

DUN'S BUSINESS REVIEW.

MANUFACTURED PURCHASES SMALLER THAN EXPECTED.

WHEAT AGAIN LOWER THAN EVER.

Condition of the Industries Is in Some Respects More Satisfactory—Larger Demand for Iron Products Than There Was a Month Ago—Decrease in the Number of Business Failures.

New York, Oct. 8.—Dun's Weekly Review of Trade says: With the chief money crops of the West and South sinking in value it is not strange that purchases of manufactured products are smaller than was expected. Wheat has touched the lowest point ever known for options, and cotton the lowest ever known in any form with the present classification, and the accumulation of stocks in both products is discouraging to the purchasers for an advance. Producers are compelled to sell at prices below the ordinary cost of raising crops and in some Western states there is also a lamentable failure of the corn crop. Under the circumstances it would be very strange if the demand for manufactured products should be quite as large as in other years.

Wheat suffers from accumulation of stocks in sight, which are far beyond what is usually expected for the season and the exports in September were unusually small. For the first week of October Atlantic exports were 1,097,372 bushels, against 968,746 last year; and Western receipts were only 4,615,600 against 6,130,687 last year and these figures give some encouragement, but little influence in view of the unusual visible supply. The price for cash wheat is a small fraction higher for the week.

Corn receipts at the West have only been a third as large as they were last year, with exports amounting to nothing, but the price has not further declined after the heavy fall during the previous fortnight. Pork products are weak in tone, though only land is quotably lower.

The condition of the industries is in some respects more satisfactory. Evidently there is a larger demand for iron products than there was a month ago, although the increase in output has been somewhat greater than the increase in the demand, so that prices steadily tend downward.

Failures for the past week have 219 in the United States, against 320 last year, and 89 in Canada, against 45 last year.

THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Commissioner Lamoreaux Submits a Report Showing the Work of His Office.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—S. W. Lamoreaux, commissioner of the general land office, in his annual report shows there has not been as much activity in public land matters this year as previously, due to the hard times in the West and the consequent decrease in immigration.

The disposal of land for the year ending June 30 was as follows: Sold for cash, 618,836 acres; miscellaneous entries, 9,763,398 acres; Indian lands, 28,876 acres; total decrease compared with last year, 1,485,043 acres. The total cash receipts of the office were \$2,767,824, a decrease of \$1,711,909; total agricultural patents issued, 35,255, a decrease of 8,429. Mineral patents, 1,363; railroad land grants patented, 865,556 acres; approved to states under public grants, 817,993 acres; Indian and miscellaneous, 305,592 acres; total number of acres patented, 2,535,735. Surveys amounting to 6,923,487 acres have been approved during the year.

ANTI-TAMMANY TICKET.

Colonel W. L. Strong and John W. Goff Nominated for Mayor and Recorder.

New York, Oct. 8.—Colonel W. L. Strong, president of the Central National bank, formerly a country merchant at Piqua, Ohio, and John W. Goff, who has a national fame as chief counsel of the Lexow investigation committee, were yesterday secured by the anti-Tammany committee of seventy and afterward also by the regular Republican convention to head the municipal ticket this fall. Colonel Strong being nominated for mayor and Mr. Goff for recorder.

Registered Letters Stolen.

CAMERON, Mo., Oct. 8.—From railroad men it is learned that a through registered mail pouch has been robbed of nineteen registered letters. The records are clear up to St. Joseph and Atchison and the run from Cameron to Atchison. No arrests have yet been made. The amount stolen is unknown. The pouch was cut open and the letters abstracted. The theft was discovered in Chicago and evidently lies between Cameron and St. Joseph. Postoffice men refuse to talk, yet admit wrong doing somewhere.

Court Orders a Conductor Reinstated.

ALBUQUERQUE, Oct. 8.—Judge Collier, associate justice of the territorial supreme court, has ordered the receivers of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad to reinstate Samuel D. Heady, as conductor. Heady was discharged last July on the ground that he was a member of the A. B. U. and in sympathy with the strikers. He satisfied the court that he was not a member of the union.

A Young Farmer Shot.

ENTERPRISE, Kan., Oct. 6.—Ira Shepard, a young farmer living south of the city was shot by a young man of impaired judgement, John Osborn, who lives here. The trouble grew out of a debt which Osborn says Shepard owes him. Shepard will die.

Judge Gaynor Declines.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Judge Gaynor has declined the Democratic nomination for judge of the court of appeals.

DANIEL WOODSON AT REST.

The First Secretary of Kansas Territory and Acting Pro-Slavery Governor.

COFFEYVILLE, Kan., Oct. 8.—Daniel Woodson, first secretary of Kansas territory and acting governor in 1857-58, died at Claremore last night. The body was taken to Leavenworth to-day for interment. He was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, in 1824, and was editor of the Lynchburg Republican when little more than a boy. In 1851 he edited the Republican Advocate at Richmond, Va. In 1854 he was offered and accepted the place of secretary of the territory of Kansas, then just formed. He served until 1857 when, by reason of a vacancy in the governor's office, he became acting governor, and so served until Mr. Geary was appointed. In 1858 he was appointed receiver of public moneys with headquarters at Kickapoo, Leavenworth county. When President Lincoln was inaugurated he retired from public life and became a farmer for a time. Later he came here and for years was a printer and village clerk. His three children live in Leavenworth. During the past twenty-five years he had lived a very obscure life and for over twenty years had not visited Topeka.

THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.

Official Figures of Interest Compiled by the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The war department has issued from the military information division of the adjutant general's office a volume of notes of organization, armaments and military progress in American and European armies. It gives in an epitomized form the strength and formation of the more important foreign military organizations and a detailed description of the small arms and side arms in use at home and abroad.

Some of the figures showing the military strength of nations given in this volume are significant in view of their reliability and possible European wars. The war footings are as follows: Austro-Hungary, 1,194,175; Belgium, 140,000; Great Britain (total regulars and volunteers in England and colonies, 682,000; France, 2,550,000 (excluding 350,000 men classed as auxiliaries); Germany, 3,700,000; Italy, 3,155,036; Russia, 13,014,865; Spain, 400,000; Switzerland, 486,000.

Some idea of the enormous cost of maintaining the great military forces may be gathered from the statement of annual expenditures on their account, as follows: Austro-Hungary, \$55,235,000; Belgium, \$9,346,000; England, \$89,000,000; France, \$127,000,000; Germany, \$118,118,825; Russia, \$186,949,000; Spain, \$28,128,000; Switzerland, \$10,550,000. Thus it appears the nations named in this list expend each year in their military establishments the sum of \$631,226,825.

HER REVENGE JUSTIFIED.

Ellen Lunney Acquitted for Shooting a Brutal Man.

NOTROR, Kan., Oct. 8.—Ellen Lunney, who shot dead Eugene McEnroe in a school house near Lenora July 31 because of cruel wrongs done her, was acquitted yesterday afternoon by the jury after twenty-three hour's deliberation. The court room was crowded. The defendant was somewhat nervous when the jury appeared, but when the clerk read the verdict she wept tears of joy, while from the waiting audience there went up at first a murmur, then a clapping of hands and then a loud cheer. Then she shook the hands of the jurymen and left the court room a free woman. The trial began September 24 and was the most sensational ever known in this section.

He Wants to Be Hanged.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 8.—Paul Genz, who shot Clara Armin in Hoboken August 12, will not be tried next Tuesday, the day set for trial by Judge Lippincott, simply because he refuses to be tried. He says he is guilty and wants to be hanged as soon as possible. Under a law passed last winter the court is restrained from accepting a plea of guilty in capital cases, and in the dilemma that has resulted Judge Lippincott has decided to refer the matter to the supreme court in order to obtain an opinion as to the constitutionality of the new law.

Held for Killing Inspector McClure.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 8.—Before a coroner's jury and many spectators in the county court house, this morning, four reputable witnesses positively identified "Bill" Adler as the man who made the murderous assault upon Postoffice Inspector Jesse T. McClure in front of McNabb's saloon on Eleventh street during the carnival Thursday night. He was held to the grand jury for murder. Adler is a notorious tough and ward heeler.

A Colored Deputy Shot Dead.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 8.—Officer Boykin attempted to arrest Milt Smith, a colored deputy sheriff, on the street last night for threatening to kill a colored woman. Smith drew a revolver, but before he could shoot the policeman blew his head off. Smith bore a bad reputation and was intoxicated when the shooting occurred.

A Rich Cherokee Shot Dead.

VAN BUREN, Ark., Oct. 8.—Near Salisaw I. T. Nathan Jones, a deputy United States marshal, shot and instantly killed Newton Fry, one of the wealthiest Cherokees in that part of the nation. Fry shot at Jones and was attempting to fire again when killed. Jones was guarding a prisoner whom Fry was desirous of releasing.

There is a strike on the Suez canal and the company has called upon France for aid.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

STORIES AND GAMES FOR THE LITTLE PEOPLE.

How Bricks Were Made When the World Was Young—The Game of Soldiers—The Doll's Weaving—The Small Boy's First Errand.

A Chapter on Bricks.

The first authentic account of brick-making is in the bible. It is some time after the deluge. We are told that "the descendants of Noah found a plain in the land of Shinar, and they dwelt there. And they said one to another, go to, let us make brick, and burn them thoroughly. And they had brick for stones and slime for mortar."

That was at the beginning of the building of the Tower of Babel, about 4,000 years ago. Excavations have been made there in recent years. The ruins of the tower are 2,386 feet in circumference, a solid mass of earth and brick, rising to a height of 900 feet. The slime used for mortar was of such a durable character that to-day one brick can hardly be separated from another.

The brick-making of the Israelites, in Egypt, of which we also read in the bible, was different from that in the plain of Shinar. The Egyptians used straw to mix with their clay, probably for the purpose of making the bricks lighter. The Egyptian brick were adobes, or sun-baked.

The Assyrians, the most powerful nation in old bible times, used brick, mostly, as building material for their cities. Nineveh was built largely of brick, and on each brick one or more letters were stamped. The city of Babylon was also built of brick. The Babylonian bricks, too, have letters stamped upon them, but the letters are put on in a different style from those at Nineveh. On the Assyrian brick the letters were put on one at a time, while on the Babylonian they were put on together in a line, and these letters are history. They tell us that the city was built by Nebuchadnezzar, the son of Nebubutnuch.

The ancients made bricks in all shapes, to fit different parts of their buildings. Some were square, some were oblong and some were wedge-shaped. In color, too, they were all shades, from the color of the earth in the sun-baked bricks to the black, green, red, blue, white and yellow in the kiln-burned, as shown by recent excavations.

We are told by Homer, I think, that Poseidon and Apollo built a wall around the city of Troy. This wall was made partly of rock and partly of brick. The city itself was built mostly of brick of the sun-baked kind, except the royal palaces and a few other buildings, in which the material used was stone. Dr. Schliemann, the excavator of Troy, found in the ruins of that city every evidence of it having been destroyed by fire. The stones that had been exposed to the flames, when laid bare so that the air could strike them, would crumble to pieces, while the brick had been burned so hard that the atmosphere had no effect upon them, and they were almost as good as new.—Philadelphia Times.

The Game of Soldiers.

Two peanuts, some wooden toothpicks or sharpened matches and a bit of cork will make a fine soldier. Stick one peanut on the other by inserting a piece of toothpick in them both. The upper one is placed with the smaller end down, the end that has a little curving point on one side. This is made into a chin by drawing whisks over it with a pen. Above the whisks put a mustached mouth, a nose and eyes, and blacken the rest with ink or paint for a tall hat.

Put ink buttons down the lower peanut, also a belt; then fasten arms on the sides, one holding a gun whitened from a piece of match. Legs of wood are stuck in this body, knives being made first with a pen-knife point, and the ends, well sharpened, are run into a slice of cork cut from a cork about an inch or more in diameter. The soldier must be balanced, so that he will stand up, though being very light he will fall down easily and add to the fun of the game. Another kind of soldier can be cut out of business cards, which any boy or girl can get for the asking. Cut out with flaps on the bottom of the feet, fold the flaps of the feet in opposite directions, and glue to a small piece of card, after marking the cap, face and uniform with ink or pencil.

When you have made a whole regiment of either kind, get your cannons ready. The cannons are made of spoons, whose flaring ends have been cut off, or of pieces of bamboo, which will give a chance for larger muzzles. Fasten a piece of elastic on the spool, laying each end of the elastic on one side of the spool, and winding it securely with sewing silk.

Lay the spool on the block that has been slightly hollowed out for it, and wind it with stout slender cord. Make a plunger to fit the hole in the spool, the round part being just the same length. Leave a square block at the end to stop the plunger when shooting. Fit the elastic around this square end, and the cannon is ready. Use dried peas for ammunition.

Now all is ready for the game, which is played by two. Divide the soldiers, and have a cannon for each side. Stand the soldiers up, and let each side take turns shooting. After a certain number of rounds have been shot off, the one having the most men standing is victorious.

How to Make Lemon Drops.

For these and all kinds of sugar candy some coloring is needed. Put one pound of sifted sugar into a basin; stir into this enough lemon

juice to make a thick paste, and add a little yellow coloring, put the mixture into a pan, heat it over a clear fire without letting it boil; drop it in small balls on tin plates. When cold remove them with a knife without breaking them, and dry them in a cool oven on sheets of paper.

His First Errand.

He was a small boy, but he slipped the two cents carefully into his trousers pocket and paid strict attention while told to mail a letter with it, then go to the store and get some sugar and tea, and tell the merchant that papa would settle for them.

So, basket in hand, the little fellow set out for town, certain that he would not forget. In due time he returned, highly elated with his success. "The man asked me if I had a stamp for my letter," he explained. "I told him I hadn't, but when he found out whose boy I was he said he'd send it anyway."

"Then I went to the store and asked the man there how much sugar a little boy could eat." I knew it wasn't enough, so I told him I'd give two cents worth of sugar, 'please, can ma borrow a draw tea?' That's what Susie Brown said one day when she came to our house.

"So he put up a big lot and brought it home in my basket—ain't I a good boy?"

He finished with so much assurance that his parents reserved explanations for the postmaster and the grocer, and with an appreciative smile dismissed their errand-boy till he should grow older and wiser.

The Doll's Weaving.

The little French doll was a dear little doll Tricked out in the sweetest of dresses Her eyes were of hue A most delicate blue And as dark as night were her tresses: Her dear little mouth was futed and red, And this little French doll was so very well bred.

That whenever accosted her little mouth said: "Mamma! Mamma!"

The stockinet doll with one arm and one leg, Had once been a handsome young fellow, But now he appeared Rather frowzy and bleared In his torn remnants of yellow.

He up and he wooed her with soldierly zest, But all she'd reply to the love he professed Were these plaintive words (which perhaps you have guessed): "Mamma! Mamma!"

Her mother—a sweet little lady of five—Vouchsafed her parental protection, And although stockinet Wasn't blue-blooded yet, She really could make no objection.

So soldier and dolly were wedded one day, And a moment ago, as I journeyed that way, I'm sure that I heard a wee baby voice say: "Mamma! Mamma!"

Helen and the Horse.

Helen's papa was leading (or trying to lead) a fractious young horse into the barn, and Helen was watching the proceeding from the dining-room window with great interest.

"Did your papa get Tip in the barn?" asked her grandmother.

"He got some of him in, grandma." The horse really had his forefeet across the threshold and refused to go any farther.

On another occasion this same little girl wanted to go riding behind this same horse, but her grandmother objected, as he had a habit of kicking.

"Oh, but, grandma, the 'kickness' is all out of him now."—Inter Ocean.

A Little Girl's Hymn.

It was in a little country place where the good old hymns are still in vogue. One hymn has two lines running this way:

Then the Lord will light the scene With the angels' starry sheen, Which one little girl rendered thus: Then the Lord will light the scene With the angels' "star machine." As they welcome us to Zion's hill The same little girl sang with great fervor:

Leave that poor old "stand erect," And pull for the shore The expression "stand erect," was much more familiar to her than "stranded wreck."

At the Head of the Class.

"Well, Elizabeth, you are at the head of your class to-day. How did you manage it?"

"Why, the teacher asked Mary Small how many are five and seven, and she said thirteen. He said that was too many; then he asked Josephine Little and she said eleven and that wasn't enough, so I thought I'd try twelve and I guessed it right."

THE FARM AND HOME.

SUCCESSFUL DAIRYING FOR THE COMMON FARMER.

Grading Up the Herd to a Profitable Point—Roots for Feed—More Early Apples Needed—The Summer Hog—Notes and Hints.

The cheapest winter feed for swine is roots. They may not have so much nutriment in themselves, but they cause the hog to get more out of his other feed, just as good clover pasture causes the hog to get more out of grain. Turnips and rutabagas may be grown on the land from which early potatoes or sweet corn has been removed; or a piece of clover sod may be broken up after the hay is harvested.

Don't lean over the fence to pour the slop in the pigs' trough. The lighting pigs will cause you to spill a good part of the slop, and resting your weight on your abdomen supported by a rail is not healthful exercise. Pass a trough through the pen into the other trough. And if you nail a board over the top of the first trough, the pigs cannot stop it with their noses and waste the slop when it is poured in.

The old-fashioned way is to dip the buckets in the slop barrel, lift them out with a hard, high lift, all dripping and overflowing with the greasy stuff, and so carry them. Of course the man that does that, gets greasy, dirty clothes. The new way is to set the barrel up on blocks and dish out a place for the bucket to set, and then put a big faucet in the barrel. This way there is no hard lifting, no buckets greasy on the outside, no drip or overflow.

A little pains to sun-scald the troughs, if they get sour under cover, will pay. If it be damp and cloudy scald them out with boiling water and feed a few handfuls of powdered charcoal to correct acidity of the hog's stomach.—Farm Journal.

More Early Apples Needed.

All kinds of early apples bring good prices. They are known as "harvest apples," because they ripen during the grain harvest, and this explains in part the reason of their higher price. The older orchards were planted or grafted when grain was the principal crop, and fruit of any kind was only incidental. So hundreds of late fall and winter apples were planted for the market, while only two or three were provided for home use. Yet these early apples are generally surer bearers every year than are the later fruit, and would probably be more sure yet to bear if the trees were manured with stable manure and potash every winter. The reason why early apples need higher manuring is because the nitrogen and potash in the soil only begins to become available about midsummer, at the time when the ripening of summer apples ought to be completed. The same necessity exists for extra manuring of the earliest ripening peaches and pears.—American Cultivator.

Farm Notes.

Orchard grass is a good grass, and it will grow where the shade prevents the growing of other grasses. The American Cultivator kills Canada thistles by plowing as deep as possible when they are in full bloom. When a cow is fed just before she is milked she expects it, and if she does not get it she may not give down her milk. Feeding hay instead of grass while the calf is on milk is practiced by some. It is claimed that the bowels keep in better condition.

Thirty to forty pounds of good corn ensilage fed in the morning is about what a cow should have of that kind of feed for the day. The work horse will relish a mixture of wheat bran and soaked corn—say three quarts of bran to six ears of corn. Horses become tired of corn alone. The sweat from the horse unites with ammonia and oil and makes a very rotting product for harness, which necessitates special care of harness in summer. Stock should not be allowed to become salt hungry. They are more likely to hurt themselves when they do get to salt. The best plan is to keep salt where they can help themselves at any time.

Place a shallow dish of charcoal in the ice chest to keep it sweet. The clothes will be whitened by putting a tea-spoonful of borax in the rinsing water. Powdered borax, while harmless to mankind is destructive to roaches, ants, and other vermin.

Ripe tomatoes, it is said, will remove ink and other stains from the hands; also from white cloth. Kate Field says that perhaps a noble race may be evolved out of fried meat, hot soda biscuits, ice-water and the great American pie, but she doesn't believe it. The most nauseous phlegm may be given to children without trouble by previously letting them suck a peppermint lozenge, a piece of alum or a bit of orange peel. Many people make the mistake of giving a sweet afterwards to take away the disagreeable taste; it is far better to destroy it in the first instance.

Flannels should never be wrung or ironed, says a writer in the New York Ledger. They should be first dipped in quite hot suds, then rinsed in water of about the same temperature, in which a little soap has been put. To get rid of the first suds they should be gently pressed, and after rinsing be pinned out on lines without any wringing or pressing whatever.

Home Hints.

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Remember that all of this time they will have a clean, sweet pasture in which to run, and will have pure water to drink like the cows. The animals will grow like weeds, and their pork will be as healthy as nature can make. This gentleman is situated near a corn canning factory, and next fall he will try the