## A CALIFORNIA TRAGEDY.

**Three Persons Killed by Chinamen—Driving the Chinese from the Town and Demolishing their Buildings.**

A San Francisco dispatch says: Some persons passing near Sargent's Ranch, about two miles from Rocklin, Placer county, heard several pistol shots, and, as they approached the house, saw two men, who scaled the fence and ran away. On entering the house, the body of a Mrs. Oder, who, with her husband and Sargent, occupied the premises, was found on the floor. She had been shot twice, and her head split open with an ax. An alarm was given, and a party of constables and citizens began a search. About fifty yards from the house the body of Mr Oder was found. He had received three pistol shots. The party then followed the trail of the men who were seen to jump the fence. Their tracks showed that they wore Chinese shoes. After crossing a ravine, three-quarters of a mile from the house, in a clump of willows, they found Sargent bleeding from wounds in the head and body. He was conscious, and stated that two Chinamen had called at the house shortly after noon and desired to purchase a certain mining claim from him. He accompanied them to the claim, and while returning they shot him five times in the body and head, and left him for dead. He said the assassins were from Penrhyn, a neighboring village, one of them being a cook at Grant's boarding-house, near the Penrhyn quarries. He had received $120 from another Chinaman a few days before for a mining claim, which sum was in a trunk at the house, and presumed that the object of the murderers was to obtain the money. The party followed the tracks of the murderers to a Chinese cabin near at hand, where they captured three Chinamen, one of whom was in bed, but perspiring freely, as though he had been running. Several other Chinamen living near by were arrested, and one of them, who was much frightened, volunteered the information that Ah Sam and Ah Jim had murdered Sargent, but would say no more. One of the prisoners had $120 in his possession. It was found that the trunk in which Sargent deposited the money had been cut open and robbed. Sargent died in the morning.

Hundreds of citizens viewed the dead bodies. The excitement was intense during the night, and had the evidence against the prisoners been deemed conclusive they would doubtless have been lynched at once. The cook at Grant's boarding house could not be found, though the country and the town for miles around was scoured in the pursuit. A meeting of citizens was held at Rocklin, and all the Chinese notified to leave the place by six o'clock P. M. Before four o'clock the last squad of Chinamen, burdened by their baggage, filed out of the town, including those employed by the railroad company, the prisoners being the only ones remaining. They were in no way molested by the excited crowd. At six P. M. the citizens marched to the Chinese quarter and demolished all the buildings, twenty-five in number, including a store, the owner of which had removed his stock of goods. A fire broke out during the work of demolition from a stove left in one of the houses, but the flames were extinguished by the railroad employes. At the inquest on the bodies of the murdered persons facts were developed which led the sheriff to believe that four of the Chinamen in custody were implicated in the murders, and he ordered their removal to the county jail at Auburn. A crowd collected when the officers with their prisoners boarded the train, and the mutterings of the throng broke out into exclamations such as "Have them out!" "Hang them!" A rush was then made for the doors of the car, and the sheriff and his deputies were seized upon, and but for a fair show of pistols by the officers and conductor of the train the purpose of the mob would have been accomplished. The crowd was finally forced back, and the train moved out of the station, followed by the yells of the throng. The moderation displayed by the citizens, with the exception of the above incident, was partly due to the fact that throughout the day, and by common consent, all the saloon-keepers closed their places; otherwise serious consequences would undoubtedly have ensued. The coroner's jury found that the murder of Sargent was committed by Ah Sam, Ah Jim, and another Chinaman unknown, Sargent having mentioned a third assailant subsequent to his first statement. The jury failed to indict the murderers of Oder and his wife, and the other prisoners were liberated for want of evidence against them. Sargent was an old and respected resident. Oder was a Bavarian. His wife had relatives in Trenton, N J.

### Fulton Fish Market, New York.

The market is a substantial wooden structure, which was built in 1869. at a cost of $126,000, and the owners are the Fulton Market Fishmongers' Association, the members of which include none but stand-holders. There are eighteen of these, each doing only a wholesale business, amounting in the aggregate to nearly $3,000,000 yearly. They do not supply the city alone; indeed, about seventy per cent. of the stock is shipped by rail and steamship to points as far as 400 miles away, and a swarm of men are constantly packing the fish for distant transportation as fast as it is delivered by the vessels at the market. Old sugar-boxes are used for the purpose, the fish and ice being placed in alternate layers. The quantity of ice used is in proportion to the distance the fish has to go, and when it exceeds 300 miles the two articles are packed in equal proportion. Each firm has the same amount of space in the market, with a door entering on South street, an office and an extension to the water-front, where vessels deliver their stock to each firm separately. Sometimes a belated sloop or schooner comes to the wharf after the market has closed, and it might be expected that she would rest in peace until morning. But the fishermen are too thrifty and industrious for that. Extending in a straight line from each stand into the dock are ten or twelve strong boxes, something like scows, which have movable lids and are called "cars." The fish are unloaded into these, which are partly filled with salt water; a brief statement of the consignment is deposited in the letter-box, the brown and well-worn sails are hoisted, and before daylight the old craft is out at sea again, her nets trailing in the gray depths for prey. It is a pretty sight to see one of these old coasters enter the wharf and unload in the moonlight, her crew, a rough-visaged, brawny set of men, with bare legs and arms, gathered on the deck over the glittering cargo, and working silently in the pale light. The sails cling loosely about the masts, dripping with spray, and not furled, as they are so soon to taste the breeze once more. Soon the fishermen haul out into the stream again; there is a creaking of ropes, and with helm hard up to the wind, the boat speeds down the broad bay and into the ocean.—*William H. Rideing, in Scribner.*

## COMMUNISTIC SOCIETIES.

**A Condensed History of the Different Communistic Organizations of the United States.**

The Amana Community, Amana, Iowa.—Germans. Number of members about fifteen hundred. Live in seven villages, all of which have a common interest. Own from twenty-five to thirty thousand acres of land. Business: agriculture, manufactures and merchandise. Emigrated to America and settled near Buffalo in 1842. Removed to Iowa in 1855. Marriage permitted but not encouraged. Strongly religious. Call themselves "The True Inspiration Congregations," or "Inspirationists." Present leader in spiritual things, or "inspired instrument," Barbara Heynemann—now over eighty years of age. The temporal affairs are managed by trustees.

The Harmonists, Economy, Pennsylvania.—Germans. Emigrated to this country in 1803-4. Organized into "The Harmony Society" in 1805. First settled in Butler county, Pennsylvania. Removed to Indiana in 1814, and built the town of Harmony. Sold that place to Robert Owen and returned to Pennsylvania in 1824, and built their present town of Economy on the eastern bank of the Ohio. Business: agriculture, manufactures and merchandise. Estimated worth several million of dollars. Membership fifty years ago one thousand; now one hundred. Marriage practiced until 1807. Celibacy has since been the rule. George Rapp was their founder and leader until his death at the age of ninety. Jacob Henrici and Jonathan Lenz are now their leaders. The Harmonists base their organization on religious principles.

The Separatists, Zoar, Ohio.—Germans. Emigrated from Wurtemburg in 1817, under the leadership of Joseph Baumeler. Adopted communism of property in 1810. Business: agriculture, manufactures and merchandise. Estimated value of property one million dollars. Amount of land seven thousand five hundred acres. Celibates until 1828; marriage has since prevailed. Jacob Ackerman present leader, but shares his responsibilities with trustees chosen by he members. Basis, religion.

Dr. Keil's Cummunities.—The one located at Bethel, Shelby county, Missouri, was founded in 1844. Highest membership six hundred and fifty; present about two hundred and fifty. Mostly Germans and Pennsylvania Dutch. Business: agriculture, manufactures and merchandise. Own four thousand acres of land. Governed by president and trustees. Favor marriage. Founded on religion. That at Aurora, Oregon, where Dr. Keil now resides, was founded in 1855, and is the most prosperous, having eighteen thousand acres of land and about four hundred members. Their basic principles are of course the same as at Bethel. The two communities are substantially one, having a common interest. Many persons at Aurora went from Bethel, which accounts for the latter's decline in numbers.

The Shakers.—Mostly Americans—a few of other nationalities. Followers of Ann Lee. Seventeen societies in seven States. Each society is divided into two or more families or separate communities; so that there are in all over fifty Shaker communities. These had at one time a membership of five or six thousand. The present membership is not far from two thousand four hundred. The Shaker communities are all large land-owners. Business: agriculture and manufactures. The Shakers are religious celibates. Each family has its elders, eldresses, trustees and deacons; and every two or three societies have a ministry, consisting, when complete, of two males and two females. The central ministry of all the societies resides the greater part of the time at Lebanon, New York, occasionally visiting the other societies. Daniel Bolar and Giles B. Avery now stand at the head of the Shaker ministry,

The Perfectionists.—Founded by John Humphrey Noyes as a religious sect date from 1834; as communists from 1846. First organized in community at Putney, Vermont. Removed to Oneida, New York, in 1848. The branch society in Wallingford, Connecticut, established in 1851. Whole number of members three hundred and one. Business, the manufacture of silk threads and steel traps, the canning of fruits and vegetabies and agriculture. Social system, complex marriage. Theodore R. Noyes, a son of the founder, is now president of the two communities, which have a common interest, interchanging men and capital as occasion requires.

The Icarians, Corning, Adams county, Iowa.—French. Their first leader and president was Etienne Cabet. Securing one million acres of land in Texas, he established a colony there in 1848, which removed to Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1849, and in 1853 purchased land for a branch community in Iowa, which in time became the only Icarian Community. In 1855 there were five hundred Icarians at Nauvoo. The Icarians have encountered many trials, including the death of their founder, and now number less than one hundred. Their business is mostly confined to agriculture. They own nearly two thousand acres of land. Marriage is obligatory. No religious bond.

The Respirationists. — Their community at Brocton, N. Y., was founded by Thomas L. Harris and Lawrence Oliphant, in 1867. Its membership nearly reached one hundred, but is now much less, owing to the removal of many of its members to California, where another organization has been started. Their principal business at Brocton has been horticulture and wine making. Their religion is a modified form of Swedenborgianism.

Of other and smaller communistic societies we have no definite statistics.

### A Scene in Nicsics.

The correspondent of the Manchester (England) *Guardian* gives a vivid description of the scene in Nicsics when the Montenegrin flag fluttered out from the staff of the citadel. Men, women, and children thronged into the streets; the wounded hobbled out on their crutches from the hospitals; everybody who had a gun or pistol fired it off, and those who hadn't relieved their feelings by singing national hymns and embracing one another at the chorus; war dances were danced in the squares, the venerable metropolitan and his priests looking on, and over all this uproar rose the booming of cannon and the steady clang of the cathedral and monastery bells. "It is the wild, reckless delight of so many children," writes the correspondent, "and is inconceivable in a civilized country." But the Montenegrins have reason for rejoicing. They have been trying to drive the Turks out of Nicsics for centuries, and now, after half a dozen costly and unsuccessful sieges, they have done it.

Enthusiastic youth on horse-car: "That star over there is Mars." Unsympathetic driver: "Is it? Then the other one, I suppose, is pa's."

### Precautions Against Fire.

Now that the long evenings are coming on, and the lamp is coming into use, it is an excellent time to form strict habits of guarding against explosions. Every accident of this kind results from simple carelessness; and the following rules, while perhaps not covering all cases, will if observed undoubtedly render mishaps from fire exceedingly improbable:

1. Never buy anything but the best quality of oil.
2. Never make a sudden motion with a lamp, either in lifting it or setting it down.
3. Never place a lamp on the edge of a table or mantel.
4. Never fill a lamp after dark, even if you have to go without a light.
5. See that the lamp-wicks are always clean and that they work freely in the tube.
6. Never blow out a lamp from the top.
7. Never take a light to a closet where there are clothes. If necessary to go to the closet, place the light at a distance.
8. Use candles just as much as possible in going about the house and in bedrooms. They are cheaper, can't explode, and for very many purposes are just as good.
9. Matches should always be kept in stone or earthen jars or in tin.
10. They should never be left where rats or mice can get hold of them. There is nothing more to the taste of rats than phosphorus. They will eat it if they can get at it. A bunch of matches is almost certain to be set on fire if a rat gets at it.
11. Have perfectly good safes in every place where matches are to be used, and never let one remain upon the floor.
12. Never let a match go out of your hand, after lighting it, until you are sure it is out; and then it is better to put it in the stove or an earthen dish.
13. It is far better to use the safety matches, that can only be lighted upon the box that contains them.
14. Have your furnace examined carefully in the fall, and at least once during the winter, by a competent person. All of the pipes and flues should be carefully looked to.
15. If there are any closets in the house near chimneys or flues, which there ought not to be, put nothing of a combustible nature into them. Such closets will soil silver and crack crockery.
16. Never leave any wood near a furnace, range or stove to dry.
17. Have your stoves looked at frequently, to see that there are no holes for coals to drop out.
18. Never put any hot ashes or coals in a wooden receptacle.
19. Be sure that there are no curtains or shades that can be blown into a gas-light.
20. Never examine a gas-meter after dark.

### Senator Spencer's Marriage.

A New York correspondent says: One of the handsome young women whom Daly, the theatrical manager, brought out has gone to the Black Hills as the bride of Senator Spencer, of Alabama. May Nunez was her name a few days ago. She had been on the stage only a short time, but already had become a favorite. The marriage, which took place at seven o'clock in the morning, caused quite a flutter among the gossips when it became known, for it was entirely unexpected. There was something rather romantic about the whole affair. Miss Nunez was the daughter of an ex-Confederate officer, Major Loring. Her father obtained employment in the New York Custom House some years ago, through the then Postmaster-General Jones. Early in 1875 he became too ill to attend to his duties in the Dead Letter Department, and the daughter took his place and filled it, and drew his salary. It was while she was thus employed that Senator Spencer became acquainted with her. When she went on the stage, a short time after, the acquaintance was continued. Finally, a few months ago the Senator asked her to become his wife, and she consented. She continued to act, but said nothing to her stage friends about the engagement, consequently they were greatly surprised on reading an account of the marriage in the newspapers. The Senator is something over forty, and about double the age of his bride. Both are Roman Catholics. The marriage was performed by the Rev. Father Reardon, of St. Michael's church. There was no splutter of any kind, only about a score of persons being present. Among them were ex-Collector Murphy and ex-Postmaster General Jones. An hour after the ceremony, bride and bridegroom were *en route* to the Black Hills country in a special palace car, engaged for the occasion.

### A Curious Lawsuit.

Los Angeles has had a novel lawsuit. It came before a justice's court, and was to this effect; A had a sick horse which was in great suffering, and which he thought was sure to die. So he took the horse to B, a livery stable keeper, and said, "I will give you five dollars to kill, this horse for me." "All right," said B. So A paid the five dollars, left the horse in charge of B and went away. B could not, however, summon sufficient nerve to kill the poor animal, so, in his turn, B said to C. "If you will kill this horse for me I will give you five dollars." "All right," said C, and C took the horse away with him. C, however, did not kill the horse, but doctored him and restored him to health. A, much to his surprise, one day saw C driving a fine animal, which A unmistakably recognized as his formerly sick horse. A demanded the horse from C; C refused to give him up, and A brought suit against C to recover possession of the horse. The jury decided that C was entitled to the horse. We understand that the case will be appealed to the county court.—*Los Angeles (Cal) Express.*

### Novel Use for Carrier Pigeons.

The experiment which was tried last winter of employing carrier pigeons to bring early intelligence every morning from the fishing ground, off the Scotch coast, of the results of the night's labor, is again being resorted to this season. One of the birds is taken out in every boat in the afternoon, and after the nets have been hauled on the following morning, the pigeon is dispatched with a small piece of parchment tied round its neck, containing information as to the extent of the catch, the position of the boat, the direction of the wind, and the prospects of the return journey. If there is not wind enough to take the boat back, or if it is blowing in an unfavorable direction, a request is made for a tug, and from the particulars given as to the bearings of the craft, she can be picked up easily by the steamer. Most of the pigeons, when let off from the boats, circle three times round overhead, and then sweep away toward the land with great rapidity, generally flying at the rate of about a mile per minute.

### Osman Pasha.

The identity of Osman Pasha the Turkish commander, bids fair to be as perplexing a problem as that of the author of the Junius letters. Americans claim the name for R. Clay Crawford, and the Turkish Legation reports that the Marshal was born in Asia Minor of Mussulman parents. It is left for a Jewish newspaper, published in Pesth, to give a more detailed portrait of the hero of Plevna. According to this authority Osman Pasha was born in Hungary of Jewish parents named Wolf. On attaining his majority he changed his name to Farkas. He participated in the revolution of 1848, and after the subjection of Hungary he fled to Turkey and adopted the Mohammedan faith. His great powers as a linguist attracted the notice of the Sultan's household officers, and after a brief sojourn he was named a professor in the military school at Constantinople. His course in that capacity gave such high satisfaction that he was soon charged with the superintendence of the education of the Sultan's children. During the Crimean war he conducted the correspondence between the Turkish, French and English armies, and on the conclusion of peace the Sultan raised him to the dignity of a Pasha, when he assumed the name of Osman. In the early part of the struggle precipitated by the Montenegrins upon Turkey he was given an important post, and was once captured by a body of irregular soldiers in the mountains of Montengro. This statement is confirmed by his brother Bernhard Wolf, who is at present a leading member of the Jewish synagogue in Pesth, and who says he is in the constant receipt of letters from Osman, narrating his varied experiences and defending the Mohammedan faith with all the zeal of an orthodox Turk.

### An Impromptu Duel.

Yesterday evening, about four o'clock, says a late issue of a Richmond (Va.) paper, an impromptu duel was fought in the store of Richard Holloran, corner of Twenty-fourth and Main streets, between James W. Holloran and William Estres, resulting in Holloran's receiving a pistol ball in his head. Sergeant Ben Howard, being informed of the affair, arrested Estres on Main street, near Twenty-second, and locked him up in the First police station.

A few days ago Richard Holloran ordered Estres out of his store, and yesterday evening Estres went back there and demanded satisfaction. James Holloran, the son, said that his father was not in, but he would take his place and give him what satisfaction he wanted, at the same time handed out two pistols and requested Estes to select one. The pistol was selected. Each took his position, and Estres fired first, the ball striking Holloran on the right side of the head and passing round to the back, embedded itself deep into the skull.

Dr. Riddell and the two ambulance surgeons succeeded in cutting the ball out. Dr. Riddell informed Justice White that the wound was a serious one, but that by careful attention Holloran would be out in a few days. Estres was committed to jail.

THE Fairbankses have executed orders from the United States government the past three years for over 7,500 scales. This firm is still furnishing—under contract with the various departments—scales for all parts of the country. In a contract just secured from the Treasury Department for the fiscal year (which expires June 30, 1878) the government shows its preference for Fairbanks' scales by paying the St. Johnsbury firm 33⅓ per cent. more than the bid of competing parties.—[Springfield (Mass.) *Republican.*

Howes & Co., Bankers and Commission Stock House, 6 Wall St., New York.—Our Mr. R. W. Howes has had twenty-five years' experience in the business, ten years as President of one of our largest city banks and fifteen in private banking. Parties desirous of making quick turns in Stocks can now do so to good advantage on very small margins on the plan we suggest, involving less risk and better prospects for profit than in buying "Stock Privileges." We solicit correspondence.

**The Misdirection of the Bile.**

The misdirection of the bile, a consequence which ensues when the liver is inactive and the bowels torpid, produces a number of bodily evils. The blood becomes contaminated with the bilious fluid, causing the skin and the whites of the eyes to assume a yellowish tinge; dyspepsia and nausea supervene, the tongue becomes furred, the breath fœtid, there are pains in the side and between the shoulder blades, the urine is high colored and scalding, and in aggravated cases, jaundice and inflammation of the liver ensue. All these consequences may be prevented or obviated by using Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a vegetable alterative tonic which stimulates the inactive liver to exert itself in secreting and directing the bile, acts naturally upon the bowels and removes every trace of indigestion.

**The Latest Fashions for Ladies.**

Our attention has recently been called to the *Raritan Matelasse Cloakings*, something entirely new in the way of heavy, thick, warm, woolen goods, especially adapted for ladies wear during the cold weather now approaching. These goods are the handssmest and most stylish ever seen, and so far as price is concerned, are a miracle of cheapness. They are intended for cloaks, sacques, dolmans, circulars and jackets, for both ladies and children, and are to be found at all the leading dry goods stores in the country. Be particular to ask for *Raritan Cloakings*, and take no others.

Physicians of high standing unhesitatingly give their indorsement to the use of the Graefenberg-Marshall's Catholicon for all female complaints. The weak and debilitated find wonderful relief from a constant use of this valuable remedy. Sold by all druggists. $1.50 per bottle. Send for almanacs, Graefenberg Co., New York.

**Another Reduction.**

The Lelands, of the Sturtevant House, Broadway and Twenty-ninth street, New York, beg to inform the public that they have made a substantial reduction in their rates to transient guests, and have established a scale of prices ranging from $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 per day, according to location, for rooms and board. Rooms on the European plan, $1 per day.

**New Hotel Devonshire, New York.**

The best place to stop when you go to New York is the new Hotel Devonshire, opposite Grand Central Depot. You save carriage hire, and baggage is carried free. The Devonshire is conducted on the European plan, at prices to suit the times. Its restaurant is one of the best in the city. Elevator and all modern improvements.

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to reach readers outside of the large cities. Over 1,000 newspapers, divided into six different lists. Advertisements received for one or more lists. For catalogues containing names of papers, and for other information and for estimates, address Beals & Foster, 41 Park Row (*Times* Building), New York.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston, and Chicago.

"Curse the whole lot. That scale agent cheated me out of $50, clean, for I could have bought a better Five Ton Wagon Scale for $50; on trial, freight paid to my own door, of Jones, of Binghamton, Binghamton, N. Y."

**"The Trials of a Housekeeper"**

Are never experienced by those who use Dooley's Yeast Powder. Elegant, light, wholesome biscuits, bread, rolls and muffins, every time. Try it and be convinced.

**Sour Stomach and Heartburn**

are signs of bilious attack; Quirk's Irish Tea will remedy all these. Price 25 cts.

Patentees and inventors should read advertisement of Edson Bros., in another column.

### The Markets.

NEW YORK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beef Cattle Native | 08 @ | 08¾ |
| Texas and Cherokee | 07½@ | 08¾ |
| Milch Cows | 40 00 @ | 70 00 |
| Hogs: Live | 05½@ | 05¾ |
| Dressed | 06¾@ | 07¾ |
| Sheep | 04 @ | 05¾ |
| Lambs | 05¾@ | 06 |
| Cotton: Middling | 11⅛@ | 11⅜ |
| Flour: Western: Good to Choice | 5 75 @ | 6 40 |
| State: Good to Choice | 6 30 @ | 6 75 |
| Wheat: Red Western | 1 37 @ | 1 45 |
| No. 2 Milwaukee | 1 28 @ | 1 31 |
| Rye: State | 78 @ | 80½ |
| Barley: State | 83 @ | 85 |
| Barley Malt | 68 @ | 70 |
| Oats: Mixed Western | 31 @ | 37 |
| Corn: Mixed Western | 56¼@ | 59 |
| Hay, per cwt | 50 @ | 60 |
| Straw, per cwt | 45 @ | 50 |
| Hops 76's—03 @15 76's | 19 @ | 09½ |
| Pork: Mess | 13 90 @ | 14 00 |
| Lard: City Steam | 09⅛@ | 09⅜ |
| Fish: Mackerel, No. 1, new | 20 00 @ | 21 00 |
| " No. 2, new | 12 50 @ | 13 00 |
| Dry Cod, per cwt. | 5 60 @ | 6 00 |
| Herring, Scaled, per box | 20 @ | 22 |
| Petroleum: Crude 09½@09¾ | Refined | 15 |
| Wool: California Fleece | 21 @ | 25 |
| Texas Fleece | 30 @ | 35 |
| Australian Fleece | 44 @ | 49 |
| State XX | 41 @ | 44 |
| Butter: State | 26 @ | 30 |
| Western: Choice | 20 @ | 21 |
| Western: Good to Prime | 20 @ | 25 |
| Western: Firkins | 12 @ | 16 |
| Cheese: State Factory | 10 @ | 12½ |
| State Skimmed | 08 @ | 09½ |
| Western | 09 @ | 10½ |
| Eggs: State and Pennsylvania | 19 @ | 21½ |

BUFFALO.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flour | 7 75 @ | 8 25 |
| Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee | 1 21 @ | 1 23 |
| Corn—Mixed | 50½@ | 51 |
| Oats | 25 @ | 30 |
| Rye | 98 @ | 98 |
| Barley | 82 @ | 83 |
| Barley Malt | 1 00 @ | 1 10 |

PHILADELPHIA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beef Cattle—Extra | 07 @ | 07¼ |
| Sheep | 05 @ | 07 |
| Hogs—Dressed | 07 @ | 07¾ |
| Flour—Pennsylvania Extra | 7 12 @ | 7 25 |
| Wheat—Red Western | 1 52 @ | 1 53 |
| Rye | 65 @ | 67 |
| Corn—Yellow | 57 @ | 58½ |
| Mixed | 56 @ | 58 |
| Oats—Mixed | 35 @ | 38 |
| Petroleum—Crude 10½@11½ | Refined, | 11½ |
| Wool—Colorado | 25 @ | 28 |
| Texas | 20 @ | 27 |
| California | 29 @ | 35 |

BOSTON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beef Cattle | 02 @ | 08¼ |
| Sheep | 06½@ | 07¼ |
| Hogs | 06 @ | 09 |
| Flour—Wisconsin and Minnesota | 7 50 @ | 9 00 |
| Corn—Mixed | 48 @ | 52½ |
| Oats— " | 58 @ | 59 |
| Wool—Ohio and Pennsylvania XX | 48 @ | 50 |
| California Fall | 40 @ | 41 |

BRIGHTON, MASS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beef Cattle | 07¾@ | 8¼ |
| Sheep | 05 @ | 06½ |
| Lambs | 07 @ | 10 |
| Hogs | 07¾@ | 03 |

WATERTOWN, MASS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice | 6 25 @ | 7 00 |
| Sheep | 7 00 @ | 7 75 |
| Lambs | 7 00 @ | 9 00 |

DR. WARNER'S
HEALTH CORSET,
With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.
Unequaled for Beauty, Style and Comfort.
APPROVED BY ALL PHYSICIANS.
*For Sale by Leading Merchants.*
Samples, any size, by mail. In Satteen, $1.50; Coutil, $1.75; Nursing Corset, $2.00; Misses' Coret, $1.00. AGENTS WANTED. WARNER BRO'S. 351 Broadway, N. Y.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

**Punctual as a Timepiece.** Unless the bowels do their duty with the regularity of clockwork, perfect health is impossible. Therefore, when disordered, control them immediately with TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, the most gentle balsamic and effective laxative and alterative known to the medical profession. Sold by all druggists.

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STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.

ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tested it.* The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.

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Salve!

A VEGETABLE PREPARATION,
Invented in the 17th century by Dr. William Grace, Surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency he cured thousands of the most serious sores and wounds that baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of his day and was regarded by all who knew him as a public benefactor. 25 cents a box. For Sale by Druggists generally. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.

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INDESTRUCTIBLE PAINT
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FOR SHINGLE AND TIN ROOFS,
And all *Outside* uses where A MOST DURABLE PAINT is needed. (Sold mixed and ready for use.)
It effectually resists heat, frost, rain and snow.
**It stops leaks and arrests decay.**
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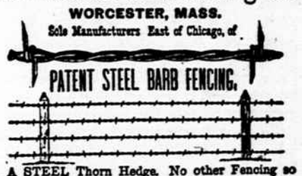

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