ON PLYMOUTH ROCK.

Dedication of the National Monument to the Pilgrims.

The Most Important Event in the History of Our Country Fittingly Commemorated in Enduring Granite and Marble.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Aug. 2.—The grand National monument in honor of the Pilgrims was dedicated yesterday. The sons and daughters of Plymouth were here in great numbers. The weather of the early morning was unpropitious, and it was necessary to view the parade from beneath umbrellas, a heavy shower prevailing. The celebration began at sunrise with a salute by Battery A, and the ringing of the bells. The morning trains brought large numbers of strangers and a great throng surrounded the new monument at half-past nine o'clock when the dedicatory exercises were begun by the Masonic Grand Lodge, according to the ritual of their order. These exercises were very interesting.

The band rendered a selection by John K. Paine, following which the song of praise written by R. W. Thomas Power was sung by the Temple Quartette. Following the song came the address of the president of the Pilgrim Society, ex-Governor Long; the response of Grand Master Henry Endicott; proclamation by Grand Marshal George H. Rhodes; reading of Scripture selections by Grand Chaplain Rev. Charles A. Skinner; prayer by the Grand Chaplain; report on the examination of the monument and libations of corn and wine by the junior and senior grand wardens respectively. The libation of oil by Deputy Grand Master Samuel Wells was followed by the invocation by the grand chaplain. Grand Master Henry Endicott then delivered an address. The entire assembly then sung an appropriate closing hymn to the tune of "America."

The exercises concluded with a proclamation by the grand master, benediction by the grand chaplain and the Pilgrim Chorus by the band. Meantime the procession had been forming, and at eleven o'clock moved, in seven divisions, over an extended route. At the completion of the parade the officers and members of the Pilgrim Society, with the orator, poet and guests, took their places in the great dining tent and the feast provided for the occasion was discussed for an hour. Then ex-Governor Long introduced the orator of the day, Mr. Breckinridge, who arose amid appreciative applause and delivered his oration:

It has been urged that one of the honors to be given to these revered men is that they were "at the beginning" of our institutions; that they left behind them the old forms and institutions of the other continent and started new institutions, based on new principles and protected by new governmental modes. But institutions are growths, not manufactures. The option of institutional material at any given time is limited; the choice left to statesmen is narrow, the margin between the lines of development is relatively small, and herein lies the claim to honor among the immortal who have deserved well of mankind, that at the critical moment, perhaps amid the din of perilous battle, they chose wisely and heroically. And, as the growth continues ceaselessly, there constantly recurs the necessity for new choice, the obligation of fresh decision. Thus it is that on the one hand each generation must meet and solve its own problems and yet, on the other hand, each generation finds that what has been done before it came into power has limited its action and shut it up in straightened lines of choice. No historian has given to those who first suffered for the sublime truth that human freedom was impossible, except by the separation of Church and State, that place of eminence which is by right theirs. This is the truth, to which the pilgrim fathers testified. This truth they first brought to America. This is their true honor; this their fadeless crown. The company "which came over in the Mayflower," was the Calvinistic Protestant church. Its peculiarity was that it was a separatist church. It was purely English. It differed alike from the Catholic and English churches, including the Puritans in the English church, and the difference was wide, fundamental, and irreconcilable. It involved nothing less than the whole question of enforced or free religion, the difference which separated and still separates the State church from the free. What is involved in this belief? That the church is a voluntary spiritual association, to be governed only by the laws of Christ, and entirely free as a church from the domination of the state. The honor due to the Plymouth fathers is that they first brought that truth as a practical, vital principle of governmental life to this continent. It was an immense stride when this separation was won. The next step was more safely taken, that churches were voluntary organizations, "when the consent of the governed" gave authority over its members. As soon as it is a matter of right to unite with or withdraw from a church, to organize or destroy a church, then religious freedom becomes permanent. For, to voluntarily unite with any church presupposes the right to refrain from union with any religious body. But for a higher reason this is also true, for it is based on the right of private judgment; and this is intellectual. No man can elect for himself the doctrines he will believe, the facts he will accept, the forms he prefers and the communion he yearns for until he possesses mental freedom. We fail to realize how small were the vessels which bore the founders of States and how meager was the largest operation for such ventures. And when we try to weigh the necessities for successful colonization in such a climate and country as ours then was, that all such ventures did not fail is a marvel. But here, as everywhere, the Man in the enterprise is the factor of prime importance; with all our marvelous inventions and accomplishments, the true factor of success is the Man. The central point in that sad day's events was that their reverend pastor, falling on his knees, and all of them with him, commended them with fervent tears to the Lord. It was an official act of the pastor as the selected part of an organized church then set apart to the task of establishing a new home in America. There was no civil government. The immigrants did not believe in a theocratic state any more than in a secularized church. It was necessary to organize a form of civil government, and out of that necessity sprang that noble instrument known as the social compact of the forefathers. That such a compact was deemed necessary demonstrates how scrupulously these men held to the separation of state and church. Already an organized church they, by their own convictions of the province of its powers and the limitations of its authority, felt compelled to form a civil body politic. True, emigrants do not leave their country behind them, they carry it with their faith and customs. Men die, these survive. They enter into the beliefs, convictions, life and hopes of composite people who are born, trained and live under their influence. These forefathers brought with them their conception of England—their England. They brought no titles or ranks; no priestly hierarchy; no ecclesiastical ranks and orders; no complicated system of fees. But they did bring with them monogamic marriage, with its individuality and sanctity of home; the rights of the subject to the protection of law; the sacredness of individual property; the precedent consent before the levying of taxes, and the right to express in some legal and prescribed manner their will for those who were to represent them in legislature and church. It is not true, except in a narrow sense, that they were freed from the institutions of the Old World and at liberty to choose what material they would use in this new world. No men were ever more fully committed by the prepotence of blood, race, training, life and convictions than these grave, earnest, heroic "pilgrims," and the highest praise to be awarded them is that they were faithful to those convictions, steadfast in that faith, unwavering in their devotions to these beliefs. Let us be just to all. These were not exclusively their's, nor did they alone bring them here, but this immigration was peculiar—that a church, as a church, should found a settlement—and therefore peculiar in the form of organization which this produced and in the selection of the persons composing it; peculiar in that it was the first colony because of its belief of the freedom of the church from state regulations; peculiar in that it landed on territory not included in the permission granted to it, and where there was no superior except the somewhat uncertain rights of the King, and, therefore, it had to form a government for itself; peculiar in the instrument which this exigency produced.

During the first year, under the compact made on shipboard, meetings had been held and some laws or ordinances enacted. These meetings were the first "town meetings," which is the peculiar political feature of New England development. And, in the congregational form of church government, the congregational meetings are simply religious town meetings. The influence, educational, political and religious, of these town and congregational meetings on the development both individuality and politically of the citizens of the state can not be overestimated. My countrymen, the manifest merit of those to whose memory that monument has been erected was their loyalty to truth as they saw the truth. This is the noblest attribute to man, that he can love the truth as we see it—to be loyal to that truth is our supremest duty.

John Boyle O'Reilly, the poet of the occasion, was then introduced and read his poem "The Pilgrim Fathers."

The monument itself, which is now completed, is something of which any American can be proud. The highest praise has been given it by those qualified to judge both for its design and execution. It is situated on one of the highest hills in the town, about northwest of the rock on which the Pilgrims landed, and west of the anchorage of the Mayflower. It commands a fine view of the harbor and the hills and valleys which mark the country to the inland, and a beautiful panorama it is. Across the bay rises Captain's Hill, the old home of doughty Miles Standish, and now marked by a handsome monument to the austere warrior. Beyond lies Clark's Island, where the Pilgrims spent their first Sabbath in Plymouth. Next projects the headland of Saquish, and still further away the Gwinet, with its twin beacons and flashing lights. Opposite these the bold bluff of Mahomet thrusts itself out into the bay, while nearer inland the thin ribbon of Plymouth beach runs across the harbor like an artificial breakwater to arrest the waves of the ocean.

The monument as it now stands complete cost about $200,000. It is of solid Hallowell granite throughout, and consists of an octagonal pedestal forty-five feet high, upon the center of which

To the Pilgrim Fathers.

stands the figure of "Faith." This figure is thirty-six feet high, and rests with one foot on Plymouth Rock, holding in her left hand the open Bible, while her right arm, uplifted, points heavenward to emphasize the meaning. The ease and graceful poise of the figure is most striking.

The pedestal has four large and four small faces. Upon the larger are tablets bearing the names of the founders of the colony and historic facts in connection therewith, while from the smaller faces project four buttresses or wing pedestals. Upon each of these is seated a figure of heroic size, representing, with the figure of "Faith," the principles of the founders. These are: "Morality," "Education," "Freedom" and "Law." On the faces of the pedestals, at their feet, are alto-relief tablets representing "The Embarkation at Delft Haven"

Embarkation at Delft Haven.

"The Signing of the Social Compact in the Cabin of the Mayflower," "The Landing at Plymouth" and "The Treaty with the Indians." These are remarkably fine pieces of work in marble. The "Landing" excites the most attention for the exceedingly life-like character of the scene. The stone serves to heighten the chilly feeling which suffuses a winter landscape. The sides of the wing pedestals have tablets carrying out the ideas of the figures above. The projection of the monument and the work of completing it have been long and arduous. The memorial was started in 1853. Mr. Hammatt Billings, a Boston architect, designed the monument, and after his death, in 1873, his brother Joseph carried it on.

Fiscal Statement for July.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The public debt statement issued from the Treasury Department to-day shows an increase of $1,017,311, during the past month of July. That there was an increase is due to unusually heavy disbursements during the month. Pension disbursements were three-quarters of a million heavier than in July last year, and expenditures for public works, such as river and harbor improvements and public buildings, were nearly five millions greater than in July, 1888. The total debt to-day less cash in the Treasury amounts to $1,077,633,962; the net cash in the Treasury is $65,857,699, against $71,484,042 a month ago.

National bank depositories to-day hold $48,933,763 of Government funds, or about $1,500,000 less than on July 1.

The gold fund balance in the Treasury has decreased about $4,500,000 the past month, and to-day amounts to $182,218,163, and the silver fund balance, exclusive of 6,000,000 trade-dollar bullion, has increased only $100,000 during the month, and to-day amounts to $26,602,015.

Government receipts during July aggregated $31,886,209, or half a million more than in July last year. Customs receipts in round numbers amounted to $19,000,000, against $19,500,000 in July, 1888, and internal revenue receipts for the past month were $10,888,735, or a million and a quarter more than in July a year ago.

A Crazy Horse Runs Amuck.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Ole Erickson, a butcher, made an attempt yesterday afternoon to hitch his big sorrel horse to a wagon. The animal hit him on the leg, and then dashed up the street. The horse was foaming at the mouth, and evidently mad. It ran at every person it met. It bit eight horses and ran over and seriously injured a little child. A street-car conductor, G. W. Duffy, of 147 Webster avenue, sprang from the car and made a grab at the horse's bridle. The animal sprang at him and bit a piece from his right hand. The horse was finally killed by policemen after an exciting time.

JOHN BULL'S INFLUENCE.

How It Is Making Itself Felt Under Republican Patronage.

It will be remembered that during the Presidential campaign last year the Republican party made liberal use of John Bull as a scare-crow for wage-earners. He was represented as the controlling influence over the Democratic administration and as preparing to gobble up all American industries in the event of the re-election of Mr. Cleveland. The working-men were repeatedly warned against the schemes of the British manufacturers to secure control of our trade and industries through the co-operation of the wicked Democrats. Forged extracts from English newspapers were circulated freely by Mr. Herbert Radclyffe, and other Republican agents, to show that England was particularly interested in the success of the Democratic party. The forgeries were exposed, but they were circulated all the same until election day. The party which was to save American workingmen from the clutches of John Bull regained power, and now we find that the British manufacturer has a stronger hold on American industries than he ever dreamed of before. English capitalists are buying up mills, factories and furnaces and the "pauper labor" we are warned against is being imported in large quantities despite all laws to the contrary. An Englishman is in a confidential position at the White House, and another representative of John Bull is to make out the eleventh census and report on the condition and progress of American industry. The American markets are fast passing into the hands of British capitalists, and that vaunted palladium of our liberties, the sacred tariff, enables those foreigners to effect an easy conquest of our country.

With Englishmen running our mills, iron works and other industries, and imported laborers replacing American working-men, the feelings of those who allowed themselves to be deceived last year by the most transparent cheats, must be of a very unpleasant kind. They received ample warning that the so-called protective tariff was calculated to leave them the prey of syndicates and foreign speculators, who had only to place themselves under its protection in order to fleece labor and to secure the control of our markets. That infallible panacea so eloquently recommended to American working-men last year turns out to be a protective tariff for British capitalists, who are enabled to keep out all competition after gaining control of our markets. In one respect the Republican organs and orators were right. John Bull wanted our markets and was prepared to bid high for them. But it was hardly to be expected by the most rabid protectionist that within four months after the party warned the country against the schemes of John Bull, assumed the reins of government. British capital should have such a foothold here and British manufacturers should be enjoying the benefits of our war tariff. When American working-men in every branch of industry find their wages reduced, or the "pauper labor of Europe" taking their places, they may realize, perhaps, what little dependence may be placed on Republican promises and assertions during a Presidential campaign.—Albany (N. Y.) Argus.

WHY FARMERS ARE POOR.

A Condition of Things Due to Oppressive Tariff Taxation.

Why are farmers poor? This question is exciting much discussion in the special agricultural journals. It seems to be agreed that farmers are poor, and all the communications published that are written by leading farmers all over the States and Territories unite in this admission. The reason for the prevailing poverty among half the population is not so much a cause of dispute as might be expected. Burdens that fall unequally and that lie like an incubus upon the agricultural interests are recognized by all as the chief cause of this distress among the farmers. Increasing taxes, chief among which is that which comes like a thief in the night under cover of a false theory and pretense, but which cuts into the farmer's pocket at every turn and mulcts him ruinously every time he makes a purchase of any thing needful in household business. The onerous tariff presses upon the farmer like those exactions levied upon agriculture in such misgoverned countries as Turkey, Egypt and India, and which take every thing from the cultivator of the soil except a bare living, which is left to him that he may continue to live and work and be taxed.

One example of how the farmer is taxed may be given as it comes to the knowledge of the writer. A manufacturer of woolen goods in Scotland advertised in an English farmers' journal that he would sell his cloths at retail to farmers or exchange them for wool. The writer wrote for samples and prices of the goods. They were of excellent quality: Scotch tweeds, cheviots and such cloths as make the best clothing for farmers, and were of pure wool and free from "shoddy," "mungo" and the waste trash that is so largely mixed with wool in ordinary home-made goods. The prices were so low as to astonish an American purchaser: 50 cents, 62½ cents, 75 cents and less than one dollar a yard for the best grades. For $3.50 cloth for a full suit of such goods as cost $20 here could be purchased. But on looking up the list of import duties it is found that our supposed paternal Government exacts a tax upon these cloths of 50 cents per pound, and in addition thereto of 35 per cent. ad valorem, thus increasing the cost more than 100 per cent.: on the cheapest of the goods it is 170 per cent. And this tax is said to be for the farmers' interest and for their protection.

Let us see how this tax protects the farmer. It is supposed that the import duty on foreign wool makes up for this loss to the farmers. In England the wool of which these goods is made is worth 22 cents per pound. In New York it is worth 30 cents. Supposing the difference is the measure of advantage gained by the American farmer, it benefits only those who grow wool, and every other farmer pays the tax without even this small and questionable benefit. This is only one example of hundreds which might be mentioned, all of which bear heavily upon the farmers. No doubt every thoughtful farmer will be able to give an answer to the question just now so widely discussed: Why are farmers poor? if he will turn his thoughts this way.—N. Y. Times.

THE SUGAR TRUST.

The Only Way to Relieve the People Is to Put Sugar on the Free List.

Sugar raw and refined should go on the free list. The tax paid last year directly into the Treasury amounted to over three-fourths of the actual value of the enormous quantity of 2,521,098,473 pounds (two thousand five hundred and twenty-one million pounds). In addition to this tax a combination of "Captains of Industry" known as the Sugar Trust is this year taking advantage of the restrictions imposed on this market by the tariff laws to extort an enormous amount in private taxation for their own benefit. The estimated net profits of the refiners' tariff ring last year was $19,000,000. This year the robbery will be much heavier. The trust claims that the advance is due to a decreased supply of raw sugar—to natural laws of supply and demand. It is not worth while to argue on that point while a tax of three-fourths of the value of all sugar used in the American market is paid by the consumer. Such a tax so interferes with the laws of supply and demand that while it exists it is absurd to talk of high price being due to natural causes. If with all sugar, refined and raw, on the free list, the Refiners' Trust can then control the market, it will be fair trade and no robbery.

As a matter of fact no trust can long control an open market on any staple article. Abolish the sugar tax and the refiners' ring will be abolished with it. The Republic is heartily in favor of the abolition of both the tax and the trust created by the tax. The Republican party is urged by certain Republican papers to pursue this course and Republican speakers have frequently attacked the tax as a tribute paid to Louisiana. This is untrue, as the Louisiana industry is already virtually ruined under the tax, but even if the Louisiana planters were highly prosperous, it would be grossly unjust to the people to keep them so. The tariff question has assumed a shape where the fight, if made at all, must be made for impartial justice. It is plainly impossible to scale down the present tariff horizontally. The only method by which reform is possible is through abolishing or cutting the tax on one article at a time, and this is the time for sugar.

The Republican party has control of both houses of Congress and the Presidency. It will be obliged to show its relations to the sugar trust which now "has its fingers in every sugar bowl in the land." Without Government assistance and connivance, the trust could not practice this extortion. The tax should be abolished outright. Put all grades of sugar on the free list, and if the trust can survive by a fair trade in an open market, let it survive.—St. Louis Republic.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

——Tanner's little scheme of rerating pensioners has made the Administration feel very sick.—Kansas City News.

——Uncle Sam's four new baby girls are said to be doing finely. They will doubtless grow rapidly and be a credit to their sire, as they will naturally inherit a good constitution from the old man.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

——"Re-rating" is the name politely given to the plan of reducing the surplus pursued by Mr. Harrison's Pension Commissioner. It would be more accurate to call it by a simpler name—it is theft.—St. Louis Republic.

——No President before Harrison ever so cynically disregarded the pledges of his party, broke his own promises and repartisanized the public service as has the pious Mr. Harrison during the four months of his incumbency.—N. Y. World.

——"An uncalled-for insult" is the way Orator Horr characterizes the tender of the Consulship to Valparaiso to him. There seems to be a wide discrepancy between Orator Horr's estimate of himself and other people's estimate of him.—Boston Herald.

——There is of course no reason why Mr. Depew should not go to the Duke of Devonshire's ball, or Mr. Russell Harrison dine with Queen Victoria, if it pleases them. But the announcement reads somewhat oddly in contrast with the hatred of every thing British expressed by Republican partisans during the last campaign. The journals which have taken so much delight in abusing Mr. Lowell and Mr. Phelps for "toadying to the aristocracy" will no doubt preserve a discreet silence in this instance.—Boston Post (Ind.).

Decline of Sheep Husbandry.

In 1883 a Republican administration was in power and the protective tariff was "in the hands of its friends." The Democratic administration did not come in until 1885. Nevertheless, the State official reports show that in 1884 the number of sheep in Ohio was but 4,968,794, a decrease in one year of 162,126. That loss could not be chargeable to a "Democratic scheme for free wool and free woolens," nor to the constructions put by Democratic Secretaries of the Treasury on the meaning of the worsted clause in the tariff—a construction, by the way, which, when made, strictly followed Republican precedents. It was under the existing tariff, framed by Republicans, construed by Republicans, administered by Republicans, and the loss in that one year was more than five times greater than the loss in the two years following the introduction of "the Democratic scheme for free wool." That is something for the Ohio sheep-raising farmers to think about.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE ROCK ISLAND'S POSITION.

General Manager St. John's Reply to the Statement of Alton Officials.

[From the Chicago Times.]

General Manager St. John, of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific road, authorizes the following statement in reply to assertions recently made by Vice-President J. C. McMullin of the Chicago & Alton in a published interview:

"Mr. McMullin, in a recent published interview, has clearly defined the present position and policy of the Alton road. It is to insist on through rates being made on a basis that will give to it a fair share of the traffic which goes to and comes from points west of Kansas City. He illustrates his meaning by citing a shipment of live stock from Topeka on the Rock Island road through Kansas City to Chicago. Upon such a shipment the tariffs of all the lines as heretofore adjusted provided for a through rate somewhat less than the sum of two locals. This practice was in accordance with well recognized principles of rate-making as universally practiced by carriers, and has been approved by the inter-state commerce commission, which in a recent case used the following language: 'As through rates are made by the American system of roads, agreed percentages of the total rate, considerably less in amount than the local rates of roads receiving such percentages, are usually a leading feature, and it is eminently proper as a general rule that this should be so. * * * Commerce and trade require it and competition compels it. Such rates, when reasonably and fairly adjusted to local business, are greatly favored in the law, because they furnish cheapened rates and greater facilities to the public, while at the same time they give increased employment and earnings to a larger number of carriers.'

"In the rates as adjusted heretofore upon live stock traffic from points in Kansas, Indian Territory, Texas, etc., through Kansas City to Chicago, the difference between the sums of the locals and the through rates was an entirely reasonable difference, and the tariffs in question were precisely upon the line of the resolution which Mr. McMullin quotes approvingly. Notwithstanding this, he says that he proposes to get what he calls a fair share of the traffic by reducing the local rate from Kansas City to Chicago to the amount of the proportionate rate between these points charged by the Rock Island on the through shipment.

"This statement is certainly candid. His line has no extension west of Kansas City. The Rock Island has. He proposes to make the latter divide with him traffic which originates upon the extension that it has furnished means to construct and this he will do by reducing the established rate from Kansas City to Chicago. This declaration follows his announcement at the commencement of the same interview that the Alton does not cut any rates; it only reduces when necessary to meet cut rates of other roads. Yet the Alton has just forced a large reduction in all rates on live stock and products from Kansas City to Chicago in accordance with the policy above stated.

"Naturally and inevitably when the Alton reduces its rate from Kansas City to the division of the through rate charged upon the lines where the live-stock shipments originate those lines must meet the reduction in the local and at the same time reduce their through rate correspondingly. This is necessary for their preservation; they will not think that they can reasonably be asked to 'cut their lines in two' for the benefit of the Alton, nor can the latter justly expect them to surrender traffic which they have constructed long lines of road to secure. This step will apparently involve a new reduction by the Alton to the level of the new proportionate rates; and the process will be repeated until all the lines are doing business at a loss and somebody surrenders.

"The association has no desire to punish the Alton for its withdrawal nor for any thing else. Action is necessary for the protection of its lines against the Alton's raid will probably be taken, however."

THE Sultan of Zanzibar has a German wife, and by a singular coincidence Germany obtains valuable concessions from his Majesty's Government denied to other powers.

THOSE destructive enemies of the Western farmer, the chinch bugs, are subject this year to a disease resembling cholera, which in some localities is destroying them rapidly.

THERE is a man in our town
And he is very wise, sir,
When ever he doesn't feel just right
One remedy he tries, sir.
It is just the thing to take in spring
To tone and to purify.
He tells his friends, and nothing else
Is he induced to try
because, having taken Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to cleanse his system, tone it up, and enrich the blood, and finding that it always produces the desired result, he considers that he would be foolish to experiment with anything else. His motto is, "Prove all things and hold fast to that which is good." That's why he pins his faith to the "Golden Medical Discovery."

WATSON'S advertisements for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are the thousands it has cured.

AN empty freight car which was carried off in the Mississippi cyclone of three years ago has just been found in a swamp ten miles from the spot where it was picked up.

Arouse to Action

A dormant liver, or you will suffer all the tortures incident to a prolonged bilious attack. Constipation, headaches, dyspepsia, furred tongue, sour breath, pain in the right side, will admonish you of neglect. Discipline the recalcitrant organ at once with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters and expect prompt relief. Malaria, rheumatism, kidney complaint, nervousness and debility are thoroughly relieved by the Bitters.

IN watering, wait until the plants show that they need it, then give copiously. Hanging baskets are best watered by plunging them into a pail of water.

LIVE OAK, ALA., Dec. 13th, 1886.
Messrs. A. T. STALLENBERGER & Co.
Rochester, Pa. *Gents.*—Last spring I received by mail a bottle of your Antidote for Malaria for my brother, who had chills for more than six months. He frequently broke them with Quinine, but they would soon return. I gave him the Antidote and he has not had a chill since. It has made a permanent cure. Yours truly,
W. W. PERDUE.

IT is thirty-three years since the first horse-car ever run in New England made a trip from Cambridge to Boston over the tracks of the Cambridge railroad.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 6, 1889.

CATTLE—Native Steers	$3 35	@	$4 75
COTTON—Middling	11⅛	@	11⅜
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	3 40	@	4 10
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	80⅝	@	80⅝
CORN—No. 2	45⅛	@	44⅛
OATS—Western Mixed	25	@	29
PORK—Mess (new)	12 00	@	12 50
ST. LOUIS.			
COTTON—Middling	....	@	10⅝
BEEVES—Export Steers	4 10	@	4 55
" Shipping "	3 40	@	4 30
HOGS—Common to Select	4 00	@	4 50
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3 60	@	4 65
FLOUR—Patents	4 20	@	4 30
" XXX to Choice	2 80	@	2 90
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	73⅝	@	73⅝
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	33½	@	33⅝
OATS—No. 2	....	@	20
RYE—No. 2	39½	@	40⅝
TOBACCO—Lugs (Missouri)	1 05	@	2 80
" Leaf, Burley	5 30	@	7 80
HAY—Choice Timothy	10 00	@	13 00
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	....	@	11
EGGS—Fresh	....	@	10
PORK—Standard Mess (new)	....	@	11 25
BACON—Clear Rib	....	@	6⅝
LARD—Prime Steam	....	@	5⅝
WOOL—Choice Tub	....	@	36
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Shipping	3 60	@	4 65
HOGS—Good to Choice	4 15	@	4 55
SHEEP—Good to Choice	3 75	@	4 85
FLOUR—Winter	4 00	@	4 50
" Patents	4 80	@	5 65
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	....	@	77⅝
CORN—No. 2	....	@	36⅝
OATS—No. 2 White	20⅝	@	21
PORK—New Mess	10 50	@	10 55
KANSAS CITY.			
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	3 00	@	4 25
HOGS—Sales at	4 00	@	4 30
WHEAT—No. 2	....	@	65
OATS—No. 2	....	@	19
CORN—No. 2	26	@	26⅝
NEW ORLEANS.			
FLOUR—High Grade	4 00	@	4 90
CORN—White	....	@	50
OATS—Choice Western	....	@	32
HAY—Choice	16 00	@	17 00
PORK—New Mess	....	@	11 75
BACON—Clear Rib	....	@	6⅝
COTTON—Middling	....	@	11
LOUISVILLE.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	75½	@	76½
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	37	@	37½
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	26	@	27
PORK—Mess	....	@	13 00
BACON—Clear Rib	....	@	6⅝
COTTON—Middling	....	@	11

ARE you busy? Are you making money? If so, stick to it, you are fortunate. If you are not, then our advice is that you write at once to B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va. They can show you how to enter quickly upon a profitable work.

THE great fire at Seattle, W. T., is said to have been started by the upsetting of a glue-pot.

ALL who use Dobbins' Electric Soap praise it as the most economical family soap made; but if you will try it once it will tell a still stronger tale of its merits itself. Please try it. Your grocer will supply you.

THERE has not been an execution of a white man in South Carolina for twenty-five years.

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38