FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—When the period of deep mourning is over English women wear gray gloves.

—Russia is said to be increasing in population faster than an other European country.

—Uncle Toby's Dicky Bird Society—for the protection of song birds—now numbers 100,000 Englishmen as its members.

—There are 200,000 Italian settlers in the Argentine Republic, 82,000 in Brazil, 40,000 in Uruguay, and 6,000 in Mexico.

—While woolen materials, with texts from ancient Persian and Araoic manuscripts, embroidered in red wool, are the latest novelty in Paris.

—It is proposed to place a marble medallion of large size in the poet's corner of Westminster Abbey, as a memorial to Sir Walter Scott. The medallion is to cost £157.

—Military ballooning has now reached such a stage in Germany that under-officers are being trained in balloon steering. Two sergeants have just been awarded certificates attesting their efficiency in this art.

—Miss Susan Bruce and Miss Mary Ann Bruce, two sisters, who lately died in England, left by will 600,000 reals to the Secretary of State for India in trust for the education of motherless children and fatherless girls.

—White, and nothing but white, is only worn in Paris in the day by brides and premieres communicantes, as the outward and visible sign of their innocence. A foreign lady who appeared in white on a recent hot day was actually guyed by the Parisians.

—Three sailors who went on a fishing voyage to Greenland in 1869 have just returned to Dunkirk, France. They report that their vessel was wrecked, and that they have since been held in captivity by the natives. Their wives, supposing them to be dead, have since remarried.

—Mr. W. A. Wynne, whose affairs were under investigation at the City of London Court the other day, appears to have been enjoying a novel means of subsistence. According to his statement on oath, "he had been engaged to a lady whose uncle paid him £550 a year for being engaged to his niece."

—A remarkable Persian manuscript was recently sold in London. It bears the title "Tashrih ul Akwam," and consists of five hundred and eighty-eight folio pages within borders of gold and colors. It commences with a finely executed *anwan*, and is illustrated throughout with one hundred and twenty-two exquisite miniatures of the most elaborate order, depicting the various castes of Hindostan, their trades and callings. A full explanation in English of the manuscript accompanies it.

—Mothers-in-law have a better time in Persia than in some other countries. There they are regarded as the natural guardians of the inexperienced bride and the proper care-takers of the young mother and her infant offspring. From the mother-in-law are learned the arts of housekeeping. Under her eye all purchases are made from the huckster or female peddler, for a visit to the bazar by a young wife before she has blessed her husband with children would be considered a scandal among the upper, middle or tradesman class.

LADIES' COSTUME.

Description of a Pretty Toilet of Fine Checked Dress Goods and Velvet.

The skirt is in the round, walking shape, and is composed of the customary three gores and full back-breadth; the gores being fitted smoothly by darts, and the breadth gathered across the top. The breadth is so shaped that a long or a short bustle, or steels, may be worn with it, or they may all be omitted and the adjustment of the skirt perfected entirely by tapes sewed beneath the side-back seams and tied together. Upon the foundation is arranged a kilt formed of straight breadths joined together, turned under for a hem at the lower age and laid in plaits all turning one way. This kilt falls even with the bottom of the skirt, and is sewed flatly along its upper edge not far from the top of of the skirt. The plaits are held in position by means of tapes sewed to their under sides, and this kilt is to all appearance the skirt proper. It is overhung by a short *tablier* and a deep back-drapery. The *tablier* is conformed to the shape of the gores by darts, and in each side are four upturning plaits which cross-wrinkle it gracefully. It is sewed into the side-back skirt seam at the right side, and at the left is included in the seaming of the under-lap of the placket opening. The back-drapery is a full breadth which has a seamed *bournous* loop at the center of its top and is laid in plaits turning from this loop at the left and toward it at the right side of the center. This arrangement produces all the draping without the aid of plaits or loopings at the side edges, and draws the breadth into a curved outline at the left side, while at the right it falls in a point. Its free edges are hemmed, and the top is sewed with the skirt to the belt, to which the *tablier* is also joined. The side edges are held in position by being invisibly tacked to the lower edges of the *tablier*.

The body of the costume is a very jaunty basque. It is pointed in front and has a postilion back which derives a graceful fulness from extra width allowed below the center seam and laid in a double box-plait underneath. The sides curve high over the hips, and the adjustment is perfected by means of side-back seams, under-arm gores and double bust darts. The front closes with button-holes and large buttons, the right side being hemmed; and the closing terminated far enough from the throat to permit of turning the fronts back in little lapels. A high rolling collar meets these lapels in notches, and to the back of the basque is sewed a standing collar, which in front of the shoulder seams is joined to little vest or chemisette portions that are sewed flatly beneath the lapels and have their shoulder edges included in the shoulder seams. At the right side the vest portion is hemmed, and the closing is made with button-holes and small buttons. The rolling collar is made of velvet, and the lapels are faced with velvet. The finely shaped coat sleeves have round cuff-facings of velvet at their wrists.

For traveling or general town or country wear, either by the busy woman or her whose duties are planned to do away with rather than create leisure, such a toilet as this is refined, elegant and serviceable. Checks in various sizes are obtainable in all grades of goods from cashmere to cloth, and may be procured in all colors. Sometimes the standing collar and the chemisette portions will be made of surah or plain woolen goods, and the rolling collar and the lapels will be faced with the dress goods. Although considerable prominence is given to checks in this description, it is not intended to convey the idea that they are necessary to the good effect of the mode. They are, however, very fashionable, but plain dress goods are equally admired, and will often be selected for toilets of this style.—*Butterick's Delineator.*

PARISIAN BEGGARS.

Different Species of Mendicants Who Infest the French Capital.

Next to concierges, perhaps the beggars are the greatest nuisances in Paris. They have been augmenting so rapidly of late and are becoming so aggressive that the Prefect of Police—now that the spirit is abroad—has resolved to expel them, and has issued instructions to police sergeants to get at the number and conduct of the fraternity in their respective districts. Just before they receive the final *coup de batai*, the *Temps* has been entertaining its readers with some sketches of their private history. These Parisian beggars may be looked upon as the aristocracy of the mendicant world. Begging has become a fine art with them. They take to the streets from choice rather than necessity. They have got a sort of circular newspaper to keep themselves posted in coming events, and systematically take different beats. Rows of them may be seen at church doors when a marriage or a funeral is on, and they hang round the doors of fashionable restaurants. The greatest nuisances among the gang are those who don't beg at all. There is an institution for the manufacture and training of this species. They play the *role* of distortionists. Several joiners are kept at work in making small wooden carts, staves and various contrivances for them. Their object is to draw money from the public by their piteous and excruciating positions, and not by solicitation. And, considering that many of them are so palpably frauds, it says a good deal for the gullibility of the Parisians that they succeed. The *culs-de-fatte*—those who squeeze themselves into a sort of wooden bowl and propel themselves along the pavement with their hands—frequently combine the functions of thief with those of beggar, as they are just a convenient height to reach ladirs' pockets. According to the *Temps*, there were 2,765 beggars arrested in Paris in 1884 and 4,138 in 1885. When arrested they are first taken to a central police station, where they are asked to give an account of themselves. Some are sent to the hospital or to the Depot of Mendicito, others to their native departments, and the worst offenders to the police court. There is in Paris a privileged or licensed class of beggars. The police have always had power to deal with others, who, on whatever pretense, receive alms; but the general toleration allowed on fete days seems to have been allowed on other days as well, until the condition of the streets has become intolerable.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

AN OLD ALBATROSS.

The Ancient Sea-Bird Recently Captured by the Mate of a British Ship.

The following interesting facts were lately communicated by Captain Heard of the British ship Duchess of Argyle: "When rounding the Horn in January last, in latitude 42 deg. 10 min. south and 50 deg. 8 min. west, an immense albatross was noticed following the ship and feeding on the refuse thrown overboard. One day as it hovered directly over the poop I noticed a circular object, about the size of a silver dollar, hang to the bird's neck. I immediately gave orders to have the bird caught, if possible. My first mate, Mr. Baird, who is very handy in such matters, procured a small, flat piece of board, on which he fastened a large hook baited with a piece of pork; to this he attached a stout fishing-line and let it drift astern. He caught several other albatrosses with this contrivance, but the one I particularly wanted to capture fought very shy of this tempting lure. The third dap, however, he was hooked firmly by the beak, and after a desperate struggle hoisted on board. I then discovered that the object I had seen hanging from the bird's neck was a brass pocket-compass case, fastened to the bird by means of three strands of thick copper wire. Two of the wires had worn through, and the third was all but gone. After some trouble as there was a quarter of an inch of verdigris, I succeeded in forcing open the lid, and inside found a carefully wrapped up piece of paper, on which was written, in much-faded ink, the following: "Caught May 1, 1842, in latitude 38 deg. 6 min. south, 40 deg. 14 min. west, by Ambrose Cocharn, of American ship Columbus.' I then procured a plated label off a wine decanter with my ship's name on it, and got the carpenter to fasten it around the bird's neck, with my name, the date of capture, the lat tude, and also the facts of the previous capture by the captain of the Columbus, deeply cut into the metal. I then let the albatross go. Before doing so we measured the wings and found them to be twelve feet two inches from tip to tip. The bird was grayish white in color, with a reddish brown head.' To judge from the above the albatross must be a very long-lived bird, as it was probably at least four or five years old when caught by Captain Cocharn, which would make it fifty-one years old when last caught.—*Hiogo News.*

Educated Mohammedan Females.

The *Kossid-I-Mumbai*, which is the only paper published in Bombay for the edification of Mohammedans, pronounces the following opinion with regard to the education of the females of the Mohammedan community: "Our Islamies have, in emulation of their Parsee brethren, lately opened a girls' school. We wish them joy of it. Let us, however, ask them a few questions. Will the educated Mohammedan girl accept as a husband a lucifer-match seller, or sherbet walla, or a dealer in mangoes? It is a well-known fact that Mussulman boys are very backward in matters of education. They spend their pocket money in Kawa Khanas, native theaters and liquor-shops. Educate them first before preparing educated wives for them. Girls must be educated according to their means and station in life. A weaver's educated daughter will not accept an illiterate weaver for a husband. A weaver's daughter, again, will find no welcome in a rich man's house. A little knowledge will be her ruin. Let the weaver's girl have the benefit of a superior training in the art of weaving."

—Meidsville (Ga.) hunters had fun for three hours the other day chasing a catamount. It was shot nine times before it was killed.

TRAMP REPORTERS.

Vagabonds of the Press Who Are Running Around the Country.

The vagabond streak is very strong in the telegrapher and the compositor. Like all skilled workmen, they are sure of a living anywhere they happen to land if they only care to work. Both profit by the sub system, which gives them a chance where regular employment might be wanting. As a rule, it is the best men whose facility renders them reckless, and whose habits are loose and improvident, who succumb to the habit of turning their backs on hard work, and wander off to work a deal harder to less profit, but with the sweets of liberty for compensation. I suppose there is no reason that a reporter should not experience the same yearning. But his chances of earning a subsistency by the way are so much less that his appearance in the role of a gypsy is more to be wondered at.

At any rate, there is quite a considerable number of these vagabonds of the press now at large. I met one of them, a well-known man on the Philadelphia *Press* a couple of years ago, in Cleveland. I was breakfasting between trains at the depot early in the morning. He came in, dirty and shabby, but he paid for his breakfast, and ate a lusty one, you may be bound. He was on his way from Chicago to Buffalo, returning from a tramp that had led him as far west as Louisville. He had come in on a freight train, and some drovers he had made friends with were going to help him east in their caboose. The man, when I first heard of him, was editing a paper in Western Pennsylvania, and was reported to be settled and doing well.

There used to be a droll, dry genius about Newspaper Row who worked for the Sunday papers and wrote funny stories that were really funny to read. He disappeared suddenly, and every one thought him dead. A long while afterward, being in Baltimore, I came across a paper published on the Eastern shore that bore his name as proprietor. I learned that he had started on a stroll south, had drifted into Dover on foot, met an old friend who possessed some means, and got him to set up a paper for him. They were doing well at the time I write of, but a few months later he did not report for duty one morning. He sent a note to his friend saying that he was going West. By foot and rail he penetrated as far as Kansas. There I lost track of him, acting as sub-editor on a paper in Atchison. He is probably well on his way around the world by this time. There recently returned to New York a pressman whom every old timer on the Row knows. He was regarded fifteen years ago as one of the most able reporters in the city. He has worked, and worked among the best, on all the great papers, and done some of the brightest and cleverest reportorial work that has got into print in the metropolitan dailies. But he is a confirmed rover, and can never be counted on from day to day. He makes periodical disappearances from New York, and after months is heard of as being connected with some out-of-town paper. He always gets good berths, for his ability commands respect and has a tangible value. Formerly he did not go further away than Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany or Hartford. Then he began to drift to such distances as Boston and Pittsburgh. Then his operations extended to Chicago, St. Louis and into Minnesota and Dakota. When I shook hands with him the other day at the post-office he was fresh from Denver.

I once asked this man why he deliberately sacrificed his opportunities as he did, and broke away from connections he could easily have made permanently profitable. "I can't help it," he replied; "I get so infernally tired of New York that I have to get out."

"Then why don't you stay out when you get a good thing?"

"Because I get so tired of being away," said he, "that I have to come back."

Here you have epitomized the creed of the tramps of journalism.—*N. Y. Journalist.*

THUNDER-STORMS.

Their Steady Increase in Germany Both in Frequency and Severity.

From certain meteorological statistics recently published in Germany, we learn that thunder-storms in that country have, during the last thirty years, been steadily increasing both in frequency and severity. The number of deaths per annum from lightning has increased in a far greater ratio than that of the increase of population. In the present state of our knowledge of the whole subject of atmospheric electricity, the cause of the phenomena of thunder-storms is confessedly obscure. It is, however, very possible that some light would be thrown upon the question by a comparative study of the frequency and severity of storms during a lengthened period and over a wide geographical area.

The German *savants* incline to the opinion that the increase is to be attributed to the enormously increased production of smoke and steam which has taken place during the last three decades. But although we may admit this to be to some extent a probable *vera causa*, yet, when we consider the very local character of thunder-storms, we should naturally expect to find that it would follow that the neighborhoods of large cities, and especially of manufacturing districts would suffer the most severely. But the statistics referred to show distinctly that the very reverse is the case. The number of storms attended by fatal results from lightning is far larger in the agricultural districts than in the towns. Upon the other hand, we ought to take into consideration the protective action of lightning conductors, with which the prominent buildings in the towns of Germany are well provided.—*Scientific American.*

Quite Sufficient, You Know.

Two Englishman in London. "Say, what is the title of your book?"

"The Constitution, the Habits and Customs of the American People?"

"Would you not like to visit the United States?"

"Yes, and I intend to go if the sales of my book warrant such an expenditure."

"Don't you think that it would have been better if you had visited the country before writing the book?"

"Unnecessary. You know my wife's cousin went there several years ago."

"Oh, yes, that's a fact. Quite sufficient, I assure you."—*Arkansas Traveler.*

—A Chicago jeweler is said to have invented a self-winding watch. Now let the same genius apply himself to the invention of a self-finding watch key.—*Lowell Citizen.*

HOME AND FARM.

—Fowls will not fatten in cold weather unless well sheltered.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—Tar ought not to be used in marking sheep. It dries into a hard lump, which must be cut off by hand.—*Exchange.*

—Ferns will thrive in a sunless room, but will not grow luxuriantly without abundance of water. They delight in a sprinkling from the water-pot.—*Field and Farm.*

—To make orange or lemon water ice, use the juice of two lemons or oranges and two of extract of lemon or orange, a quart of water, a gill of cream, and a pound of granulated sugar.—*Chicago Herald.*

—Young cattle should come to the winter in first-rate order. The years they are coming one and two years old settle their condition for life. They will be undersized and inferior, or well-grown and fine and the autumn is the time when the best growth is made.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

—Cup Custard: Beat four eggs with two-thirds of a cupful of white sugar, add a quart of new rich milk, flavor to suit the taste with extract of almond or vanilla; stir all together. Pour into cups and place them in a dripping pan of water; set in an oven and bake with moderate heat.—*The Caterer.*

—Tea Rolls: Two quarts of flour, one cup of cold boiled milk, half cup of sugar, one tablespoon of melted butter; make a hollow in the center of the flour, pour in all the above, and let it rise until morning; then knead and let it rise until three in the afternoon; then roll out, butter them about the edge, and lap over; let rise and bake in a hot oven twenty minutes.—*The Household.*

—To prevent cows from jumping out the lower evelashes off close and turn your cow loose and see if she will attempt to jump. I have had some little experience. It seems that the long hair immediately above and below the eye regulates the sight, hence, with the lower lashes cut close, a low fence looks high. There is an old adage, that good fences make good stock and good stock make good neighbors, and the reverse, bad fences make bad stock and bad stock bad neighbors.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—Chocolate Pudding: Half a cake of chocolate, broken in one quart of milk, and put on the range until it reaches boiling point; remove the mixture from the fire, strain, and return to the range; add four tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, mixed with the yelks of three eggs and one and a half cups of sugar; stir constantly until thick; remove from the fire and flavor with vanilla; pour the mixture in a baking dish; beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth and a little sugar, cover the top of the pudding with the meringue and set in the oven until a light brown. Serve hot.—*Boston Post.*

—The old-fashioned dasher churn is a barbarous relic of the past. There is no necessity for tugging away for an hour in order to make the butter come. In fact, milk is churned no longer—the cream being separated from it and the butter being made by compelling the cream to fall from the top of the churn to the bottom, instead of plunging into it with a dasher bored with holes. Hence, in procuring a churn, get one that revolves, as it will greatly lessen the labor and afford the best conditions for success.—*Rural Home.*

—Sponge Biscuits for Dessert: Take half a pound of flour, three-fourths pound sifted sugar. Beat the whites of six eggs by themselves; add the beaten yelks and toss them together. Put in them a little grated lemon peel, then the sugar, and flirt well with an egg whisk. Stir in the flour with a wooden spoon and put the mixture in small patty-pans to bake, with sifted sugar to glaze, sprinkled over the top.—*Toledo Blade.*

PROFIT IN PIGS.

How They May Be Used to Enrich the Soil of the Farm.

That pigs are not made more profitable on the farm is not so much the fault of the pigs as the owner. Shut up in the barn-yard, or in some close pen or yard, the pig is expensive, for it must be fed all it will eat, and it must be waited on. As time is money, the account runs up, and then the food is all more or less costly. These facts form the basis for the head of this short exhortation.

If farmers would calculate, more especially about the pigs, they would have a great deal less trouble and more money. They forget that pigs will eat grass, aye, are fond of it, and actually yearn for it. When only three weeks old, they will eat it, and it does them good. Now the thing is to have a place to turn the pigs to eat the grass. Where shall this be? Anywhere, provided there is a fence to keep them in. What shall the fence be? Any thing, if it is tight. Pigs don't jump—they crawl through. Height is not the question, but tightness. A stone wall is good, so is a board fence; one made of two boards and two twisted wires is capital; all wires will do, but not more than four inches apart, with posts every six feet; rails are good if there are no holes; an old, broken-down wall will do leveled up and a barbed wire stretched along the top, just where the hog's head would come if he tried to climb over it. Such a fence has kept hogs in at Kirby Homestead for two years.

A ring well put in in the spring will last all summer, and then there will be no trouble about rooting. My text is "Pig Uses." Pigs should be used to enrich the farm, and the place to do this is in the field. They may have a pasture by themselves, or be put into next year's prospective cornfield, or even in the meadow. I keep pigs all over, and the next year the result is seen in the early and strong-growing blades of grass, and in a good crop when corn and grains are raised. No man can afford to keep pigs beyond the extent of slops, when shut up in a barn-yard or a close pen; but any man can afford to keep pigs, if he will use the means he may, and at the same time his enterprise may cause his pigs to be factors for increased profit. Let the pigs out to grass.—*Colonel F. D. Curtis, in Rural New Yorker.*

A New Experience.

A Western man who was visiting the insane asylum on Ward's island asked what form a certain patient's malady took.

"He's a suicide," whispered the keeper.

"Is that so?" said the visitor, very much interested; "I've seen plenty of murderers, but this is the first time I ever saw a man who had committed suicide."—*Puck.*

—At the Anaheim ostrich farm, in California, freshly plucked feathers are sold for two dollars to eight dollars each.

MARRIED RICH.

How Whitelaw Reid Obtained Control of the New York "Tribune."

A number of New York journalists have married rich wives and have enjoyed, and still enjoy, the freedom and ease which their vastly improved circumstances allow. They have not all been salaried, either. Not a few are among the most prosperous of their calling, so that it may be reasonably supposed that they were drawn to their partners by other than monetary considerations. The most conspicuous of these is Whitelaw Reid, whose wife is the only daughter of D. O. Mills, estimated to be worth anywhere between $15,000,000 and $25,000,000. The antecedents of the millionaire were humble. He began, it is said, by keeping a small tavern in one of the Westchester towns; went to California as an argonaut, and by energy, enterprise and good luck made a great fortune. His daughter, according to her intimates, is a very sensible, kind-hearted, estimable young woman, and she and her husband are reputed to be devoted to one another. Her influence on him is described as having been excellent, which is fortunate, since he became a Benedict late in life, when one's ways and habits are ordinarily fixed. As the editor of the *Tribune* was thought to have property valued at $500,000 before marriage, he should not be suspected of mere fortune-hunting. But he had fifty-one shares of the newspaper stock mortgaged, as is generally believed, to Jay Gould, which he could not release. His wife received $1,000,000 from her father as her wedding portion, and she as the story goes, most generously gave her liege half of it to pay off that claim. He must have deeply appreciated the gift, for it placed him in an independent position, which he had not for years enjoyed. The bulk of the *Tribune* shares are now owned by the Reids and the Millses, so that the newspaper is strictly held by the two families.

Whitelaw Reid, in his days of poverty and struggle, was exceedingly industrious, one of the hardest workers in Washington, when he was correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*. And he was also very capable and won his way to distinction. Since he has grown very rich he takes things leisurely, although he still looks sharply after the *Tribune's* interests in the business and editorial departments. He considers himself publisher as well as editor, and he is credited with being an excellent financial manager. He is considered practical to his finger tips. Of Scotch extraction, he understands the worth of money as well as when he could earn only $15 or $20 a week. No man, it is said, relishes more what money will purchase or has a greater admiration for money kings. He is not very robust; he comes of fragile stock, and his present wealth enables him to save himself. When in town—he has lately spent his summers at Millbray, his father-in-law's fine estate, near Alemada, Cal.—he gives about four hours a day to the office and six or seven to society, for which he has a weakness shared by few members of his profession. He derives much pleasure, I am told, from the fact that D. O. Mills is likely to be mentioned as Whitelaw Reid's father-in-law than he is to be mentioned as D. O. Mills' son-in-law. That is certainly a natural and proper pride.—*Philadelphia Times.*

—Blondin, the tight-rope walker, lives quietly in London at the age of sixty-two. He tried to exhibit in Paris after the authorities had refused to let him walk across Niagara a second time, except with a net suspended under the rope, but his great feat had taken the interest out of all subsequent performances in that line, and they all seemed tame in comparison. Blondin retired on a modern competence, earned in his perilous profession.

—With regard to meat, says *Chambers' Journal*, a joint may be preserved for many days by wrapping it loosely in a fine cloth wrung out of vinegar, and hanging it in a draught of air. If the weather be very warm the cloth must be moistened twice or even thrice a day.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 5.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	$1 50	@ 2 25
Choice Butchers	3 50	@ 4 10
HOGS—Common	3 60	@ 4 00
Good Packers	4 00	@ 4 30
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 25	@ 4 00
FLOUR—Family	3 20	@ 3 40
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	75	@ 76
No. 3 red	72	@ 74
Corn—No. 2 mixed	38½	@ 39
Oats—No. 2 mixed	27½	@ 28
Rye—No. 2		@ 53
HAY—Timothy No. 1	11 00	@ 12 00
TOBACCO—Medium Leaf	6 00	@ 7 75
Good Leaf		@ 8 00
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	11 00	@ 11 25
Lard—Prime Steam		@ 5 80
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	18	@ 20
Ohio Creamery		@ 30
APPLES—Prime, Per barrel	1 25	@ 1 50
POTATOES—Per barrel	1 35	@ 1 60

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—State and Western	3 20	@ 4 90
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Chicago		@ 83½
No. 2 red		@ 84
Corn—No. 2 mixed	45½	@ 46¼
Oats—mixed	31	@ 32
PORK—Mess	10 25	@ 10 50
LARD—Western steam		@ 6 25

CHICAGO.

FLOUR—Wisconsin winter	$3 90	@ 4 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 73½
No. 2 Chicago Spring	72	@ 72½
Corn—No. 2		@ 35
Oats—No. 2		@ 24
Rye		@ 48½
PORK—Mess	8 70	@ 8 75
LARD—Steam		@ 6 00

BALTIMORE.

FLOUR—Family	$3 00	@ 3 65
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2	80½	@ 80⅞
Corn—Mixed		@ 44
Oats—Mixed	32	@ 33
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	12 50	@ 12 75
Lard—Refined		@ 8 25
CATTLE—First quality	3 75	@ 4 37½
HOGS	6	@ 6½

INDIANAPOLIS.

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 74
Corn—mixed		@ 36½
Oats—mixed		@ 26½

LOUISVILLE.

FLOUR—A No. 1	$4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 72
Corn—mixed		@ 40
Oats—mixed	27	@ 27½
PORK—Mess		@ 10 00
LARD—Steam		@ 8 00

All Used Up

Strength all gone. Tired out. Overworked. Feeling mean and miserable.—You must not neglect yourself longer. Delays are dangerous. The downward tendency of your system must be stopped. You need the toning, strengthening, building up properties of Hood's Sarsaparilla, to restore you to health, give you an appetite, and make you active, cheerful and willing to work.

"I felt good results from the first dose of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It seemed to go from my head to my toes. I know Hood's Sarsaparilla is a good thing, and on the strength of my own experience I have sold a great deal of it." G. H. STRATTON, druggist, Westfield, Mass.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia and as a tonic alterative, with the most beneficial results. I have also used it for rheumatism with the good effect. I regard it as one of the very best family medicines, and would not willingly be without it." A. B. CURRY, Providence, R. I.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

A Diminutive Engine.

The smallest oscillating engine in the world has been made by John R. Hare. Its bore is one-sixteenth of an inch, and the stroke one-eighth. The wheel-shaft and crank weigh eight grains, the cylinder five, and the stand and pillar twelve grains, making the whole weigh one pennyweight one grain. It is about the size of a half-grown collar-button, and is completely covered by a No. 5 or child's thimble. It will be run by compressed air. It makes three thousand revolutions a minute. Mr. Hare has also made a comparative giant, which is covered with an English walnut shell. —*Baltimore Sun.*

HON. M. A. FORAN, of Ohio, member of House of Representatives, says St. Jacobs Oil relieved him of acute bodily pains.

NICOLINI has published a new song, entitled "My Proposal." It is probably written in the key of "Be mine, oh!"—*Washington Post.*

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