FAREWELL TO SUMMER.

BY GEORGE ARNOLD.

Summer is fading; the broad leaves that grew
So freshly green when June was young are falling;
And all the whisper-haunted forest through
The restless birds in saddened tones are calling
From rustling hazel copse and tangled dell:
"Farewell, sweet summer,
Fragrant, fruitly summer,
Sweet farewell!"

Upon the windy hill, in many a field,
The honey bees hum slow above the clover,
Gleaning the latest sweets its blooms may yield,
And, knowing that their harvest time is over,
Sing, half a lullaby and half a knell:
"Farewell, sweet summer,
Honey-laden summer,
Sweet farewell!"

The little brook that babbles 'mid the ferns,
O'er twisted roots and sandy shallows playing,
Seems fain to linger in its eddied turns,
And with a plaintive, purling voice is saying,
Sadder and sweeter than my song can tell:
"Farewell, sweet summer.
Warm and dreamy summer,
Sweet farewell!"

The fitful breeze sweeps down the winding lane,
With gold and crimson leaves before it flying;
Its gusty laughter has no sign of pain,
But in the hills it thinks to gentle sighing,
And mourns the summer's early broken spell—
"Farewell, sweet summer,
Rosy, blooming summer,
Sweet farewell!"

So bird and bee and brook and breeze make moan,
With melancholy song their loss complaining;
I, too, must join them, as I walk alone
Among the sights and sounds of summer's waning;
I, too, have loved the season passing well—
So, farewell, summer,
Fair but faded summer,
Sweet farewell!

HUNTING BEASTS IN AFRICA.

Who ever even thought of the lives that have been lost, the suffering endured, the great sums of money expended, and the perfect system directing the workings of men and savages far beyond the limits of civilization, making collections of wild animals for the menageries? Indeed, the business has been so almost exclusively done by two very quiet gentlemen, whose agencies cover nearly half the globe, that beyond the proprietors and managers of gardens and shows only a limited number have any conception of the extent of their operations, or of so much as their existence.

The head of the firm, and directing spirit of its workings, is Mr. Charles Reiche, considerably this side of 50, with the comfortable bonhommie manner of an educated, traveled gentleman. His New York establishment, at 55 Chatham street, is passed by unnoticed by hundreds daily; yet from it orders are supplied from almost every traveling show in the United States, from the Zoological Garden in London, and others in Russia, Austria and elsewhere. His large supply depot for this country is in Hoboken. Henry Reiche, his brother and partner, lives in Germany, where they have a general supply farm for all the world, with accommodations and appliances for the keeping of almost every bird, beast or reptile from any country or clime in that part of the world which has been explored. They are ready at any time to fill an order for anything from a single canary through singing birds, display birds or trick birds up to a flock of ostriches, or from a field mouse to an elephant.

Africa, the home of the greater number of fierce, voracious animals, is their most extensive field of operations. In it they have many stations, with sheikhs or chiefs in their employ, and standing inducements offered to natives for choice specimens of rare birds or beasts. During nine months of every year they have a band of experienced white African hunters traveling from station to station, overseeing and directing the workings of the natives, and catching elephants, lions, leopards, tigers, and such other beasts as they may be instructed to obtain. The company, usually composed of four to six, and never more than eight, under the command of Charles Lohse, a veteran hunter and trapper, start from Germany about the 1st of September, and return from Africa early in June. During the remaining three months of the year, which they know as the "rainy season," the climate is so severe that it is almost certain death for a white man to remain in Africa. A few have tried it, but most of them died, and those who survived suffered terribly from fever, and were unable to accomplish anything. The medical treatment is very limited, and confined principally, in the language of one of the men, "to taking horse-doses of quinine until killed or cured; and being cured by the quinine is worse than being killed by the fever."

Starting from Germany the hunters take a complete outfit of clothing, firearms, gifts for the chiefs, and from $7,000 to $12,000 in drafts and letters of credit. They go to Trieste, thence to Corfu, in Greece, thence to Alexandria, and then by rail to Suez. There they exchange their money for Maria Theresa silver Austrian dollars, the only coin known to the Arabs and Sheikhs of Africa. A Bank of England note is valueless to them, and the brightest specimen of a gold American eagle would not buy the meanest ringtailed monkey. They next take the Turkish steamer to Jedda, and thence to Sarachin, their last station before commencing the long, tiresome and dangerous march across the Nubian desert. They buy camels, water and provisions, and hire such of the sheikhs and other natives as they want, the latter being cheap enough—$5, and occasionally as high as $7 each for the trip across the desert—and when the caravan gets to its journey's end the poor fellows are left to get back as best they can. In this manner they travel to Honjabir, the Reiche Brothers' principal station in Africa, where the distinctions of caste are strictly maintained. Every white man has a "mansion," which consists of a straw house about twenty feet wide by thirty feet deep, and divided into two rooms. In such houses they live, eat and sleep, and in one of them they keep the money that has been brought across the desert in trunks, on the backs of camels. No attempt to hide it is made, nor is there any secrecy as to where it is packed during the long journey. So honest are the native blacks that in the past six years not a dollar has been lost by carelessness. Frequently there has been 10,000 of these silver dollars in the hut, with only one or two white men in camp, surrounded by negroes, Arabs and half-breeds; yet no attempt at robbery has ever been made, and the half-civilized natives, knowing that they are not entitled to a dollar until they have earned it, never try to get it in any other way. The men sleep where and as they please, and three times a day are given a fair supply of Indian corn, which they grind, and, after adding a little water, cook over their own fires into a sort of biscuit. The white men have negro women cooks, and live luxuriously. They have eggs, coffee, and Indian corn biscuit for breakfast, with a broiled chicken for a relish whenever they want one, for fowls are very plenty. For dinner, maize and beef or mutton, very tough and very stringy. A "good-conditioned ox" can be bought for $4, and a "good-eating goat" for 50 cents. A little garden truck, which they grow themselves, and onions, which they raise in great quantities, are also eaten. No dinner would be complete without plenty of onions, and they are as much in order at either of the other meals, or, indeed, at any time in the day when one feels hungry. Supper is similar to breakfast, and after that the German hunter's inseparable evening friend, his long-stemmed, china-bowled, fragrant pipe. The interior of their hut would interest a New York artist. Elephant tusks, lion skins, leopard skins, hunting hats and coats, and long-topped boots, rifles, pistols, bright-colored flannel shirts, and bits of harness lie scattered about in dire confusion; but in a safe place, where it cannot possibly be disfigured, the only tenderly-used thing within the four strong walls, a first-class full-sized silver-keyed German accordion. They tell that in the long winter evenings, after the perils and labors of the hunt, Lohse plays on it divinely, while others puff out great clouds of smoke and dreamily think of the Fatherland.

The clearing is on the bank of a little river called the Settet, a branch of the Nile, and is inclosed by a high and thick hedge made of a native thorn. At night, after the animals have been fed, watered and housed or tethered, great fires are built at irregular intervals around the grounds to scare off wild animals, and watch is set. By 10 o'clock all others are in bed, with the dismal howl of the hyena, the roar of the lion and the shrill shriek of the wild-cat to disturb their dreams of wives and sweethearts. The myriads of gnats, flies and mosquitoes are for a time a great annoyance to the hunters, and a sort of amusement for the natives, who, with their black hides covered thick with grease, do not mind them, but enjoy the contortions of their white companions. By 11 o'clock all are asleep, and the camp is still until about 5 in the morning, when everybody is astir again, and the business of the day is begun. The native hunters form in parties of about twenty, each with a white leader, and start off in different directions, while those who are left in camp occupy themselves in cleaning up, caring for the beasts, making boxes for transportation and cages for the expected new captures.

In getting wild animals the rule is to kill the old ones and secure the young; for after any of the beasts have grown old enough to become accustomed to the free life of the woods, and to hunt their own food, they are treacherous, and worth little for purposes of exhibition.

Paul Luhn, one of Reiche Brothers' men, who has lately returned from Africa with rare birds and animals, tells interesting stories of the perils of the hunt. He says: "The lion is a fierce creature, and the lioness, when protecting her young, very much worse; but from long practice we know just how to go after them. A good rifle, firm hands and steady eyes, and we can soon topple the old fellow over. The old lady may take a little longer, but in the end we are sure to kill her, and then it is no trouble to pick up and secure the cub. We try to get these little fellows when they are about three or four weeks old. They are then like young puppies, easily managed, and soon learn to know their keepers. Leopards, tigers and all that kind of animals we get in the same way and at about the same age. Baby elephants are hard to get, and the hunt is very dangerous. The old ones seem to know instinctively when we are after their young, and their rage is something terrible. The trumpeting of the parents can be heard for a long distance, and quickly alarms the whole herd. The rifle is comparatively useless, and trying to approach them particularly hazardous—yet it has to be done. First, we try to distract the attention of the female from her offspring. Then a native creeps cautiously up from behind, and, with one cut of a heavy, broad-bladed knife, severs the tendons of her hind feet. She is then disabled, cannot walk, and soon falls to the ground. We promptly kill her, secure the ivory, and capture the little one. Of course we occasionally have a native or two killed in this kind of a hunt; but they don't cost much—only $5 or $6 apiece. The sheikhs are paid in advance, and don't care whether the poor devils come back, and so we don't bother much about them. Baby elephants we like to get when they are about one year old. Younger ones are too tender, and older ones know too much. They soon get acquainted with all the camp, and we have lots of fun with them. They are kindly, docile, and as full of capers as the little nigger babies that play with them."

"But of all fierce, ungovernable and lusty brutes," the hunter continued, "the hippopotamus with young is the very worst, and whenever we start off to get a baby of that kind we calculate to come back with one or more men missing. In the water they fight like devils, and in five minutes will crush in pieces the strongest boat we can use. They are quick as a flash, too, notwithstanding their clumsy appearance, and the oarsmen have to be wide awake to keep out of their way. On shore they are just as ferocious, and the way they can hurry their stumpy little legs over the ground would astonish you. They die hard, too, and take a heap of killing. When such a job is over, you may be sure there is great rejoicing among us; but, as one little hippopotamus is worth as much as half a dozen lions, tigers, and such truck, we are well content to take the risk. We cannot get these babies too young to suit us. One, I remember, though I was not in the hunt, was captured the very day it was born, and the hunters and attendants brought it up on the bottle. It is the same animal that Barnum advertised so extensively as the 'Baby Hippopotamus,' and it is now traveling with his show. Ostriches we run down on horseback, and then catch them with the lasso. It is an exciting chase, but not particularly dangerous. On these hunts we are entitled to only the young animals we capture. The beautiful skins of the leopards, lions, and other animals we kill, the tusks of the elephants, the feathers of the ostriches, and all other similar spoils go to the native sheikhs and chiefs; and these old rascals are as sharp at a trade as the shrewdest 'old clo' merchant you have in Chatham street.

"In the encampments the natives assist in taking care of the animals and do general work, but the menial duties are performed by Nubian slaves, who are very cheap and can be bought in numbers to suit. Among the natives the women are looked upon as inferior. Women never eat with their husbands. The husband is allowed four wives and as many slaves as he can corral."

A sufficient number and variety of animals having been secured, a caravan is formed to take them across the desert to Germany or America. This usually consists of about one hundred camels, each having its native driver; thirty or forty horses for the white men and Arab hunters and their attendants; a flock of from 150 to 200 goats, for their milk and also for food, and black slaves to look out for the goats. The wild animals are secured in strong boxes and carried on the camels' backs. They are all young, and are fed principally with goats' milk, although occasionally, to keep them in good spirits and fine condition, they are given pieces of raw goats' meat. Horses are very cheap there, ranging from $15 to $20 each—the natives even cheaper, $7 being thought an extravagant price per man for the trip. Milking goats are worth $1 each, and others about 50 cents. The journey usually occupies from thirty to forty days, and all traveling is done between 3 and 11 o'clock in the morning and 5 and 11 in the evening. During midday the sun's rays are so fiercely hot as to make labor or traveling hazardous, and none is attempted. The route home is much the same as that taken going out, and in due time the beasts are landed, usually with very little loss, on the great stock wild animal farm of Charles Reiche & Bro., in Alfeldt, Hanover. There they remain until needed to fill orders of showmen in either Europe or America, while their hardy captors take three months of rest and recreation before starting on another trip.

The Reiche Bros. have nearly $250,000 invested in this enterprise, which they have successfully conducted for many years. The extravagance of the prices paid for some beasts is little known. As high as $15,000 has been paid for a single hippopotamus in good condition. To-day $20,000 would hardly buy a specimen, as there is not one in the country that is known to be for sale. A rhinoceros is worth from $3,000 to $7,000, according to the demand and excellence. Giraffes sell for $1,000 to $6,000, lions from $500 to $2,500, leopards from $200 to $400, hyenas about the same, and ostriches from $300 to $500. Elephants vary in price, for, while some have sold for as low as $1,000, as high as $10,000 has been paid without grumbling for a fine, big, intelligent one.—*New York Times.*

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

PAINT which is put on in the fall will last or nearly quite as long again as the same grade which is applied in the spring or summer. The extreme hot weather of the summer months is not favorable either for the preservation or the fine appearance of paint.—*New England Homestead.*

SOME poultry raiser, in order to determine the comparative fecundity of ducks and hens, selected three of each, all hatched in February, and suitably fed. In the following autumn the ducks laid 222 eggs, the hens none. In February the laying season began, and, up to August, the total number of eggs laid by the hens was 267, or 86 each, and 393, or 131 each for the ducks.

A CURE FOR LUMPS.—A neighbor of mine had a colt hooked by a cow. It had a lump on its side as large as a peck measure and as hard as a stone. I told him to rub it with goose grease. He did so; a bucketful of matter ran out of it, and in about six weeks it had entirely disappeared. Last year I had an ox with a lump on his jaw-bone about as large as a hen's egg, and as hard as a stone. I began rubbing it with warm goose grease. In about a week it became very soft, broke open and disappeared.—*Correspondence Farmers' Advocate.*

CULTIVATION OF SORGHUM.—The cultivation of sorghum should be the same as that of corn: Plant in hills three or four feet apart, with the fertilizer in the hill; put in half a dozen seeds to the hill and thin out to three or four plants; cover the seed about half an inch, and cultivate frequently and well. Or, it may be easily grown in drills or broadcast. Its principal use in this latitude would be as a green crop. Some persons say that it will give a greater and better yield than corn will. We do not believe, however, that sorghum will pay here.—*Toronto Globe.*

FRED HAYDEN has on his model fruit-farm at Alton, Ill., thirty varieties of strawberries which he has fruited. The Downing is the most valuable in the list, all things considered, in this locality. Its only fault is, it is a little soft; that is, it is not so hard as the Wilson; but it is ahead of the Wilson in every other respect—better quality, more productive, and stands the hot sun better. Mr. Stewart said that if he was confined to one variety he would take the Downing every time. It was a little soft, but he had shipped it to Chicago and Milwaukee in good order.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE Norwegian method of making hay is as follows: The grass, when cut, is hung up on poles to dry, where it remains until the wind and sun cure it. The sun does not burn it; on the contrary, it is as bright and green as when growing. In some fields strings of fences are seen, bearing thin loads of hay, several rods in length. Some farmers plant posts in the fields twelve feet apart, and in the upper part of these posts pegs are inserted about one foot asunder. On these pegs poles are laid, and on them the grass is hung, where it remains until it is thoroughly cured. The result is the very best of hay.

TO PLANT and harvest crops is attended with much care and expense; and most farmers exhibit commendable industry up to this point, but, when those crops are to be fed out, many of them do it with the greatest recklessness. Corn is thrown to the hogs in muddy, slushy yards; hay is scattered upon the ground, to be trampled in the manure by the cattle; and the cleanly sheep receive their hay and grain in the same manner. Were it otherwise, we verily believe that one-fourth more stock could be kept on the same provender, and be in better health and condition.—*Colman's Rural.*

VALUE OF HORSE FEED.—From an exchange we take the following table upon this subject: "The comparative value of horse feed is found by experiment to be as follows: 100 pounds of good hay is equal in value to 59 pounds of oats, 57 pounds of corn, 275 pounds of carrots, 54 pounds of rye or barley, and 105 pounds of wheat bran." Such tables, however, carefully prepared, are too indefinite to be of any practical value, and beside they are too liable to be affected by attendant circumstances to be accurate. It cannot be meant that either of the varieties of oats valued in comparison with hay would be an equivalent substitute for it.—*Canada Journal.*

About the House.

MOLASSES LEMON PIE.—One cupful sugar, one cupful molasses, one cupful water, one and a half table-spoonfuls flour, two lemons, and one egg. This makes one pie.

TO CURE weak eyes take rose leaves—the more the better—and put them into a little water, then boil; after this strain it into a bottle and cork it tight. You will find this liquid very beneficial in removing redness and weakness from the eyes.

FLANNEL CAKES.—One quart of sweet milk, three table-spoonfuls of yeast, one tea-spoonful of salt, flour enough to make a good batter; mix it the night before; in the morning add two well-beaten eggs and one table-spoonful of melted butter.

HARD waters are rendered very soft and pure, rivaling distilled water, by merely boiling a two-ounce vial, say in a kettleful of water. The carbonate of lime and any impurities will be found adhering to the vial. The water boils very much quicker at the same time.

GRAPE PRESERVES.—The fruit should be ripe, yet firm; cut each grape in two with a sharp knife and remove the seeds; to each pound of fruit a pound of sugar; put the sugar into a kettle with just enough water to dissolve it well, and let it boil five minutes; then throw in the fruit, boil ten minutes and skim out; cook the sirup until quite thick, and, when almost cold, pour over the grapes.

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING.—Three cups of bread-crumbs, one cup brown sugar, three eggs, one cup nicely-chopped beef suet, nearly one cup sweet milk, two cups chopped raisins, two teaspoons baking powder, one cup flour; a little salt; cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg to taste. Steam or boil three hours.

TOMATO SOUP.—Make a broth of chicken, beef, or lamb; have it very rich, i. e., boil the meat two or three hours—three pounds in four quarts of water; boil it down nearly one-half; strain it; pare and cut up one quart of tomatoes, boil them in the broth half an hour; strain again; season with a table-spoonful of butter, a little salt, and parsley if desired.

SCOTCH COLLOPS.—Get two pounds of round of steak, chopped fine; put in a frying-pan a lump of butter half the size of an egg; melt, dredge in a little flour, brown, and then put in a cupful of water or more; stir to make a gravy; chop up an onion, put it in; then put in beefsteak; stir often, and cook twenty minutes.

FOR bleeding at the nose the best remedy as given by Dr. Gleason in one of his lectures, is a vigorous motion of the jaws, as if in the act of mastication. In the case of a child a wad of paper should be placed in its mouth and the child instructed to chew it hard. It is the motion of the jaws that stops the flow of blood.

A VERY excellent vinegar may be made by putting into thirty gallons of water, milk warm, three gallons of good molasses and one quart of yeast, such as is employed for making bread. Mix well and keep in a warm temperature with the bung of the barrel open, to give it a chance to work. The bung must be covered with gauze to keep out flies. In the course of time it will become first-class vinegar.

GARDEN OF EDEN.

Present State of the Earthly Paradise—What the Destruction of Forests Has Caused.

[From the Popular Science Monthly.]

Prince de Ligne, countryman and contemporary of Maria Theresa, wrote an essay "On Location of the Earthly Paradise," and, after some reflections on hygienic influence of different climates, calls attention to the fact that "paradise traditions, in locating the Garden of Eden, differ only in regard to longitude, but not to latitude. The latitude keeps always near the snow boundary, a line just south of the regions where snow may fall, but will not stay on the ground. It passes through Thibet, Cashmere, Northern Persia and Asia Minor, and reaches the meridian of Europe near the center of the Mediterranean." The nations that "celebrated life as a festival" have lived along this line, and we may doubt if in the most favored regions of the New World human industry, with all the aids of modern science, will ever reunite the opportunities of happiness which nature once lavished on lands that now only entail misery on their cultivators. All over Spain and Portugal, Southern Italy, Greece, Turkey, Asia Minor, Persia and Western Afghanistan, and throughout Northern Africa, and from Morocco to the valley of the Nile, the aridity of the soil makes the struggle for existence so hard that, to a vast majority of the inhabitants, life, from a blessing has been converted into a curse.

Southern Spain, from Gibraltar to the headwaters of the Tagus, maintains now only about one-tenth of its former population; Greece about one-twentieth. As late as A. D. 670, a good while after the rise of the Mohammedan power, the country now known as Tripoli, and distinct from Sahara only through the elevation of its mountains, was the seat of eighty-five Christian Bishops, and had a population of 6,000,000, of which number three-quarters of 1 per cent. are now left! The climate which, according to authentic description, must once have resembled that of our Southern Alleghenies, is now so nearly intolerable that even the inhumanity of an African despot forbears to exact open-air labor from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Steamboats that pass near the Tripolitan coast in the summer, on the way from Genoa to Cairo, have to keep up a continual shower of artificial rain to save their deck-hands from being overcome by the furnace-air that breathes from the barren hills of the opposite coast. The rivers of some of these countries have shrunk to the size of their former tributaries, and from Gibraltar to Samarcand the annual rainfall has decreased till the failure of crops has become a chronic complaint.

And all this change is due to the insane destruction of forests. The great Caucasian sylvania that once adorned the birth-land of the white race from the Western Pyrenees to the foothills of the Himalayas has disappeared; of the forest area of Italy and Spain, in the days of the elder Pliny, about two acres in a hundred are left; in Greece, hardly one. But even the nakedness of the most fertile tracts of Southern Europe is exceeded by the utter desolation of the Ottoman provinces.

FALL AND WINTER STYLES.

SKIRTS are worn short in front.

SULTAN is the new shade of red.

BASQUES, tunics and polonaises are all worn, but the shapes are new.

THE Servian is the costume destined to take the place of the Breton.

A HANDSOME fancy feather for a dressy hat is made of India gamecock's tails and lophophore tail-feathers combined.

SILKS of light weight for early autumn uses are in very small figures and in higher colors than have been seen for some time.

BLACK silk costumes are made elegant with the new ruche trimming; some of them are trimmed with a thick silk cord. Sometimes it is a combination of bright colors; then, again, all of one color.

CASHMERE, trimmed with either crepe or silk, is deep mourning. If trimmed with silk it should be put on either in flat bands or a series of bias folds. Black silk and crepe buttons are always dressy.

BASQUES for house-toilets remain unchanged as to proportions, but great variety is obtained by opening the skirt-seams and placing therein side plaitings, "ladders" of cord or piping, insertions of lace, etc.

The latest fashion for handkerchiefs is to have them made to match the collar and cuffs worn. If these are of plain linen and hem-stitched, then the batiste handkerchief is also hem-stitched; if the parure is trimmed with embroidery or lace, the handkerchief has the same trimming.

THERE are not nearly as many aprons to be seen, the princess dresses being trimmed up the front with barrettes, insertions, lace, puffings and gathers. Polonaises are trimmed up the front on the same principle. They generally open over a very-richly-trimmed vest. Princess dresses will be very elaborately trimmed this coming winter.

DARK shades are to be generally used for fall suits. The shades of brown and bronze are so dark that they can scarcely be distinguished from black. Very dark plum-color has replaced purple. Many of these somber dresses will be trimmed with white faille. There is a change in the way of arranging the skirt trimming; while it has hitherto been upon the train, it is now on the side of the skirt. The fronts of dress-skirts are mostly embroidered. Half-season materials are armure, bourrettes and woolen and silk neigeuses, which are combined with faille.

Power of Prayer.

The Baltimore *American*, speaking of the criminal hanged at Harrisburg, Va., the other day, says: "One singular thing connected with this murder is worthy of mention. At the funeral of Lawson the officiating minister prayed that 'God would blight the trees from the spot where Lawson was assassinated to the murderer's home,' and it may sound strange, yet it is true, the trees from where his body was found in the direction of Shiflet's house are all blighted and dying, while all the other trees around are perfectly healthy. This story has been in circulation here for some time, believed by a few, but doubted and made fun of by many. Last Sunday several gentlemen representing city dailies, who had arrived to 'do' the execution, visited the spot and found it an actual fact."

Uses of the Telephone.

The telephone has been turned to a useful purpose in certain English mines, being used as a means of communication between the top and the bottom of deep shafts. Hitherto the difficulties of maintaining proper communications with the workers in mines have been very great, and some lives have been lost for want of a quick signal. The telephone has been abundantly tested in this connection, and it answers every purpose.

A Model Life Insurance Co.

We have just been favored with copies of the official report of the Insurance Commissioners for New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, Illinois and Wisconsin, who were some time ago deputed to make a thorough examination of the affairs of the greatest Life Insurance Company of the Northwest, the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee. The examination made by them was undoubtedly one of the most exact and complete on record, for every one of the gentlemen named is practically conversant with every detail of the insurance business. The Commissioners say that "every facility was granted them for the full examination." The examination of the investments of the Company, the Commissioners say—"on loans and mortgages are nearly two-thirds of the assets, and develops the most vigilant care and faithfulness in determining the validity of titles, and the margin of security appears in every instance to have been largely in excess of that required by the insurance laws, being, in the aggregate, nearly four times greater than the amount loaned."

The Examining Commission further say: "We have caused a re-valuation of all the real estate on which the Company has placed its loans. This re-valuation has been made entirely independent of the Company or its managers, by competent and experienced appraisers appointed by the Commission in each of the seventeen States in which the loans are distributed."

ASSETS.		
Real estate, Company's office		$ 250,000.00
Real estate, special		490,623.00
Loans on bonds and mortgages		11,546,494.52
Premium notes		5,736,965.94
United States and other bonds owned (market value)		810,420.00
Interest accrued on bonds and mortgages	$279,177.93	
Interest due and unpaid on bonds and mortgages	222,511.05	
Interest due and accrued on premium notes	141,500.92	
		643,189.90
Bills receivable		17,813.94
Deferred premiums	214,945.56	
New "	29,977.66	
Renewal "	214,865.66	
		459,789.88
Cash in office	2,759.00	
Cash in bank	627,208.65	
		629,967.65
Ledger accounts	$ 2,552.99	
Agents' debits	29,936.41	
		32,489.30
Deduct Company's debits	8,271.21	
Deduct remittances account	9,792.45	
		18,063.66
		14,425.64
Furniture and fixtures	8,235.99	
Accrued rents	537.49	
		8,863.48
Total assets		$18,408,523.96
LIABILITIES.		
Death claims adjusted and unpaid		$ 188,347.96
Matured endowments		14,800.00
Accrued commissions		861.36
Premiums paid in advance		13,531.99
Reserve on policies entitled to paid-up insurance		7,448.00
Reserve, Actuaries' 4 per cent		15,296,249.00
Total liabilities		$15,521,238.33
Surplus as regards policy-holders		2,887,285.62

In conclusion, the Commissioners say: "A careful examination of the Company's books and accounts, covering a period of six or seven years, has shown that only reasonable salaries are paid to its officers and employes, and that no officer receives, directly or indirectly, any compensation whatever, contingent on the business done, or by way of commission on surplus, or in any other manner than fixed salary, established annually by the Board of Trustees. It is due to the Company to state that its books and accounts in every department of its business show a degree of accuracy not easily surpassed. The system of accountability and accuracy throughout finds unqualified approval."

Unworthy of the Honor.

A Kentucky Judge, Sands by name, would look upon the rosy, and was not always in condition to open court. One morning three weeks ago he entered the court-room, and, instead of mounting the bench, said to the persons assembled: "Gentlemen, I appear before you to say I am a victim to a vice which has disgraced me before you and my country. As I entered this court-room, I heard some one say, 'There goes pretty timber to make a Criminal Judge of.' I feel that remark as steel through my heart, for it is just. I am unworthy of the high honor and trust you have conferred upon one so young; and I return to you the office I have lost, being unworthy of it. Pardon me, friends and countrymen, but you shall bear this no longer. My judicial integrity and official acts are blameless. Thank God, I am no longer Criminal Judge of Lewis county!" There is stuff of the right kind in this fellow. He will be a Judge, and an upright one, yet.

THE latest Prussian census shows a population of 25,742,404. Of this number 16,636,990 are Protestants, 8,625,840 are Roman Catholic, and 339,790 Jewish.

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Disease is in a great many—perhaps the majority—of instances the underlying cause of mental depression. It will almost invariably be found, for instance, that hypochondriacs are dyspeptic, bilious subjects, and all persons who have had any experience of such cases are aware that sufferers from diseases of the kidneys and bladder are especially subject to fits of despondency. The sure way to overcome depression is to try a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a cheering cordial which is peculiarly antagonistic to the "blues," as well as to the causes which produce them. This popular and efficacious corrective of a disordered condition of the system remedies the most obstinate cases of indigestion, biliousness and constipation, overcomes disorders of the urinary organs, purifies and enriches the blood, and restores vigor to the body as well as elasticity to the mind.

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BEEVES	$7 25	@12 00
HOGS	5 50	@6 25
COTTON	11¼	@11¾
FLOUR—Superfine	5 00	@5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 33	@1 35
CORN—Western Mixed	58	@60
OATS—Mixed	22	@26½
RYE—Western	71	@72
PORK—New Mess	14 40	@14 50
LARD	9	@9¾
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 50	@6 00
Choice Natives	5 75	@5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@3 65
Butchers' Steers	3 25	@3 75
Medium to Fair	4 00	@4 50
HOGS—Live	4 60	@5 80
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@7 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 60	@5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 09	@1 10
No. 3 Spring	1 05	@1 06
CORN—No. 2	42	@43
OATS—No. 2	23	@24
RYE—No. 2	53	@54
BARLEY—No. 2	60	@61
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	28	@30
EGGS—Fresh	16	@17
PORK—Mess	14 75	@15 00
LARD	8½	@8¾
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 14½	@1 15½
No. 2	1 11	@1 12
CORN—No. 2	41	@42
OATS—No. 2	22	@23
RYE—No. 1	53	@54
BARLEY—No. 2	61	@63
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall	1 21	@1 22
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	41½	@43½
OATS—No. 2	24½	@25½
RYE	54	@55
PORK—Mess	14 50	@14 75
LARD	8¾	@9
HOGS	5 10	@5 50
CATTLE	2 50	@4 00
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red	1 20	@1 26
CORN	45	@46
OATS	26	@30
RYE	57	@58
PORK—Mess	14 50	@....
LARD	8¾	@9¼
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White Michigan	1 32	@1 33
No. 1 Red Winter	1 34	@1 35
CORN	47	@49
OATS—No. 2	25	@26
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice White	6 50	@6 75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 31	@1 32
No. 1 Amber	1 26½	@1 27½
CORN—No. 1	48	@49
OATS—Mixed	26	@27
BARLEY (per central)	1 10	@1 40
PORK—Mess	15 50	@15 75
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	5 50	@5 60
Fair	4 75	@5 25
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