

OVER THE STATE.

The money order department of the Gering postoffice has begun operations. Minden is making surveys for a canal to combine motive power and drainage. Forty miles is the estimated length of the canal.

The state convention of the Baptist church will be held in Lincoln on the 29th of this month. It will continue in session five days.

The Baptist association, which has just held its meeting in Grand Island, consists of eighteen churches.

The official records show that it has been seventeen years since so dry a fall has visited Nebraska as the present one. The Presbyterian church of Fremont has extended a call to Rev. Samuel S. Dryer, of Ohio, to become its pastor.

The walls of the new Hoese block at Hartington were blown down last week, instantly killing George W. Cole, who was at work in the cellar. Other workmen throughout the building escaped with slight bruises.

The Nebraska grand lodge I. O. O. F., in session at Omaha last week, elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: Grand master, George N. Beels, of Norfolk; grand warden, W. H. Barger, of Hebron; senior warden, John Evans, of Omaha; grand representatives, George H. Cutting, of Kearney, and J. H. Hoggland, of North Platte; grand secretary, D. H. Cline, of Lincoln; grand treasurer, Samuel McKay, of Lincoln.

A gang of safe crackers has struck Omaha, but thus far have not been very successful in finding much money in their job.

Gus Kidwell, twenty-three years old, was killed on the B. & M. near Malcolm last week. He was run over some time in the night, but how he came to be on the track and meet his death in this way will probably never be known.

Among the visitors attending the session of the grand lodge I. O. O. F., in Omaha last week, was John Anderson, who recently spent a terrible week in the bottom of a well at Johnston, in this state. He looks hale and hearty, although not entirely recovered from the effects of the siege he went through. He says he can convey no idea of his sensations when the well caved on him, though his hopes soon revived, and with his knowledge of the nature of the soil he realized that it was merely a question of how long he could hold out. His greatest fright came when they began pulling on the ropes, and thus threatening to take away his only hope.

By a rear end collision at Axtell two men were instantly killed and a third so badly scalded that no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

John McCann, for many years connected with the Union Pacific, and lately bridge foreman between Cheyenne and Laramie, was killed on the 23d west of the former place. A blizzard was raging, and he was about the center of a bridge when an express train struck him.

A shooting affair, which will likely result in the death of one of the participants, was enacted at Nebraska City last week. John Hall, who lives with his wife and children in a dilapidated and abandoned house in the southern part of the city, went home in his usual state of intoxication and commenced to abuse his wife and threatened to murder the entire family, when his wife drew a revolver and shot at him, the ball striking the left side of the neck and passing nearly through. Mrs. Hall was not arrested, but a guard was placed over her to await the result of the wounds.

Sidney Division, No. 31, Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias, was instituted at Sidney last week. After the installation of officers a grand banquet took place in the spacious dining room of the Pacific hotel. Covers were spread for sixty guests. Hon. George M. Jenner, president and was surrounded by the intelligence and wealth of the city.

Wm. Symons, of Cass county, tilled on a farm all summer, saving money enough thereby to take him home to Illinois. In Plattsmouth he was dosed with drugged whisky and lost all his wealth.

Recklessly and helplessly drunk was the condition of John Burke when he was seen by the inhabitants of Florence, Douglas county, some time ago, and his body was fished from the Missouri river a short distance below the little town. It is presumed that Burke, while stupefied by the liquor he had partaken of, went too near the river, tumbled in and was drowned. A wife and eight children are left to suffer the consequences of a husband and father's sad ending.

At the Hebrew charity fair held in Omaha last week Mrs. Kohn, on ticket 265, won a \$4,000 lot.

The corner stone of the Lancaster county court house will be laid on the 27th under the auspices of the Masonic order.

John McCann, recently killed by the cars near Cheyenne, had been twenty-one years in the employ of the Union Pacific railroad.

A new banking company has been organized in Fremont. It is composed of a large number of the solid business men and farmers of that section as stockholders, and will begin operations with a paid-up capital of \$100,000. The new concern is called the German-American bank, and is being organized under the state law, with the intention of eventually making it a national bank.

Word was received in Nebraska City on the 20th from the first acting assistant postmaster general that the new postoffice would be ready within three weeks, and the postmaster ordered to move the office to the new building. This announcement is hailed with delight by the citizens, as the present office is altogether too small to accommodate its patrons.

Carpenters and masons are in great demand in Bart county, where many farmers are building new residences.

South Omaha policemen give a ball to secure money to pay for their uniforms. It was quite a success, financially and socially.

The Junction house at Kearney, the oldest building in the town, was burned last week. Very little of the contents were saved, the building being a total wreck. Thomas Kane, an old man who lived by day labor, was suffocated before he could be rescued and his body was taken out after the fire was subdued. A farmer named Honks and a little boy were stopping there for the night. Honks had both his hands and face badly burned. His son had his face burned. They escaped by kicking out a window and jumping to the ground.

J. M. Grover, of Valparaiso, the man shot by C. Willis, four miles north from that place, died last week. Willis was taken to Wahoo by order of the county attorney, where a charge of murder will be made against him.

A good deal of diphtheria is reported among the children of South Omaha. George O. Close, a Bart county farmer, raised 327 bushels of millet from thirteen acres of sod this season.

An Aurora man had the principal of the city schools arrested the other day for punishing his boy. The case was tried before a jury and the teacher was acquitted, the prosecutor being taxed \$35 for costs.

Tom Houlihan, the tough who, it is charged, some time ago waylaid and committed a murderous assault on a man at Nebraska City named Frank Harkins and escaped, returned to the city last week and was arrested.

The Fremont postoffice was burglarized last week. The safe was opened and about \$20 worth of stamps and \$10 in money and a number of registered letters were taken.

Ellis Goolsby, a young man 23 years of age, was run over by the cars at Plattsmouth, last week. He was switching in the yards and went in between the cars to make a coupling. The center link was a short one and he was unable to make a coupling with it and threw it down. While trying to make the coupling with the side link he was running with the train when he stumbled over an ash pile and fell under the cars. He saved himself by grabbing the brake beam and throwing his body outside the rails. The wheel caught his right leg and passed over it. A brakeman saw him and gave the signal for the engine to reverse, which it did and again passed over the same leg. Physicians amputated his foot.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Hattie, daughter of Senator Paddock, to O. J. Collman, which occurs at 12 o'clock noon, October 30, at Christ church, Beatrice, followed by a reception at Albenma Place, the beautiful home of Senator and Mrs. Paddock. Mr. Collman was formerly connected with the Beatrice National bank, and is now president of the Central Nebraska Banking company, of Broken Bow.

The editor of the Seward Reporter and the postmaster at that place had a little controversy over the mailing of the paper with a supplement, the postmaster refusing to accept the papers. The matter will be referred to the postmaster general.

The new Hoese block in course of erection at Hartington was blown down last week, instantly killing George W. Cole, who was at work in the cellar. The other workmen throughout the building escaped with slight bruises. The building was 25 x 80 feet, and the walls had just reached the top of the second story. This building was erected on the site of the building destroyed by the big fire on September 1.

Beatrice is paving her streets with brick.

Lind & Lash, who were doing a mercantile business at Stromsburg and at Gresham, in York county, went under last week.

Charles Clausen, an Omaha carpenter, suicided last week by shooting himself through the head. He leaves a wife and two children. While working on a building he fell and broke his arm. This left him unable to work, and, becoming despondent over the situation, took his life as before stated.

Thirteen miles of street paving and twenty-five miles of curbing have been done in Omaha the present year. The estimates allowed therefor by the board of public works and the council show an expenditure of \$655,000. Before the close of the year it is thought that \$200,000 more will be paid for the same kind of improvements.

The Douglas county tax list for 1888 is about completed and will be placed in the hands of the county treasurer in a few days. The listed property occupies five volumes of 460 pages each. The entire list of entries will reach 92,000, against 62,000 for 1887.

A Plattsmouth dispatch says: Of late hardly a day passes in this city but what some one complains to the police of having been dragged and robbed. Will Symons, a simple country boy, is the latest victim. About two years ago he ran away from his home in DeKalb, Ill., and since then has worked as a farm hand most of the time. For the past five months he has been working on Thomas Thomas' farm and had saved enough money to take him back home. He came to town to-day with that intention when he fell in with some crooks who robbed him of all he possessed.

The Grand Central hotel at Beatrice was robbed the other night of clothing and a valise, belonging to I. B. Hildebrand, John H. Bovard and F. C. Courtney. Two men, named John Collins and John Power, were arrested and searched, and a receipt for the goods, signed by Dan Wilson, a second hand store man, found on them. Wilson's store was searched and the goods recovered. The thieves and Wilson and his son were all arrested and bound over to the district court, Wilson's case being continued.

Hog cholera in an epidemic form has broken out south of Nebraska City and hundreds of swine are succumbing to the dreaded disease. One farmer named Davis, who last week lost three head of horses from glanders, reports his herd of several hundred hogs dying from cholera.

The Omaha nail works has taken the plant to St. Joseph, Mo.

In the district court at Alma, Morse Faber, A. L. Richmond, Thos. Fitzgerald and Wm. Frahs were fined from \$70 to \$100 and costs each for selling liquor without license.

Ed. Male, a brakeman on the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad, was suddenly killed at the Platte river bridge, seven miles west of Fremont, a few days ago. The freight train upon which he was brakeman stopped, as usual, at the bridge to register. Male was on top, and when the train started he was precipitated between the cars, being unable to keep his footing, on account of the heavy frost on the car. Thirteen of the cars had passed over him before the accident was discovered. He was dead when picked up.

Ellis Goolsby, a switchman in the employ of the Burlington, met with a serious accident at Plattsmouth while attempting to couple some cars. His foot slipped and he was caught, the wheels passing over both legs.

The deputy sheriff of Woodbury county, Iowa, arrested in Fremont last week in search of James Brinkley, who was wanted at Sioux City for stealing a team of horses last August, his partner in the crime being caught at that place a few days ago and put the officers on his trail. The deputy, in company with Sheriff Mallon, instituted search for the man. They found him in bed in a boarding house in Fremont. He was hauled out and placed under arrest and next morning taken to Sioux City to answer for his crime.

The German Lutheran society in the neighborhood of the postoffice of Fontenelle, in the western part of Washington county, dedicated a fine new church last Sunday.

Help the Needy.

An Entire Dakota Colony on the Verge of Starvation.

Mr. J. Harpman, says a Minneapolis dispatch, who has returned from a visit to Ramsey county, Dakota, says of the Polish-Jew sufferers there: The settlement is located about eighteen miles from Devil's Land, and comprises seventy families, numbering 238 souls. They came here two years ago last spring from Chicago, St. Paul and other places, with some household truck and from \$1,800 to \$2,500 in money, farming implements, etc. They procured land, built their modest houses and went to work with a will to clear the land and become independent farmers. Those without money mortgaged their land and borrowed enough to pay the government price, about \$230, and expected to live on the balance of their loans until the first crop had been harvested. They raised a fair crop the first year, and the prospects were so bright that they mortgaged their lands and other property to purchase stock and farm machinery. The second year they planted a much larger acreage. The notes and mortgages signed by them in many instances bore interest at a rate of 2 per cent per month on chattels and 12 per cent on real estate, besides 5 per cent on the loans which they were to pay the loan sharks who loaned them the money and charged the exorbitant interest. About the middle of August all their expectations were ruined in one night. A severe frost came and ruined their entire crop of wheat, leaving them only about as many potatoes as they used for planting, and barely enough oats to winter their stock. Trouble and suffering began at once. Merchants who heretofore had been anxious to supply all their wants refused to credit them any more. Seeing that they could not expect payment for what had been furnished already, nearly every creditor became alarmed and foreclosed at once. The situation became so bad that the sheriff refused to inflict further suffering on the people by taking their property. He found the people without fuel or bread, they using the droppings of cattle for fuel to cook such few articles as they could get, and set bread, if they could get any, to bake in the fire. Their children were naked, without shoes or stockings, men and women in rags and without footwear. We found everything as the sheriff stated. To the fearful appeals of these people we said that we should not let them starve nor freeze, and they took fresh hopes, showering many blessings upon us. For the present, their most pressing needs are bread and fuel, and these articles must be had at once, for every day is a day of suffering and privation. We visited twenty houses, and found all, with two exceptions, without a stick of wood or any other material for fuel. On Saturday ice was three-fourths of an inch thick, and we found numerous little children with bare feet and legs. The minister's wife we found living in a hut, the floor consisting of the bare ground, no fire, nor anything to make one with one little girl, blue with cold, and the other in her cradle, huddled up, trying to keep warm. Their furniture was in keeping with the rest, and their entire supply of food consisted of a dry crust of bread kindly sent by a neighbor from his scanty supply. Another woman was found the same morning with two little girls with bare limbs and feet, trying to keep warm on the sunny side of the house. Some creditor had taken her cow and left her to starve with her little ones.

A Big Suit Threatened.

Chicago dispatch: A local paper says: "The omens portend that in the course of a very few days there will be big litigations set afloat between the United States Express company and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company. Some time ago the road declared its intention of transferring the business of its entire system from the United States Express company to the Adams Express company. This has been done, and the Adams express will proceed to handle its newly acquired territory on the 15th of the coming month, but it seems there is, or will be, one year of the contract possessed by the United States express unexpired when the new incumbents begin their duties, and the fact that the railway company ignores this unexpired term is the base of the action at law that now threatens."

Final Dividends Declared.

Washington dispatch: The comptroller of the currency has declared a final dividend to the creditors of the insolvent Stafford National bank of Stafford Springs, Conn., which failed last October of 25 per cent, making in all 100 per cent, and interest in full, on claims amounting to \$247,920; also a dividend of 15 per cent to the creditors of the insolvent Fifth National bank of St. Louis, which failed last November, making in all 80 per cent, on claims amounting to \$229,410.

POLITICAL GIANTS.

They Entertain Great Crowds at Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

LABOR DAY AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis put on a holiday appearance on the 25th in honor of the republican workingmen's demonstration. The demonstration in some of its features was the most notable in the campaign, though not the largest. The management of the affair was entirely in the hands of labor representatives, chief of whom were Charles H. Litchman, ex-secretary general of the Knights of Labor; Robert D. Layton, of Pittsburg; Eccles Robinson, master workman of the brass workers' assembly of Pittsburg, assisted by John R. Rankin, Marshall C. Woods, and other prominent labor leaders. At the evening meeting General Harrison made a brief speech, saying: "I have seen during this busy summer many earnest and demonstrative assemblies of my fellow citizens. I have listened to many addresses full of the kindest expressions toward me, personally, but among them all none have been more grateful to me, none have more deeply touched me than this great assemblage of workingmen of Indiana and these kind words which have been addressed to me in your behalf. (Great cheering.) There are reasons why this should be so, that will readily occur to your minds, and to some of which Mr. McDaniel has alluded. Early in this campaign certain people, claiming to speak for laboring men, but really in the employ of the democratic campaign managers, promulgated through the newspapers, and by campaign publications that were not given open endorsement of the democratic campaign managers, but were paid for by their funds, and circulated under their auspices, a number of false and scandalous stories relating to my attitude toward organized labor. The purpose of all these stories was to poison the minds of working men against the candidate of the party that stands in this campaign for the principle of protection to American labor. I have only once in all the addresses I have made to my fellow citizens, alluded to these matters and scandalous stories. But now, in the presence of this great gathering of workingmen, I do pronounce them to be utterly false. Tumultuous cheering, waving of flags and banners, continued for several minutes. The story that I ever said \$1 a day was enough for a workingman, with all its accompaniments and appendages, is not a perversion of anything I ever said. It is a false creation. Enthusiastic cheering. I will not follow in detail this long catalogue of campaign slanders, but will only add that it is equally false that anywhere, or at any time, I ever spoke disparagingly of my fellow citizen of Irish nativity or descent. Many of them are now enrolling themselves on the side of the protection of American labor. This created the necessity of the story. (Cheers.) I want to say again that those who pitch the campaign upon so low a level, sense of decency and love of fair play of the American people. Prolonged cheering. I said to one of the first delegations that visited me that this was a contest of great principles; that it would be fought out upon the high planes of truth, and not in the swamps of slander and defamation. Those who will encamp their army in the swamp will abandon victory to the army that is on the heights. The republican party stands to-day a bulwark of defense of the wage-earners of this country against the competition which may reduce American wages even below the standard they falsely impute to my suggestion. There are two very plain facts that I have often stated, and others more forcibly than I, that seems to me should be conclusive with the wage-earners of America. The policy of the democratic party—the revision of our tariff laws, as indicated by the democratic party, a revenue only tariff, or progressive free trade—means a vast and sudden increase of importations. Is there a man here so dull as not to know that this means diminished work in our American shops? If so many that labor is not fully employed now, do you hope it will be more fully employed when you have transferred one-third of the work done in our shops to foreign work shops? If so many tell me that labor is not sufficiently rewarded here, does he hope to have its rewards increased by striking down our protective duties and compelling our workers to compete with the underpaid labor of Europe? (Cheers.) I conclude by saying that less work and lower wages are an inevitable result of the triumph of the principles advocated by the democratic party.

And now, you will excuse further speech from me. There are here several distinguished advocates of republican principles, you will be permitted to hear now. I understand that the Hon. Henry W. Blair, the senator from the state of New Hampshire, who has been so long at the head of the committee on education and labor in the United States senate, is to-night in the hall. You will also be permitted to listen to the Hon. William McKinley, jr., of Ohio. (Cheers.) Now, will you allow me again to thank you, out of a full heart, for this cordial tender of your confidence and respect. I felt that in return I could not omit to say what I have said, not because you needed to be assured of my friendliness, but in recognition of the confidence that falsehood and slander could not shake. I have not thought it in good taste to make many personal references to it in my public addresses. If any one thinks it necessary that a comparison should be instituted between the candidates of the two great parties as to their friendliness to the reforms demanded by organized labor, I must leave others to make it. (Great cheering.)

DEMOCRATIC DAY AT CINCINNATI.

Democratic day at the exposition at Cincinnati on the 25th was a success. The weather was fine and the crowds large. A great many visitors called during the day and were received in Judge Thurman's parlor. The exposition buildings were crowded and Music hall was filled with upwards of 8,000 people, when Judge Thurman was introduced. He was enthusiastically cheered. He said in substance: "Gentlemen: We are in the midst of an extraordinary campaign—the most extraordinary campaign that I have ever gone through, as many as I have taken part in during my life. We are in a campaign in which our adversaries have the boldness, the audacity, to tell the people that the way to make people rich is to make them tax. 2003 faces than

their government wants. [Applause.] That the way to benefit a man is to tax him from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet, on everything he wears, clothing, household utensils, implements of his trade, and everything which is necessary to his existence and comfort as an American citizen; and that is called protection to the laboring man, as if you could protect the laboring man by robbing him of his earnings and verifying the old saying of "Robbing Peter to pay Paul." This is a deception and a delusion.

Here followed a lengthy analysis of the relation of labor to capital, and the relation of both to the country, in which the speaker said there could not be a single dollar added to the wealth of the world except by labor.

Judge Thurman was then interrupted by applause, when he produced his bandana. "You cheer that old bandana," said he, "but I would like to know how in the world I would ever have gotten that bandana for you to cheer if it had not been for labor. Labor made it; my labor enabled me to obtain money enough to buy it, and your labor will make you wealthy enough to live in peace, in quiet and in comfort, if you will only understand which is your best interests."

He then went on to say that the annual production of wealth in this world is divided into three or four parts. One part of it goes to the capitalists who furnish the money, lends his money out at interest, and nobody begrudges him his interest if he only charges reasonable interest. Another part of it goes to the manufacturer, the man who carries on business, and he makes his profit as a recompense for his labor and his work and his skill, and nobody objects to his having a reasonable compensation. The remaining part goes to the laborer to pay for his wages, and if he gets fair wages, honest wages, then he does not complain; but if he does not get his fair share, if he is oppressed; if he is trampled down under foot; if his labor is exacted from him without due compensation, then he is a defrauded man, and he ought to complain. Some German in the audience, handing the speaker an old horse shoe, said: "I picked it up during the time the procession was. That means victory. It is a horse shoe."

Judge Thurman—I thank you, sir. I will take it home with me. I will nail it on my door and keep the republican watches that preach protection to the poor man from entering my household. (Great cheering.)

A voice—"Nail it to the white house door." [Laughter.]

Judge Thurman continued: What gave you the right to vote? Democratic principles. It is all in one sentence, written by the hand of the father of American democracy, Thomas Jefferson, and found in that immortal document, the declaration of independence. That sentence is: "All men are created free and equal." That is the foundation stone of democracy. Democracy sprang from that sentiment. That sentiment has done all for the human race that has been done in the way of ameliorating their condition from the day that the sentence was written down to this day. I defy any man living to point out to me one single amelioration of the condition of the human race in Christendom, one single improvement of the condition of the laboring man, that has not been the result of democratic principles. Why, some one may say, here were the southern states that were democratic, and they had negro slavery. Yes, but that sentence of Thomas Jefferson—all men are created free and equal—sprouted up and grew up, and in the end made slavery impossible in any part of the territory of the United States. (More applause.) Our republican friends say to the colored man that they set him free. They set him free for ten centuries to come if they depended on them to set them free. Those words from Thomas Jefferson's mouth and from his pen are the words that set them free in the end. It took time to do it, but in the end it did do it, and therefore I say it again, and I say it without fear of successful contradiction that no improvement in the rights or in the condition of the laboring men in Christendom has ever been produced except by the influence of democratic principles."

Judge Gresham in Print.

Indianapolis dispatch: Since the announcement in the public prints several weeks ago of the return of Judge Walter Q. Gresham from his summer trip to Europe, members of the republican state committee and other prominent republican residents have received numerous requests, especially from southern Indiana, asking that Judge Gresham be assigned by the committee to speak in their localities on the political issues of the campaign.

To these requests, when addressed to the state committee, a reply has been made calling attention to the high judicial office occupied by Judge Gresham under the federal government, which put it out of his power to take any active part in the campaign, especially to appear on the stump.

It is learned, however, that Judge Gresham has been in writing and by friends in person, and the following letter received from the judge to-day is in response to the friendly urgency of the character indicated:

CHICAGO, October 23.—Hon. W. H. C. Atkins, Indianapolis, Ind.—Dear Sir: I cheerfully in good faith acquiesced in nominating General Harrison and immediately informed him by telegraph that he would receive my earnest support, but it is urged that in an address I should manifest an interest in the success of the republican ticket. The prohibition of me taking an active part in politics is gratifying to know, however, in good faith and I do not think any fair minded persons doubt that I honestly desire its success. I could not actively participate in the campaign without exposing myself to just censure and lowering myself in the estimation of right thinking people. Trusting that you will agree with me in what I have said and that this will be satisfactory to your suggestion which I promised already to receive careful consideration, I remain, yours truly, W. Q. GRESHAM.

Miss Phelps Mated.

Boston dispatch: Miss Elizabeth Stewart Phelps, author of "The Gates Ajar" and other popular songs, was married yesterday to Rev. H. D. Ward of the New York Independent, Professor Phelps, father of the bride, officiating.

GETTING

Political News

Washington

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WHEAT—No. 2 ... COB—No. 2 ... OATS—