

**BRADSTREET'S REPORT.**

The General Trade is Confined to Staple Lines.  
New York, Aug. 24.—Bradstreet's weekly trade review says: General trade throughout the United States is practically confined to staple lines. The volume of business is no larger. Where orders have increased in number, they are smaller in size. In most instances they are based on nearly by requirements. The feature of the week is the increased difficulty in making collections and the higher rates for mercantile discounts. Credits are being scanned more closely than heretofore, and are granted less freely. Business in South Carolina is retarded by drought, and in Northern Louisiana, Texas, Southern Arkansas and Mississippi prolonged drought has so interfered with business in some sections that it amounts to a calamity. Some Northwestern lumber mills shut down owing to low prices and difficulty in obtaining money, while the demand for woollens for spring delivery is not yet sufficient to start machinery going. Wheat exports continue well, total shipments from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal this week (four included as wheat) amounting to 2,991,693 bushels, against 2,635,000 bushels last week, and as compared with 2,389,000 bushels in the week a year ago, and with 3,182,000 two years ago. The total business failures in the United States is 244 this week, six more than last week, seventy-two more than in the week a year ago, and thirteen more than the third week of August, 1894, the period of extreme depression after the panic of 1893.

**MODIFIED THE ORDER.**

Railroads May Carry Certain Letters Without Postage.  
Washington, Aug. 24.—Acting Postmaster General Nelson today modified the recent order of the postmaster-general prohibiting railroads from carrying, without payment of postage, mail relating to railroad business. The modified order was issued to meet the views expressed in an opinion by Attorney-General Harmon, to whom the matter had been referred at the request of the railway companies. The attorney-general held first, that a railroad company has the right to carry letters without payment of postage, that are written and sent by the officers and agents of the railroad company which carries and delivers them concerning its business, and these only. They may be letters to other officers and agents, to those of connecting lines, or to any one else, so long as no other carrier intervenes. The moment this occurs, such other carrier is transporting letters for a third party, which is contrary to law. Letters of a company addressed to officers or agents of a connecting line on company business and delivered to an agent of the latter at the point of connection may be carried by the latter to any point on the line, because, such letters come within the principle already expressed. But any company or officer or employee thereof carrying letters which are neither written by that company nor addressed to it, is liable to the penalties imposed by law. This is the rule though the intervening carrier may have an ultimate interest in the subject of the correspondence.

**AN INFANT MONSTROSITY.**

An Eight-Month-Old Male Child Dies of Old Age.  
St. Louis, Aug. 24.—Sherman Robert Burch died of senile debility at the age of 8 months. The child was born last December, and on Monday died of old age. He had passed through all the intellectual phases that are common to mankind, but so rapidly that he had not time nor opportunity to gather the knowledge that comes of experience and precept or the wisdom born of thought. His brain developed and then withered with a rapidity comparable only to the growth and decay of Jonah's gourd. The face and head of the child made a striking feature. The head was wedge-shaped, broad at the top and tapering to a point at the chin. It was surmounted by a crop of dark brown hair, rather scant, but strong and of full size. It was not such hair as grows on the head of an 8-month-old baby. It was strong and coarse as that of a man of mature age. On the upper lip was a slight mustache, plainly outlined, while all over the face a straggling beard was discernible. "The baby was unusually bright," said the father "He began to notice almost as soon as he was born, and by the time he was a week old he seemed to know as much as his older brother, who was a year old. He did not try to talk, but would look at you as though he knew what you were thinking about. He never did look like a child, nor act like one. He was a little old man."

**AN INFANT MONSTROSITY.**

Why They Are Fighting.  
Madrid, Aug. 24.—Senor Sagasta, ex-prime minister of Spain, in an interview, said it was proposed to send a dispatch containing a memorandum upon the Cuban war to the United States government. Senor Sagasta said it was necessary to continue the war in Cuba in order to prove that Spain is not afraid of threats of a conflict with a greater nation.

**WHY THEY ARE FIGHTING.**

Madrid, Aug. 24.—The first embarkation of 14,000 troops for Cuba will commence at Santander on August 23, terminating on August 26. The second will take place from August 30 till September 6, after which date the cavalry will embark. By September 11 the whole expedition of 40,000 will have left the peninsula.

**WHY THEY ARE FIGHTING.**

Madrid, Aug. 24.—A thorough investigation was made this afternoon into the derailing of engine 49, which was hauling a work train last night, near Carrollton, the locomotive rolling down an embankment and killing Engineer Joseph Kirk and Fireman John Hardesty, of this city. The investigation shows the accident to have been caused by children having placed three spikes on the outside rail of the curve, where the derailment occurred. Twenty men in the caboose escaped death because the caboose caught in the branches of a big tree.

**WHY THEY ARE FIGHTING.**

Madrid, Aug. 24.—A conference of bankers, headed by J. Edward Simmons and Frederick D. Tappan, to facilitate gold importations, was concluded today. The statement was made that the financial situation did not justify concerted action by the banks at present.

**RELICS OF THE PAST.**

Interesting Discoveries by Pennsylvania Mound Excavators.  
Pittsburg, Aug. 24.—Great interest is manifested over the discovery of implements in a mound at McKee rocks, which is being excavated for scientific purposes. The mound is believed to have been built by the ancient mound builders, and the implements found today place the mound on a par with those that have been explored elsewhere. The work is being done under the direction of Thomas Harper, of this city, who believes that the specimens found here are not less than 1,000 years old, and proves that they were made by the most ancient people that inhabited this country. The list includes a bone implement which Mr. Harper believes was a flaker, the pieces of which are separated in five or six parts. Bone needles or awls also were found, and Mr. Harper says they can be partially restored.

San Francisco, Aug. 24.—If present indications can be relied upon, the recent political troubles in the Transvaal, South Africa, are likely to have a beneficial effect on the mining industry in California. As is probably well known, there has been an exodus of mining engineers from the Transvaal during the past few months. Hammond Perkins and many other mining experts who have had a hand in the direction of vast mining enterprises in the Johannesburg district, have retired from the scene of the recent disturbances for prudential reasons, and are now in London. Many of these gentlemen still retain their South African connections, but, instead of devoting their attention to African mining affairs, they are looking for good investments in other mining sections of the world on behalf of the companies and corporations they represent. California is attracting not a small share of their attention, and, from what can be learned from mining engineers now here, there is disposition on the part of moneyed kings of the Transvaal to invest heavily in mining properties in this state.

**CALIFORNIA MINES.**

Transvaal Operators Looking Toward That State.  
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**TO SHOW AMERICAN GOODS.**

Southern Republics Do the Right Thing by Manufacturers.  
Washington, Aug. 24.—The president of Argentina has issued a decree, a copy of which has been forwarded to the state department, remitting all duties on articles sent from the United States for the purpose of showing the manufacturing and commercial industries of this country. The movement for these exhibitions originated in Philadelphia. The Venezuela government has granted a concession to an American to establish permanent exhibitions of American goods at Caracas, Maracaibo and other large cities of Venezuela.

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**AGRICULTURAL NEWS.**

From that record the following facts are given:  
For the first nine years the cost per head ranged from \$14 to \$32.30, but in 1893 he began feeding beets and corn, which had been cut and cured in the shock and then run through a shredding machine, ear, stalk, and blade, all of which is by the machine reduced to the condition of coarse hay. The cost of harvesting, shocking, shredding and feeding is three cents per bushel of grain and \$1.87 per ton of fodder.

**THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.**

A Good Dairy Cow Will Yield Nearly 5,000 Pounds of Milk Annually—Thrashing Damp Grain—Have a Room for Harness—Farm Notes.  
Average Milk Yield.  
An Agricultural Department bulletin says: A very good annual average yield of milk is 5,000 pounds instead of 3,000, and 200 to 225 pounds of butter per cow instead of 125 pounds. Many herds kept in a plain, practical farm fashion attain still better results. There are manifestly many cows in the country, probably some millions, that do not produce the value of their annual cost, however cheap and wastefully poor their keeping may be. It is quite likely that much grain will be threshed while damp this year, as wet weather in harvest time caused it to be got in before fully dry. In most cases the grain will take less harm in the bundle than out of it. So long as grain was threshed by hand there was no danger of the work being done while either straw or grain were damp. It made the work too hard, and the threshing was always reserved for cold weather, after frost had thoroughly dried out both straw and grain. When horse-power threshing machines came into use there was nearly as much care in having the grain in good condition for threshing. We have seen the thrasher stalled when the grain came too fast or too damp. In the large steam threshers the bundles go through all right, but if damp more or less of the grain goes into the stack. The evil of threshing damp grain is not confined to the loss by waste. What is put in the granary is much more likely to heat and become musty than it is if the grain has been thoroughly dried in the straw.—American Cultivator.

**THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.**

Small Versus Large Celery.  
It is quality of celery rather than quantity that counts. There was for a time a desire to get the largest varieties, but it was soon found that these were generally coarse and lacking the fine nutty flavor of the medium-sized sorts. Much depends on how the celery is grown. A quick growth means better quality than when the growth is made slowly. Hence the necessity for heavy manuring with finely rotted manure. This, however, is very drying to the soil, and many market gardeners rely largely on commercial nitrates to make the rapid growth of vegetables that they desire.

**THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.**

Canada Thistles Without Seed.  
It is often the fact that thistles which grow very rank on rich ground are destitute of seed. Nature finds no little obstacle to the spread of the weed by its underground roots that she neglects to provide the female flowers which furnish the seed. These are known by their white color, while the blossoms that will bear seed are a light red. The infertile plants also grow much more luxuriantly than those which bear seed. On the rich prairie soil of the West, the Canada thistle is often destitute of seed, and some Western writers have therefore said that the plant never bears seed.

**THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.**

The Hands of Milkmen.  
It requires good muscles in the hands to milk eight or ten or more cows in succession. As a result a milkman will endure a good deal of handshaking without having the muscles of his hands made sore by the operation, as are the hands of the lawyers and professional men who secure Presidential nominations. We had a friend once who said he could select the milkmen in any crowd of men by the firmness of their grip. It is as distinct, he said, as that of any secret society, though of course in a very different way.

**THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.**

The Orchard.  
Apples and oranges must have water and plenty of it. Apple trees that have not been sprayed may produce large crops, but are not likely to do so. Those who have never fertilized their orchards or gardens should try it this year and note the results. Seaweed is a good fertilizer for most all fruit trees, and it may be obtained by the ton for the mere cost of hauling. In several of the southern countries. The Ben Davis apple, one of the universal favorites, originated in Tennessee, and was introduced by Captain Ben Davis of Logan (now Butler) County in 1799. The grafts, however, came from Virginia, and the apples were at first called the Virginia Pippin.

**THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.**

Notes from the Garden.  
Whether you think it's bugs or not, give your potatoes a dose of bordeaux. There are 328 distinct varieties of raspberries growing in the United States, besides a number of new varieties now on trial which have not been named. The Wisconsin station recommends the following named varieties of strawberries: Wardwell No. 2, Enhance, Berry Wood, Parker Earle, Boynton, Yale, Park Beauty, Haverland, Lovett's Early and Baron's Eclipse.

**THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.**

The Difference.  
There are hunters who are skeptical of the merits of pure-bred swine. With them a hog is a hog, and they insist that with plenty of food and under like conditions one will gain as much weight as the other and make as much profit. A careful trial will prove the contrary. Any one breeding a scrub sow to a thoroughbred male will readily see that pigs from such sows are far more attractive and will fatten more readily, and meet the first quality will mature earlier than do scrubs. A well-bred hog will make more meat in less time, and therefore with less feed. However, the farmer who breeds the improved hog with the expectation that he will make a large hog without attention will be disappointed, for good care and attention are essential to success. With good feed and treatment the thoroughbred can be made fit for market in from eight to ten months, while the scrub will require from fifteen to eighteen months to make the same weight.

**THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.**

Feeding Corn and Peas.  
An extensive cattle-feeder of Nebraska, who feeds 1,000 acres of corn by his own raising and 100 tons of peas a year, has kept careful accounts of his operations for the last ten years.

**SLAVERY IN ALASKA.**

Indiana Who Own Other Indians as Chattels.  
The other day a gentleman pointed out two Indians passing on the street and remarked: "There goes a slave." I had heard the statement made that slavery yet exists among the Alaska Indians, but it was a surprise to be confronted with an actual remnant of the institution almost within the shadow of a federal court house. Of the two Indians, the slave and his master, to whom my attention was directed, the slave was rather the better dressed, and he was also the more intelligent-looking. Since then I have observed the pair several times, generally walking together on some transient job, like sawing wood, apparently on an even footing, although the master seems to do more sitting around. I would judge from appearances that the slave is the better contented of the pair, for the other seems careworn with the responsibility of keeping him at work. The custom of holding slaves, up to a few years ago, was very common among all the tribes. Children stolen from one tribe by members of another, and captives taken in battle and their descendants, were held in bondage. Some of the wealthier chiefs reclined in oriental style—as far as compatible with the fur and fish business—and had scores of slaves to do their bidding. Of course, the government has interfered as far as practicable, to put a stop to the custom. A few years ago the captain of the Wachusett, acting under instructions from the government, assembled all the coast tribes within reach and announced, through interpreters, that they must give up their slaves, and offered to the latter full protection. Many of the chiefs complied with the order, but there are still many others who, by threats and "ghost stories," are able to control their slaves. The Alaska Indians will unflinchingly face many dangers, especially those of the sea, but they are particularly afraid of being killed—that is, by their fellow men—and the chiefs take advantage of this trait to breed and train into their slaves the idea that other Indians, and even whites, will kill them if they attempt to run away. This idea, together with the fact that the slaves are generally kept as much as possible from contact with the whites, has served to perpetuate the custom, and there is still an aggregate of several hundred Indians held in bondage.

**SLAVERY IN ALASKA.**

Was a Poor Joke.  
The serious-faced man approached the city editor's desk with the importance of a person who was about to give an imitation of Napoleon crossing the Alps. "Would you like to have an interesting item for your paper?" he inquired, cautiously. "That's what we are here for," responded the city editor, with respectful civility. "What have you got?" "A human freak." "Are you an agent for a dime museum?" "No, this is a genuine thing." "Well, what is it?" "It's a man with one-half of his body black." "And he is not in a freak show?" "Of course not, he's a neighbor of mine. He moved here last week from Shilwassee County." "Does he attempt to explain how he got the color?" "He never did to me." "Will he see a reporter?" "I suppose so. Anyway, I can take one up with me and introduce him."

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**IF PESTERED DAY AND NIGHT**

With nervousness, take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which invigorates and tranquillizes the nervous system. The basis of Hostetter's is a reform in error of diet. The epigastric nerve and brain are united in the closest bond of sympathy, so that dyspeptic symptoms in the gastric region are likely to be accompanied by painful reflex nervous action. Both are remedied by the Bitters, which also cures malaria, biliousness, rheumatism and kidney trouble.

**IF PESTERED DAY AND NIGHT**

It is estimated that one cow will destroy 700,000 insects every year. There is more scab in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven research to be a constitutional disease, and there is now a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. It offers one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists and Dealers.

**IF PESTERED DAY AND NIGHT**

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