& Stock Exchange Company, the main office of which is in Albany. The concern did a large business in the northern and northwestern sections of the State and in New England.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 3.—The assignment of the Central Market Company of this city is announced, with liabilities of $150,000 and assets of $200,000.

The company was organized two years ago with a capital stock of $200,000. It owned a large structure divided into individual stalls and cold storage warehouse. The failure is stated to be merely a suspension, due to the inability to command ready money.

MARINETTE, Mich., Sept. 3.—The East Shore Furniture Factory has passed into the hands of a receiver. Liabilities, $66,000; assets, $110,000. The concern employs 150 men and boys.

The United States and Germany.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Secretary Rusk today received official notice that the German government had raised the embargo on American pork. The agreement was signed at Cape Mayten days ago, but, at the request of the German government, the fact was withheld from the public press until official notice could be taken by the house government. The agreement notably provides for the admittance of our pork into Germany, but also affords to the United States the same advantage with reference to our farm products as that enjoyed by Russia.

Secretary Rusk is confident that he will soon be able to extend our market for corn by introducing it into Germany for use as an article of feed in place of rye, the crop of which in Germany is this year exceedingly short. To this end he has instructed his own agent, Colonel C. J. Murphy, now in Europe, to proceed at once to Berlin and lay the matter before the German government.

Valuable Horses Destroyed.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Sept. 3.—The sale barns of Dr. N. P. Valentine & Co., importers of horses, were burned this morning. Loss, $25,000, with insurance, $20,000. The horses burned include several valuable City hackney, recently imported.

Baseball.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Cincinnati, 5; Boston, 4. Baltimore—Pittsburg, 8; Philadelphia, 4. Washington—Louisville, game postponed.

CHICAGO.

Cleveland, 7; Brooklyn, 1. Rochester—Wheeling, Detroit—Indianapolis, game postponed.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, 11; New York, 2. Milwaukee—Boston, Detroit—Kansas City, game postponed.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION—EASTERN.

Boston, 4; Syracuse, 1.

EASTERN.

Baltimore, 4; Worcester, 1. Twelve innings.

WASHINGTON.

Washington—Louisville, game postponed, rain.

PHILADELPHIA.

Athletic, 4; St. Louis, 3.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

Omaha, 1; Denver, 3.

ROCK ISLAND.

Sioux City, 7; Kansas City, 4.

At Randolph.

A fire destroyed the stables and other buildings and about twelve tons of hay belonging to Alfred W. Nebeker on the morning of the 29th ult. The supposition is that someone went into the chicken house, which was attached to the stables, to steal the eggs, before daylight, and in a hurry to see his way, and so set the place on fire. The loss is about $250; no insurance.

Rich county ranchers and farmers are now harvesting one of the best crops of hay and grain ever seen in our valleys. J. R.

PROGRESS ALONG THE SEVIER.

The Great Kanab Irrigation Ditch—Canal Building—Growth and Development of Southern Utah.

Twenty-one years ago the present month the writer traveled from Kanab, Kane county, to Salt Lake City, and in the first two hundred miles of the distance passed over the site of the Great Basin down the Sevier valley as far as Gunnison, Sanpete county. In that entire space of country were found but a few hamlets at Marysvale, Piute county, inhabited by miners, and a few log cabins at Glenwood. Too old forts at Tangueitz, Circleville and Monroe, we found in the condition of solitude just as the people had been driven down out by the Indians years before, and as the Indians have expected, action against visiting deserted homes, everything was apparently undisturbed. Old family cradles, bureaus, tables and other unwieldy furniture, too bulky to move in the excitement of leaving for places of safety were scattered about.

Today all is changed. One continuous line of settlements have grown up and hundreds of miles of irrigating canal and ditches have been constructed. The whole area between the settlements is dotted over with prosperous and happy homes, surrounded by smiling fields of grain and harvests. The sharp incisive click of the mower and reaper, and the labor-saving harvester, are busy at work from early morn to dewy eve. The granaries are full to overflowing, and the hearts of the people are glowing with gratitude to the bounteous Giver of all good.

The contrast was so great that the writer could not pass it by without comment, and still the work of reclamation goes on. New ditches are being surveyed and constructed, and every available spot of ground is being taken up close to the summit of the great divide. Homes are being built, lands fenced and crops raised, where a few years ago it was thought impossible. Dry farming is also being largely adopted on and near the summit and hundreds of bushels of grain are now raised without water.

In Kane county, with the exception of the Kanab valley, the crops both of grain and fruits are very abundant and prolific. The people of Kanab are still working at their dam, and water is now over forty feet above the level of the creek, running through a rock split two hundred feet long and over twenty feet wide. It is blasted out of the solid ledge and is within six feet of the level of the ditch. Unless some very heavy flood should strike the work before its completion it bids fair to be an eminent success, and will save the operation of getting out water, in all the best years of the southern country. The cost to the people of Kanab in the past six years has been about fifty thousand dollars and will cost somewhere in the neighborhood of ten thousand more before the present work is completed. J. R.

[illegible] Assignment Denied.

A Man [illegible] Business.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Reports [illegible] are all right [illegible] and a special [illegible] from the other day [illegible] the morning city [illegible] for the 7 [illegible] poetry of bruised grass and a [illegible] odour hangeth that night, but be the presence of mind of certain members of the company, have been a very serious affair. As it was, no harm was done, beyond a few bruises and scratches, but there were some exhibitions of feminine peculiarities which were quite novel to me, and which made no little impression on me, as was so on a number of the members of the party.

Something happened to the steam apparatus, and a pipe got out of order. At once the steam came rushing into the saloon and toward the staterooms. Several of the ladies passed through the almost thinking cages to the rooms of the ladies. The first and second cases end all right, although they were just taking their beauty sleep, as it was half past 11 in the evening. The third stateroom was occupied by a rather quiet young woman, and when we rapped and pounded at the door, she seemed to think that we came on some errand of evil.

In spite of all our explanations and entreaties that she open the door, she only screamed, "Go away! Go away! Stomb it! Fire! and We will all be roasted to death!" And it seemed to have the best effect on her, and at last the best, angry and disturbed, put his shoulder against the door, forced the lock, rushed into the room, and, seizing a large cloak and blanket, carried the young woman, screaming and angry, to a place of safety.

"By this time the steam was something dreadful, our eyes and lungs were almost scalded. I had more than half a mind to suggest leaving the girl to take her chances with life, but she was a relative of the host and I didn't like to say such a thing. Besides, it wouldn't be nice, you know, to have the girl to be steam cooked in a stateroom. I finally concluded that she must be out of her senses and would be all right next day.

"But judge of my astonishment when, on meeting her the next morning, I spoke of the accident and expressed a hope that she had suffered no inconvenience, she deliberately turned her back to me and stood looking at a bit of lain a bear on a shelf. I had shown her some attention and really had admired her very much, but my admiration turned to absolute disgust at her conduct and I have seen her but once since.

"This she evidently was not prepared for, and is, I understand, deeply grieved, and feels sure that I do not know my duties to her. But really I cannot do it. It seems to me that a woman who can be so silly as that in such an emergency isn't safe to be trusted in the many perplexing and trying affairs of life. There is need of a great deal of practical good sense and presence in the complex details of domestic affairs, and it seems to me that every woman and girl should be taught something of the necessities of emergencies, and above all should have a little good common sense ingrained into her mind from her youth up."—New York Ledger.

Some French Fighters.

The history of France is full of great fighters, all the way up to Napoleon, the gentleman who traveled over Europe, owing it as he went, and leaving relatives and friends on successive thrones. If any one verifies the theory that Napoleon was not French, but really an Italian, remind him that the men who followed Napoleon and did the fighting were French anyhow.

Every American would have loved Duguesclin. Think what a Frenchman he was. He could beat anybody at any kind of fighting and kept at it all the time. When the Spaniards held him prisoner he walked away the time challenging and killing off young Spaniards. Spain let him go pretty soon. How can we help respecting the country that raised Duguesclin?

Or do you like quiet heroes, with nobody to cheer and no band playing? Then consider the case of the Chevalier d'Assas. With nobody near but half a hundred free with spears at his breast, he shouted warning to his sleeping comrades until the communication of spear heads in his throat made it necessary for him to stop.—Kansas City Times.

Emeralds at Value.

Emeralds of value have been numerously found in Alexander county, N. C. They are discovered in pockets in the rock and a company is regularly organized at Stony Point for working the mines there. Some beautiful beryls—the emerald is a variety of beryl—have been secured in the neighborhood of Hadlum, Conn., and the largest beryls in the world are obtained at Grafton and Acworth, N. H. From the former locality a crystal over six feet long was quarried, and another weighing two and a half tons. These specimens are of a pale green color. Such specimens rarely have transparent spots so large as to allow the cutting of even a small gem.—Washington Star.

A Paper Hotel.

There seems to be practically no limitation to the use to which paper can be applied. To the long list of articles intended for personal use, and in the smaller detailed construction in rolling stock, such as wheels, axles, etc., there has been added some common applications of paper to the needs of everyday life by the buildings of a hotel constructed of this material.

This novel residence, which is situated in Hamburg, has been made entirely of paper boards, which, it is said, are of the hardness of wood, and possess no advantage over the latter material in that they are fireproof, fireproofing and being adjusted by compounds with certain chemical solutions.—New York Telegram.

Elevator.

[illegible] where [illegible] greater [illegible] than [illegible] the [illegible] mental principles of hydraulics were discovered some time, and some of the early machines have never been entirely disposed of or laid aside.

The Egyptian dashpot is a form of water elevator that has been in use from time immemorial, not only in Egypt, but almost all over the world. A device fully as simple as this, for all we see, is a gutter, which was made both single and double. It consists of a trough placed in one end above the level of the water, the free end being alternately dipped in the water and raised, so as to cause it to discharge into a close lading away from the machine.

The problem water elevator is a reversed application of the principle of gutter. A number of gutters arranged in two sets are secured to opposite sides of a complete frame, each series of gutters being arranged on a rising line, and the two series of gutters are oppositely arranged with respect to each other so that while one end of the lower gutter dips in the water, the lower gutter of the other series discharges into the next gutter above, and a flexible solution the water while the device is moving in the opposite direction. In this manner the water is elevated step by step at each oscillation, until it is finally discharged into the slide which carried it away for use. Each of the gutters, except the first of each series is provided with a valve, which retains the water as it moves forward and upward.—Exchange.

Paraffin Oil Lamps the Most Safe.

At the meeting of scientists at Leeds, England, one of the papers read was on internal gases in fires and lamps, in which the writer stated that the only burner in which he found perfect combustion was that of a paraffin oil lamp where the flame was not turned on full, for when it is turned on full the burned gas is liberated to the extent of twelve parts of carbon and three of hydrogen for every one thousand parts of carbon in the oil completely burned.

The next nearest approach to complete combustion he found to be in an argand gas burner, that is, when the gas was not allowed to burn full, six carbon and one-quarter of a part of hydrogen was left unburned per one thousand parts of carbon burned completely—but when the gas was turned on full one-tenth part of carbon and two and a half parts of hydrogen escaped unburned per one thousand parts of carbon completely burned.

Next in point of producing perfect combustion was the fire ordinary flat flamed burner, burning in the open air, when twelve parts of carbon and one of hydrogen escaped unburned per one thousand parts of completely burned carbon; in a fish tail gas with three tunnelers flat flamed burners.

Again, sixty-seven of carbon and twelve of hydrogen escaped unburned in a stove where eight flamed burners played on fancy iron work in front. But all the conditions were best met in the lamp first named.—New York Sun.

A Gift Girl in the Country.

Most children like the grass and leaves, but this child loved them with an extra, quivering delight that was pathetic. Bertha seldom joined the children in their play, but as soon as her meals and her sleeping time were over was out to these herself at full length on the grass, face downward and with arms wide stretched, as if to gather it all to her bosom. And as she lay there she would talk to each separate grass blade and stroke the faces of the tender upon the bodies on the ground by. One morning she came sinking down with the first pink streaks in the east.

"Why don't you sleep, Bertha?" asked the house mother as the child came down the stairs.

"The leaves talked and I couldn't," she answered, going with eager eyes at the open door.

And yet Bertha will probably never know that her brother poet, Sidney Lanier, wrote years ago:

In my sleep I was fain of their fellowship,
Fain of their speech. The grass and the leaves
The wise grass, leaves would not let me sleep
In my sleep.

—Harper's Bazar.

The Vineyards of California.

The vineyards of California date back 200 years to the time when the Roman Catholic missionaries engaged in the industry, but the real practical business of grape growing took hold of nothing for one day dates back about thirty-five years. In this state they have suffered to the extent of thousands of acres from the phylloxera, the same as they have in France and Italy, but in California this enemy has been overcome by grafting. They plant the roots of our native stock and then graft upon the roots the finer types of foreign grapes of all kinds, and by that method they escape damage from the phylloxera.—New York Epoch.

Growth in Dark Cellars.

That it is not really light, but may be some power usually associated with light, which gives the mahogany to appear, is demonstrated by growth in cellars or dark places. In the total absence of light growth is still spread. Recently in England there have been made some curious observations on growth in coal mines. Potatoes in the earth often spread and grow as if they were buried trees planted. Some of these pots, used as pots in English mines, a thousand feet below the surface, have sprouted, yet, though in total darkness, the vines have been grown up as perfectly to an upright position as if in full sunlight in the open ground.—Thomas Medina in Philadelphia Ledger.

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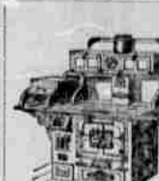

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1 Lot of Ladies' Sarah Nettah Waists, in black cardinal and navy blue, at $4.35, worth $7.50.
Ladies' $5.00 Flannel Bathing Suits for $3.50
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