferred.—*Exchange.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, June 26.

FLOUR—Quiet and firm: XXX, $2.40@2.50; family, $2.65@2.80; choice, $3.25@3.40; fancy, $3.65@3.75; extra fancy, $3.85@4.10; patents, $4.40@4.80.

WHEAT—Active and higher; No. 2 red, cash, 79@81c; June, 79c bid; September, 75¾@76½c.

CORN—Quiet, but firm and higher; No. 2 mixed, cash, 30½@31c; July, 41½c; September, 33½c.

OATS—Nominal; No. 2 mixed, cash, 20@29½c; July, 21½c.

RYE—Nominal at 52c bid.

BARLEY—No market.

PRODUCE—Butter, active and firm; creamery, 15@16c; dairy, 11@13c. Eggs, higher at 9c per dozen.

PROVISIONS—Active, strong and higher. Pork, higher at $9.75. Lard, higher at $6.10. Bulk meats, strong: loose lots, long clear, $5.85; short ribs, $6.95; short clear, $6.10. Boxed lots, long clear, $5.90; short ribs, $6.90; short clear, $6.15. Bacon, strong and higher; long clear, $6.40; short ribs, $6.55@6.61½; short clear, $8.10@8.75.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.10.

CATTLE—Firm, with good butcher's cattle higher; good to choice shipping and export, $4.80@5.25; common to fair, $4.00@4.65; butchers' steers, $3.50@4.45; cows and heifers, $2.25@3.65; Texas, $2.25@4.50.

SHEEP—Quiet at $2.25@4.25.

HOGS—Active and higher; butchers' and best heavy, $4.45@4.60; rough and mixed packing, $4.10@4.30; light, $4.15@4.35.

CHICAGO, June 26.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; Wisconsin winter wheat, $2.75; Michigan, $4.25; patents, $4.00@4.75.

WHEAT—Dull and lower; June, 72¾@73½c; August, 74@75c; No. 2 spring, 72¾@73c; No. 3 spring, 63c.

CORN—Dull and unchanged; cash, 31¾c; June, 34¼@34½c; August, 36@36¼c.

OATS—Cash, 26¾c; June, 27¼@27½c; August, 26@26¼c.

RYE—Quiet; No. 2, 57½c.

BARLEY—Dull; No. 2, 50@53c.

PRODUCE—Butter, dull and easy; creamery, 11@15½c; dairy, 10@12c. Eggs, 9½@10c per dozen.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, steady; cash, $9.40@9.50; July, $9.37½@9.52½. Lard, steady; cash, $6.22½@6.30. Short rib sides, steady; cash, $5.85@5.87½. Boxed meats, steady: dry salted shoulders, $5.20@5.25; short clear sides, $6.15@6.20.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.14.

CATTLE—Active; shipping steers, $3.80@5.40; stockers and feeders, $2.70@4.20; cows, bulls and mixed, $2.00@2.75; bulk, $2.75@3.50; through Texas cattle, higher; yearlings, $2.62½; steers, $3.75@4.25.

SHEEP—Texas and common natives lower, good grades steady; natives, $2.45@6.30; western, $3.25@3.75; Texans, $2.00@3.00; lambs, $1.00@3.00.

HOGS—Active and higher; rough and mixed, $4.20@4.45; packing and shipping, $4.35@4.65; light, $4.20@4.50; skips, $2.50@4.10.

NEW YORK, June 26.

FLOUR—Weak; superfine western and state, $2.25@3.00; good to choice do., $2.60@3.75; common to choice white wheat western extra, $4.75@4.80; fancy do., $4.80@4.95.

WHEAT—Cash steady and active; options lower; No. 2 Milwaukee, 86c; No. 1 hard, 85½c; ungraded spring, 85c; Canada spring, 81c; No. 2 red, 84⅞@84 13-16c; No. 1 red, 90c; No. 1 white, 88c; No. 2 red, July, 83¾@84⅛c; May, 92½@93¼c.

CORN—Spot lots dull and lower; options weak; ungraded, 39¼@48c; No. 2, 47c; No. 2 July, 45½@45¾c; October, 46¾@ 61½c.

OATS—Very quiet; mixed western, 33@36c; white western, 36@44c.

RYE—No market.

BARLEY—No market.

PRODUCE—Butter, quiet and weak; western, 10@16½c. Eggs, quiet and firm; western fresh, 12¼@12½c per dozen.

PROVISIONS—Pork, firm and fairly active; old mess, $9.50@9.75; new do. $10.62½. Cut meats firmer; pickled bellies, $5.25; do. shoulders, $6.00; do. hams, $10.75; middles, firm; long clear, $6.25.

CATTLE—Common to prime steers, $4.40@5.85; extra steers, $5.90@6.10; bulls and dry cows, $3.00@3.65.

SHEEP—Steady for good and prime sheep, and firm and higher for choice lambs, but dull and weak for inferior stock; extremes for sheep, $3.00@5.25; lambs, $5.50@7.50.

HOGS—Easy at $4.60@4.80.

KANSAS CITY, June 26.

FLOUR—Dull and weak; XX, 75c; XXX, 85@90c; family, $1.05@1.15; choice, $1.40@1.50; fancy, $1.65@1.70; patent, $2.00@2.15.

WHEAT—Quiet; No. 2 red, cash, 2 cars 59c; June, no bids nor offerings; July, 59c bid, 60c asked; August, 59½c bid, 59¾c asked; September, 60c bid, 61c asked. No. 3 red cash, no bids nor offerings; June, 41½c bid, no offerings; July, 42c bid, no offerings; August, 44c bid, no offerings. No. 2 soft, cash, 65c bid, no offerings; June, 66c bid, 66½c asked; July, 65½c bid, 66c asked; August, 66c bid, 68c asked.

CORN—Steady; No. 2, cash, 25c bid, 25½c asked; June, no bids nor offerings; July, 10 cars 26½c; August, 27c bid, 27¼c asked. No. 2 white, cash, and June, no bids nor offerings; July, 28¼c bid, no offerings; August, 29c bid, no offerings.

OATS—No. 2 cash and June, no bids nor offerings; July, 22¼c bid, no offerings; August, 22½c bid, 23¼c asked. Rejected cash, no bids nor offerings.

RYE—No bids nor offerings.

BUTTER—Receipts very light and demand good for fancy. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 14c; good, 10@12c; fine dairy, in single package lots, 10c; store packed, in single package lots, 6@7c; common, 4c.

CHEESE—We quote: Full cream, 10@11c; flats, partly skimmed, 7@8c; Young America, 10@11c; Kansas, 5@7c.

EGGS—Receipts light and market steady at 9½c per dozen for candled. Sales can not be made without candling.

CATTLE—Dull but steady, shipping steers, $4.25; cows, $2.25@3.25; butcher's steers, $2.00@3.50.

SHEEP—Unchanged; muttons, $3.40.

HOGS—Active and steady to firm; packing, $4.30@4.55; light, $3.40@4.25.

Latest Market Reports.

KANSAS CITY, June 26.—The following are the latest quotations telegraphed from Chicago, New York and St. Louis:

CHICAGO.

Option.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Yest. close
Wheat—July	73¾	73¾	73	73	73¾
Aug	74⅝	75¼	74¾	74¾	74⅝
Corn—July	33	33	32¾	33	32¾
Aug	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
Oats—July	27⅜	27⅜	27¼	27¼	27⅜
Pork—July	9.40	9.62½	9.40	9.50	9.55
Aug	9.45	9.77½	9.60	9.60	9.65
Lard—July	6.27½	6.27½	6.25	6.25	6.27½
Shortribs—July	5.37	5.40	5.35	5.35	5.37½

Other options. Chicago closed.	New York.	St. Louis.
Wheat—June 72½	Wheat—July 84	Wheat—July 73¾
Sept 73¾	Sept 81½	Sept 76¼
Corn—June 34½	Corn—July 43¾	Corn—July 31¼
Sept 37½	Aug 43¾	Sept 33¾

A NEW INDUSTRY.

Establishment of a Factory for Making Porpoise Leather and Oil.

The most considerable event which has taken place at Hatteras for a long time has been the establishment of a porpoise factory by some Wilmington capitalists. As a regularly organized industry the business is new to the country. The fishermen have caught more or less porpoises every winter, but have never done more than to fry out from their blubber a small quantity of oil. The new company, however, has purchased special machinery and imported skilled workmen from Europe, and proposes to make leather, oil and fertilizers. No leather has been placed on the market thus far. That from young individuals has a curious "pile" like velvet and is very beautiful. It may perhaps be used in upholstering in place of plush, than which it would be far more durable. The porpoises appear off the beach nearly every day and the fishery is prosecuted daily unless the sea is running too high. Only the strongest nets would hold porpoises, and when frightened they will dart about with inconceivable rapidity and strike against the nets with great force. They are first impounded in a very large net and afterward brought to the beach by a sweep seine made of the strongest twine. It is a strange and exciting scene when sixty or eighty of these powerful creatures, each eight or nine feet long, are being pulled in toward the beach. They struggle desperately and make a continual piping sound like the squealing of rats. Many become entangled in the net and are drowned, but the majority have to be killed after they are drawn out of the water. Although the fishermen persist in calling them fish they are, of course, true milk-giving mammalia. The milk is not unpalatable, but very rich and with a flavor like cocoanut milk.

Although the winter has been very unfavorable a large number of porpoises have been taken. The season closed in May. The fishermen stay in their camp on the beach every day from dawn until sunset, whether any "fish" appear or not. They are warned of their approach by spies stationed half a mile north and south of the camp. The men say that the fishery is "no fun," which means that it is exceedingly laborious.—*Hatteras (N. C.) Cor. N. Y. Times.*

Wet and Dry Countries.

In the valley of the Rio Pecos, West Texas, there are districts where not a single drop of rain has fallen since April, 1885. The smaller tributaries of the river have entirely disappeared, and the drought thus far has cost the settlers some three thousand head of cattle. In the upper half of the Pecos valley a continuous drought of ten months is not considered any thing abnormal; but this year even the usually redeeming month of March passed without a drop of rain, and no relief from the sky, at least, is expected before February, 1887. The other extreme is probably the southeast corner of Alabama, where sixty-eight inches a year is nothing unusual. South America, however, is a country of much greater extremes. In the lowlands of Venezuela the yearly supply varies from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five inches, while on the coast of Peru there are districts where one light shower in twenty-five years is considered a fair average.—*Chicago Times.*

Woman's Face.

"What furniture can give such finish to a room, as a tender woman's face," asks George Elliott. Not any, we are happy to answer, provided the glow of health tempers the tender expression. The pale, anxious, bloodless face of the consumptive, or the evident sufferings of the dyspeptic, induce feelings of sorrow and grief on our part and compel us to tell them of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," the sovereign remedy for consumption and other diseases of the respiratory system as well as dyspepsia and other digestive troubles. Sold everywhere.

THE Texas *Siftings* suggests that this is the season of the maiden all for lawn—tennis.

PLEASE remember that GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP presents all the advantages of Sulphur Baths at a cheap rate. HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c.

THERE are two things a woman likes to get into papers—her front hair and her name.

DELICATE diseases of either sex, however induced, radically cured. Address, with 10 cents in stamps for book, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

BACK PAY—Kicking a book agent out of your office.—*Merchant Traveler.*

FOR restoring faded and gray hair to its original color, use Hall's Hair Renewer. Sufferers from malarial disorders will find a specific in Ayer's Ague Cure. Try it.

TALK is cheap—except through the telephone.—*New Brunswick Fredonia.*

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water Druggists sell it. 25c.

"STICK to it," as the fly-paper observed to the fly.

POET—"And you will print my poem?" Editor—"Yes, sir; in the puzzle department."—*Tid-Bits.*

"You hired me," said the laboring man, "and now I want you to higher my wages."—*Chicago Journal.*

JUDGMENT, lumber and boiled eggs needs to be seasoned before using.—*Dansville Breeze.*

A LADY was once describing the condition of her child's throat, and said: "It was full of ulsters."

WHEN is a Scotchman like a donkey? When he stands on the banks and braes (brays).

CATS are expert climbers. Some of them can get up a waul even if you clip off their claws.—*Peck's Sun.*

IT is difficult for one man to give another a piece of his mind without destroying the peace of both their minds.

I KNO OV nothing that needs watching so cluss az a lie; it iz wuss than a sore thum, or a kittle ov bileing soap.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

"MISERY may like company," says a colored philosopher: "but I'd rader hab de rheumatiz in one leg den ter hab it in bof."

ANOTHER Chicago man has invented an aerial machine. People will take desperate chances to get away from Chicago.—*N. Y. Independent.*

A NEW English dictionary is coming out with 240,000 words. People who are ever bent on having the last word should subscribe at once.

A WAITER in a Hartford (Conn.) restaurant has fallen heir to $80,000. "All things come to him who waits."—*New Haven News.*

WIFE—"You don't tell me that Prof. X. has been struck dumb!" Husband—"Yes, last night. And he was master of seven languages." Wife—"And was struck dumb in all the seven!"

Best Goods are Put in Smallest Parcels.

The old proverb is certainly true in the case of Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are little, sugar-wrapped parcels, scarcely larger than mustard seeds, containing as much cathartic power as is done up in the biggest, most repulsive-looking pill. Unlike the big pills, however, they are mild and pleasant in their operation—do not produce griping pains, nor render the bowels costive after using.

THE best thing yet discovered for sea-sickness is port.

PISO'S Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to use. It is not a liquid or a snuff. 50c.

A NEW YORK paper says the milk sold in that city is a "white lie."

WOMEN

Needing renewed strength, or who suffer from infirmities peculiar to their sex, should try

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

QUALITY—PURITY—NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle. Trade Mark

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine combines Iron with pure vegetable tonics, and is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It Enriches and Purifies the Blood, Stimulates the Appetite, Strengthens the Muscles and Nerves—in fact, thoroughly