TARIFF FOR THE FARMERS.

JOINT DEBATE AT THE STEUBEN COUNTY FAIR.

MR. DENSLOW FOR PROTECTION AND MR. WILBUR FOR FREE TRADE—POINTS OF THE ARGUMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Bath, N. Y., Oct. 1.—The second day of the thirty-eighth annual Steuben County Fair opened under the most auspicious circumstances. It was an ideal autumn day. The entries are larger than on any previous year. The attendance was also large. Van Buren Denslow, of New-York, the representative of protection, and Mark D. Wilbur, of Brooklyn, the advocate of "tariff reform," appeared on the grounds promptly at 11 a. m. to discuss the tariff question. They had an intelligent audience of about 1,000 people. Each speaker was allotted one hour in which to present his views, and then fifteen minutes in which to sum up. Mr. Wilbur was the first speaker, and in part said:

I would say in beginning that I am no Free-Trader, and that the Democrats are not a free trade party. They are willing to have protection where it protects, but not to the exclusion of foreign products that can be manufactured as cheap here as in Europe. They don't believe in putting a Chinese wall around this country that will interfere with our enjoyment, prosperity and commercial interests. This tariff shuts us out of the markets of the world and opens them to the free trade countries.

The speaker then taking as his text that "the tariff is a tax," followed that line of argument for some time, and in closing said of the McKinley bill: "The passage of the McKinley bill has been obstructed for months by an intelligent, brave and determined band of legislators, but finally passed by men elected by the financial aid of the manufacturers, in whose interest it is."

Mr. Denslow, the champion of protection, in answer to the previous speaker's free trade argument, said:

The McKinley bill is the most intelligent and far reaching bill for protection of American industries ever enacted by any Congress. Still it was opposed and obstructed by brave gentlemen from the South—for all gentlemen from the South are intelligent and brave—and likewise their compatriots in the North. The Tariff Reformers, nee Free Traders, claim that the consumers pay a tax on nearly all they buy on account of the tariff, yet 95 per cent of all the duties are paid by the manufacturers, according to a pamphlet issued by the Tariff Reform Club some time since from the pen of that avowed Free Trader, Thomas G. Shearman. And still Mr. Wilbur argues that the consumers pay the tax. Isn't this a fallacy? The theorists who are agitating this question of free trade have no ground upon which to stand. Their arguments are made up by misstating and perverting facts. They have a peculiar delusion regarding wages. In that protection does not increase wages, claiming that those who receive larger wages under protection are obliged to do more work proportionately than under a low tariff. The contrary of this is true. Wages have always been lower and prices less under a low tariff or virtual free trade than under protection, and I defy my opponent to controvert this statement.

While both speakers were enthusiastically applauded, the prevailing sentiment seemed to be largely in favor of protection to American industries and the application of the provisions contained in the McKinley bill.

"PROTECTION'S OPTION ON FREE TRADE."

Chicago, Oct. 1.—Ex-Postmaster-General Clarkson arrived in this city to-day. In an interview he said, speaking of the tariff, that he was pleased with it as a whole, and he thought the country would indorse it, "though, like a new boot," he added, "it will doubtless pinch in a few places at first." He did not favor the sugar and tin-plate schedules as passed. He continued: "Reciprocity! There is no doubt it is very popular. No one seems able to give an exact definition of it, and doubtless to its mysteriousness, as to all mystery, much of the popular interest is due. For myself, I look upon reciprocity as protection's option on free trade. That is as near as I can come to it; and that, it seems to me, is about right."

"Do you think Mr. Blaine will be an aggressive candidate for the Presidency in 1892?"

"I do not. The man does not live who would refuse the Presidential nomination, and were Mr. Blaine to be tendered it he would accept. But he will not fight for it. Mr. Blaine I look upon as the greatest force in the world to-day. The blending together of the countries into one harmonious commercial whole he desired to see; and if, through the operation of his ideas, reciprocity and the principles adopted by the Pan-American Congress, such a blending should come to pass, his name would be made more imperishable than his occupancy of the Presidential chair could make it."

DISCORDANT ULSTER DEMOCRATS.

Kingston, N. Y., Oct. 1 (Special).—There were lively times at the Democratic County Convention here to-day, which, but for the timely intervention of Senator Linson, might have developed into an open fight. The battle was on the temporary organization. The issue was on a proposed new deal in the selection of the County Central Committee. Mr. Linson, as permanent chairman, guided the delegates through their deliberations. In a short speech he said the approaching election was unimportant, except as marking the first white stone in the history of ballot reform, by which the Democratic party would be protected from the great tide of Republican corruption at the polls. Nicholas E. Broadhead was nominated for County Treasurer and the minor candidates named. The Central Committee was increased to consist of a member from each town and ward.

Jacob Rice, the present Democratic Assemblyman from the IId Ulster District, was renominated to that office yesterday. The district is Republican on a fair vote, and its redemption is proposed this fall. Mr. Rice's plurality in 1889 was only five, when, as last year, factional differences secured to him many Republican votes. The Republican plurality on the State ticket last fall in this district was 246.

ELECTING A STATE TICKET IN GEORGIA.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 1.—An election was held throughout Georgia to-day for Governor, State House officers, the General Assembly and two amendments to the State Constitution. W. J. Northen, president of the State Agricultural Society, was elected Governor without opposition, as were R. U. Hardeman, Treasurer; W. A. Wright, Controller-General; R. T. Nesbitt, Commissioner of Agriculture, and Phil. Cook, Secretary of State. All these are nominees of the State Democratic Convention. One of the amendments to the Constitution which was voted on authorizes the Legislature to pension indigent widows of Confederate veterans disabled or killed in the service, provided such widows have remained unmarried. The other amendment changes the method of reading bills in the Legislature by requiring that the second reading shall be by caption only. As it now stands, all bills are required to be read in full three times in both Houses. The Alliance vote in both Houses of the Legislature will be more than two-thirds Alliance. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator to succeed Joseph E. Brown.

ELECTION INSPECTORS AND THE NEW CODE.

Albany, Oct. 1.—The Secretary of State is required by chapter 325 of the laws of 1890 to furnish a copy of the code of new election laws to inspectors of election before the first registry day, which is next Saturday. Owing to the failure of the officials having charge of the election machinery in the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Rochester, Binghamton, Elmira, Oswego and other places to inform the Secretary of State of the names and addresses of the inspectors of election in their respective localities, these inspectors have not been furnished with the new election code, and in consequence Deputy Secretary of State Benedict thinks many of them may enter upon their duties without having a full knowledge of the laws under which they will act.

IN C. R. BRECKINRIDGE'S DISTRICT.

Pine Bluff, Ark., Oct. 1 (Special).—The IId Congress District Convention was held in this city to-day. It was the intention of the delegates at first to put a Republican in the field against Clifton R. Breckinridge, but upon the advice of ex-Governor Powell Clayton, who addressed the convention, Isom P. Langley, the Union Labor candidate, was unanimously indorsed. The expression was above all that Breckinridge must be defeated and the cause of Congress in unseating him vindicated, no matter if his opponent was a straight Republican or not, as long as his candidacy made success doubly sure. Louis Altheimer and Dr. J. H. Hutchinson were prominently mentioned as Republican candidates, but cheerfully withdrew in support of Langley.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

Bath, N. Y., Oct. 1 (Special).—At the Democratic County Convention held at the court-house here this afternoon the following nominations were made: For Coroner, Edward Inglow, of Wayland; Justice of Sessions, Eugene Wade, of Addison; School Commissioner 1st District, Clark W. Holliday, of Pulteney.

REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR SHERIFF.

New-Haven, Conn., Oct. 1 (Special).—The Republicans of New-Haven County to-day nominated Colonel F. T. Lee, of this city, for Sheriff. He is one of the most popular young Republicans in the State.

BRICE TURNS A DEAF EAR.

Findlay, Ohio, Oct. 1 (Special).—The Democrats of this Congress district are in a state of mind over the apprehension that Senator-elect Brice will not aid D. D. Hare, the Democratic nominee for Congress, with means to prosecute his campaign against ex-Governor Foster, the Republican candidate. The ground for this fear is found in the intimate relations which have always existed between Brice and Foster. They have been friends and business associates for years. The Democrats have made frantic appeals to Brice for material aid, but as yet have heard nothing from him of an encouraging character. The Democratic candidate is a poor man, and must needs have money to hold his own voters in line. Unless Brice comes to the rescue, his 1,500 plurality will melt away.

SUING FREDERICK S. GIBBS.

TWO CHECKS, IT IS ALLEGED, WERE DRAWN BY THE ASSEMBLYMAN WHEN HE HAD NO DEPOSITS.

Frederick S. Gibbs is the defendant in the suit brought by Thomas M. Rowlette, in the City Court, yesterday, to recover the sum of $1,500, which is the amount of the checks alleged to have been given to Henry J. Cullen, of the law firm of Wingate & Cullen, in 1885. Mr. Rowlette alleges that he not only has been unable to collect certain moneys due him from Mr. Gibbs, but that unless decision is quickly rendered he fears that he never will be able to collect the amount for which he has brought suit. The suit is the outcome of some business transactions of the year 1885. Frederick S. Gibbs then gave to Henry J. Cullen, of the firm of Wingate & Cullen, so the plaintiff alleges, two checks, one for $1,000 and one for $500. These were made payable at the North River Bank. When Mr. Cullen presented the checks for payment he was informed that Gibbs had no money on deposit with which to meet them.

The checks were then turned over to the plaintiff who brought the present suit. He further promises to produce in court the original checks, which are the foundation of the present action, and to give arguments on the causes of the action. The action against Gibbs was begun on September 16 by the service of a summons and complaint against the defendant. On September 22 the plaintiff gave the defendant one day's time to serve his answer. The next day an extension of six days' more time was granted. The defendant then submitted a formal affidavit of merits, but did not outline his line of defence. Mr. Rowlette finally wearied of the dilatory tactics, and asked that the order granting a further extension of time should be vacated. This was argued yesterday, Mr. Rowlette expressing a fear that Mr. Gibbs might put his property out of his hands, therefore any further delay would injure his chances of recovering anything. Mr. Gibbs's counsel agreed that an answer would be made on Monday, upon which stipulation Mr. Rowlette withdrew his motion. The defence to the suit is said to be that the checks have already been paid.

THE REVOLT AGAINST "BOSS" PURROY.

HE WHISTLES TO KEEP UP HIS COURAGE—DISGUST WITH TAMMANY IN THE ANNEXED DISTRICT.

Fire Commissioner Purroy, the Tammany Hall leader in the Annexed District, betrayed considerable agitation yesterday in talking about the dissensions which have brought about the big revolt in his political bailiwick, although he strove hard to suppress his emotions. He sought to belittle the influence of the men who withdrew from his committee on Tuesday, hinting that they were actuated by petty disappointment in not being able to control the committee to suit themselves. "Boss" Purroy also fell back upon the old political dodge of alleging that Tammany Hall was really stronger in the XXIVth Assembly District without the seceders than with them.

After he had talked awhile the "boss" became braver and said that he was quite sure that the revolt of Louis J. Heintz, Matthew P. Breen, Peter E. Farley and the other solid men was a small affair after all, and he proceeded to "stake his reputation" that he would carry his district as usual in November. Mr. Purroy assured his auditors that he did not think of being a candidate himself for Street Commissioner, nor had he any candidate to press for the office. There seems to be little doubt that the Fire Commissioner's hold upon the voters of his district is growing weaker every day. Said a well posted citizen of the Annexed District yesterday: "Our people are tired of Purroy's mouth domination. It will take a change of less than 1,000 votes to defeat either Purroy or whomever he may put up. Twice as many men who have been voting the Tammany ticket are disgusted with him, and with Grant also. What has the Tammany Hall Board of Street Opening done for the Annexed District, except laugh at the requests and petitions of our citizens?"

THE ADVANTAGE WITH THE "COUNTIES."

The County Democracy won a partial victory yesterday in its effort to force the Police Commissioners to appoint half of the Democratic inspectors of election from the list of names furnished by the County Democracy organization. Judge Lawrence in the Supreme Court, decided that it was a proper case for the court to consider. He will hear further argument on Friday concerning the question of whether or not a mandamus should be issued compelling the Police Commissioners to do as the County Democracy wishes them to do.

MAYOR GOULD'S LETTER OF DECLINATION.

[illegible]

Medford, Oct. 1, 1890. J. HENRY GOULD.

DEMOCRATS NOMINATE A WOMAN.

Watertown, N. Y., Oct. 1.—[illegible] has been nominated by the Democrats [illegible] School Commissioner [illegible]

JUSTICE HAIGHT RENOMINATED.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Justice Albert Haight was to-day unanimously renominated for Justice of the Supreme Court by the Republican Convention of the VIIIth Judicial District.

MR. REED TO SPEAK IN NEW-HAVEN.

New-Haven, Oct. 1 (Special).—A telegram was received from Speaker Reed to-night stating that he would address New-Haven Republicans [illegible] October 5.

FUNERAL OF EDWARD F. REILLY.

The funeral of Edward F. Reilly, County Clerk of this county, who died on Sunday, took place yesterday forenoon at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. [illegible]

The services at the church began at 10:30. The Rev. Father Nicholas [illegible] celebrated the requiem mass. [illegible] The burial was in Calvary Cemetery.

AN ABSURD CHARGE PROMPTLY DENIED.

A report was published on Sunday which purported to be a charge of poor seamanship and drunkenness against Captain Edwin Thompson, of the ship Challenger, which was said to be made by a petty officer of the ship and a seaman. Days before this story had appeared, columns had been published from the same source, recording the brilliant seamanship of Captain Thompson in saving his ship from the September gale that did so much damage to shipping, and also in bringing her safely to port with a crew of four or five men, and praising his employers and his record. This later story was so obviously silly that no papers noticed it. But one of the owners of the Challenger has written to The Tribune characterizing the charges as absolutely false and absurd. He makes the pertinent point that drunkards do not make such quick passages as Captain Thompson is noted for, nor enjoy the confidence of such strict employers as Sewall & Co., of Bath, Me.

BRICK MANUFACTURERS WIN.

THE BOARD OF WALKING DELEGATES REMOVE THE BOYCOTT FROM THE VERPLANCK'S POINT YARDS.

The long struggle between the Brick Manufacturers' Association and the Board of Walking Delegates of the building trades, which began on June 14, when the walking delegates declared a boycott on all brick manufactured by Avery & Mackay, King & Lynch, O'Brien & Vaughey, and Silas Travers, members of the manufacturers' association at Verplanck's Point, ended yesterday in a complete victory for the manufacturers and a formal surrender by the Board of Walking Delegates, which at its meeting at No. 5½ East Thirteenth-st. yesterday officially declared the boycott at an end. At the meeting of the board James Rogers and E. Hoagland, of the Building Material Dealers' Exchange, said that, as the representatives of many dealers in building materials who were friendly to organized labor, they came to report that there was a great scarcity of "contract" and "sucker" brick in the city and that they would have to begin handling boycotted brick today. It was also reported that the firms of Candee & Smith and Canda & Kane had decided to begin the carting and handling of boycotted brick to-day. After Mr. Hoagland and Mr. Rogers had gone away the board went into executive session and declared the boycott off.

A Tribune reporter asked a manufacturer why they had ceased in their endeavors to have the walking delegates punished for conspiracy. He replied: "It is too near election time. The labor unions have an immense influence politically and a judge who would decide against them would sign his own dismissal from office. And suppose the walking delegates should have us indicted for conspiracy and summoned individually to appear for trial here in New York, it is more than likely that their wire pulling ways would pervert the courts of justice and bring us to grief. We have been advised to let the matter rest, both by our friends, who know more of the corrupt state of city politics than we do, and by officials and ward bosses, who do not want to be put in a position where the votes of the labor party will be antagonized, unless gross injustice is done to its enemies. It seems to us a shocking state of affairs, but the influence of Tammany Hall is not only felt in the courts of New-York, but in Westchester County, and we are told this vote-grabbing influence would tend to jeopardize our case even there."

WORK OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

AN EFFORT TO HAVE THE STREET-CARS CARRY PUPILS FOR TWO CENTS.

The regular meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday. At the executive session which followed William Jones was elected an Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools, to succeed J. H. Fanning, who died a few months ago. Mr. Jones formerly occupied the same place for thirty-three years. The reports of the Finance Committee were passed, recommending the appropriation of $1,492 for furniture for Grammar School No. 16, in the Twelfth Ward, $8,440 for wages of inspectors and draughtsmen employed in drawing and inspecting plans for the new school buildings, and $113,000 for the erection of a new building at Amsterdam-ave. and Sixty-eighth-st., and the trustees of Grammar School No. 25 were authorized to advertise for proposals for erecting an addition to that school. It was also decided to appropriate $26,887 on the improvement of Primary School No. 17, in East Seventy-seventh-st.

The resolution of Commissioner Lummis authorizing the president to ask the various street railroads in the city to carry school children for half price during two hours in the morning and two hours in the afternoon was adopted. Commissioner Lummis, in offering the resolution, said that several railroad presidents had said already that they would be glad to carry the children at lower rates. A communication was received from the twenty-eight female assistants in the grammar schools [illegible]

TRIAL TRIP OF THE STEAMER PLYMOUTH.

[illegible]

ELECTING THEIR DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

TO HAVE BETTER POSTAL FACILITIES UPTOWN.

[illegible]

TO OPEN THEIR NEW FACTORY.

[illegible]

OPENING A SCHOOL FOR DEACONESSES.

[illegible] in the Protestant Episcopal Church was held in the chapel of Grace Church yesterday. The Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington delivered the opening address. [illegible] Similar training schools are to be introduced soon in Philadelphia, Cleveland and Richmond. Sessions will be held in the chapel of Grace Church daily at 9 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court—General Term—Recess continued.

Supreme Court—Chambers—Before Lawrence, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m. Motion calendar called at 11 a. m.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Parts I and II—Adjourned until Monday, October 6.

Supreme Court—Circuit—Part I—No day calendar.

Supreme Court—Circuit—Parts II, III and IV—Adjourned until Monday, October 6.

Superior Court—General Term—Adjourned until Saturday, October 11, at 10:30 a. m.

Superior Court—Special Term—Before Dugro, J.—Motions.

Superior Court—Equity Term—Adjourned until Monday, October 6.

Superior Court—Trial Term—Parts I, II and III—Adjourned until Monday, October 6.

Surrogate's Court—No probate calendar.

Common Pleas—General Term—Adjourned for the term.

Common Pleas—Special Term—Before Daly, J.—Motions.

Common Pleas—Equity Term—Adjourned until Monday, October 6.

Common Pleas—Trial Term—Parts I and II—Adjourned until Monday, October 6.

City Court—General Term—Before McAdam, C. J., Ehrlich and Van Wyck, JJ.—Appeals from orders, Nos. 5 and 9. Appeals from judgments, Nos. 1 and 21.

City Court—Trial Term—Parts I, II, III and IV—Adjourned until Monday, October 6.

Court of General Sessions—Part I—Before Smyth, R., and Assistant District-Attorney Jerome—Nos. 1 to 12, inclusive.

Court of General Sessions—Part II—Adjourned for the term.

Court of General Sessions—Part III—Before Fitzgerald, J., and Assistant District-Attorney Bedford—No. 1.

NEW FASHIONS FROM ABROAD.

The buyers for Messrs. Stern Brothers, of Twenty-third-st., have just returned from abroad and have brought with them many beautiful novelties in silks, dress goods, millinery, costumes and upholstery goods. In the costumes department one may see a handsome dinner dress of pale blue satin with court train. The skirt is a beautiful design, a scroll pattern in silver and violet, intermingled with bouquets of white roses and violets. The bodice has caps of lace upon it.

Another dress is a princess ball gown of ivory satin, the bodice being trimmed with a beautiful design in amber and amethyst. There is a similar dress in the same style with a severe bodice, the trimming of which is in design somewhat like a surplice, and around the arm is a puff of orange velvet. There are also two handsome gowns, one a carriage-wrap of cafe-au-lait cloth trimmed with jet and having a high Elizabethan collar lined with ostrich plumes; the other a street dress of tanned cloth, the skirt of maroon velvet in Louis Quinze style, with a bodice effect of leather trimming studded with jewels.

The display in the millinery department is exceptionally fine. Hats and bonnets of every variety of the newest shapes and designs are here in great profusion. There is a "perfect love of a bonnet" of black velvet gold lattice work trimmed with a large gold butterfly and yellow roses. Decidedly, however, the most novel bonnets, or hats, which they really are, are those made of a turquoise blue velvet trimmed with mink fur, the head, claws and tail of the little animal included. The head is placed on the front of the hat and comes way down over the wearer's front hair. There is an attractive little muff, too, that matches the hat—only in this case the fur is that of two minks instead of one, and their two wise little heads face each other across an intervening space of puffed blue velvet.

It would take several yards of space to describe all the novel and beautiful things that are to be found at these stores.

There are handsome designs in passementeries, brocades, cloth embroidered robes, tinsel embroidered, camel-hair and embroidered robes, plaid robes embroidered with a gold figure and silk brocade. In the silk and satin goods department there are some exquisite designs in satin brocade with pompadour effects in all the leading shades and in striped and tinselled effects. There are also velvet brocades, velvet on silk and satin ground and brocades in black with small and large pompadour figures.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

FEATURES OF NEW-YORK DEALINGS.

Yesterday's wheat market was somewhat similar to that on Tuesday, in that prices acted in opposition to the news. The principal difference was that yesterday's decline was light, and failed to wipe out more than a small portion of the advance of the previous day. The rise in silver was an encouraging influence upon speculation for a time, cables were higher, and reports were circulated of engagements of 35,000 barrels of flour in the Northwest for shipment. The pressure of realization caused a decline in spite of the bullish factors. The speculation ran up to nearly 4,300,000 bushels. Deliveries on contract amounted to 320,000 bushels. December opened at $1.03 1-4, fell to $1.02 7-8, rallied above $1.04, and then closed at $1.02 7-8. May went from $1.08 1-2 to $1.08 1-4 to $1.09, and then went back to $1.08 1-4. The net losses [illegible]

Cash wheat was quiet, with a weak closing. Only one load was taken for export, and millers bought 40,000 bushels.

Corn was weaker, in sympathy with wheat, although business fell off. The deliveries on contract amounted to only 10,000 bushels, but part of them went to shippers. Excepting December, which ended up 1-8 cent, the options closed with losses of 3-8 to 5-8 cent. Cash corn was dull and weak, only 24,000 bushels being sold to exporters.

The contract deliveries on oats amounted to 20,000 bushels. Prices were heavy, but the decline in options was only 1-8 to 1-4 cent.

Lard was decidedly stronger. The options ended up [illegible] The bullish influences were light com[illegible] and sales of 500 tierces for export [illegible]

The closing prices were as follows:

Wheat, October, $1.01 1-4; November, $1.02 1-2; December [illegible]; May, $1.08 1-4.

[illegible] November, 55 1-2; December [illegible]

[illegible] November, 44 3-8; December [illegible]

[illegible] November, $6.54; December [illegible]

[illegible]

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO.

[illegible]

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Baltimore, Oct. 1.—Cotton steady; middling, 10¼c. Flour fairly active. Wheat—Southern firm; Fultz, 90c@$1; Longberry, 95c@$1; No. 2, 98c; steamer No. 2 red, 92c; Western inactive and firm; No. 2 winter red, spot and October, 96¾c; December, $1 00¾@$1 00¾. Corn—Southern firm; white, 57@59c; yellow, 56@57c. Western quiet; mixed spot, 55c; October, 54¾@54½c; year, 51¾c bid; May, 55¾c asked. Oats firm; ungraded Southern and Pennsylvania, 40@43½c; do Western, white, 42@43½c; do do mixed, 41@42c; graded No 2 white, 43c@43½c; do mixed, 42@42½c. Rye quiet. Hay steady. Provisions active. Butter active, scarce. Eggs very firm, scarce, 20@21c. Coffee quiet. Sugar steady. Copper firm. Whiskey firm; $1 19. Freights to Liverpool per steamer, inactive. Receipts—Flour, 5,931 bbls; wheat, 5,000 bush; corn, 37,000 bush; oats, 4,000 bush; rye, 2,000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 2,163 bbls; wheat, 19,000 bush; corn, 6,000 bush. Sales—Wheat, 128,000 bush; corn, 15,000 bush.

Buffalo, Oct. 1.—Wheat—No. 1 hard dull at $1 07½; 8,000 bush No. 1 Northern sold at $1 01¾ spot, no demand for c. i. f. Winter grades scarce. No. 2 red, $1 03½; $1 03; 5 cars No. 3 extra red sold at 98c, and 1 car No. 1 white at $1 02 on track. Corn opened quiet, but steady, closing in fair demand at ½c lower; No. 2 yellow, 53c; No. 3 do, 52½c; No. 2, 52¼c; No. 3, 51¾c in store. Oats quiet, but firm; No. 3 white, 42½c; No. 2 mixed, 41½c on track; No. 2 white, in store, 43½c. Barley easier; demand light; No. 1 Canada, 87@88c; No. 2, 84@85c; No. 3 extra, 80@82c; No. 3, 75@78c; No. 2 Western, 74@75c. Rye nominal. Flour quiet and steady. Millfeed steady. Canal freights quiet; wheat, 3¾c; corn, 3½c; rye, 3¾c, and oats, 2½c to New-York; wheat, 8¾c, and oats, 3½c to Albany. Receipts—Flour, 43,000 bbls; wheat, 16,000 bush; corn, 199,000 bush; barley, 16,100 bush. Shipments—By canal: Wheat, 112,000 bush; corn, 80,000 bush; barley, 20,000 bush. By rail: Flour, 41,000 bbls; wheat, 26,000 bush; corn, 99,000 bush.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT, NO. 2.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
October	96¾	97¾	96¼	96¾
December	$1 00	$1 00¾	99¼	99¾
May	1 05	1 05½	1 04¼	1 04½

CORN, NO. 2.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
October	48¾	48¾	47¾	47¾
December	48½	48½	48	48
May	50¾	51	50¾	50½

OATS, NO. 2.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
October	38¼	38½	38¼	38¼
December	38¾	38¾	38½	38½
May	41¼	41¾	41¼	41¾

MESS PORK, PER BBL.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
October	$9 55	$9 65	$9 55	$9 57½
January	11 75	11 85	11 72½	11 72½
May	12 37½	12 45	12 32½	12 32½

LARD, PER 100 LBS.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
October	6 15	6 25	6 15	6 22½
January	6 50	6 55	6 50	6 55
May	6 92½	6 92½	6 92½	6 92½

SHORT RIBS, PER 100 LBS.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
October	5 20	5 25	5 20	5 25
January	5 75	5 77½	5 72½	5 72½
May	6 15	6 15	6 10	6 12½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull and unchanged; No. 2 spring wheat, 96@96½c; No. 3 spring wheat, 89@92c; No. 2 red, 96¾c; No. 2 corn, 47¾c; No. 2 oats, 38¼@38⅜c; No. 2 rye, 59@59½c; No. 2 barley, 73c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1 48; prime timothy seed, $1 26@$1 27; mess pork, per bbl, $9 62½; lard, per 100 lbs, $6 20; short ribs sides, loose, $5 22½; dry salted shoulders, boxed, $5 67½@$5 75; short clear sides, boxed, $5 70@$5 75; whiskey, distillers' finished goods, per gal, $1 13; No. 2 white oats, 39½@40c; No. 3 do, 38@38½c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	[illegible]	28,000
Wheat, bush	72,000	48,000
Corn, bush	350,000	376,000
Oats, bush	204,000	172,000
Rye, bush	6,000	2,000
Barley, bush	152,000	52,000

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was steady and unchanged. Eggs, 17a18c.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1.—Flour market for all descriptions continued dull; prices ruled in buyers' favor. Winters were in large supply and offerings of spring flour moderate, were fully equal to requirements. Rye flour firm at $3 75 for choice Pennsylvania. Buckwheat flour steady at $1 90@$2 for fresh ground old grain. Wheat—Option market advanced [illegible] the West, but there was little or no disposition to trade on speculative account and export business was [illegible]. Millers were holding off. [illegible] November, 98[illegible]; December, $1 00[illegible] [illegible] market ruled firm, but demand was confined to a few [illegible] to meet current requirements of local consumption. [illegible] No. 2 mixed, October, 55[illegible]; November, 55[illegible]; December, 54; January, 53[illegible]. Oats—Offerings were light and prices of futures were [illegible] but advance restricted business. No. 3 white, 44½c; No. 2 white, 44½c; No. 1 white, 45c; ungraded clipped, 46½c. Futures were firm but quiet. No. 2 white, October, 44½c; November, 44½@45c; December, 45@45¼c; January, 45½@46c. Provisions steady with fair jobbing demand. Smoked beef, 11a12c; hams, S. P. cured in tcs, 9½a10c. Eggs scarce, firm; Pennsylvania firsts, 22c. Cheese unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls; wheat, 1,400 bush; corn, 9,400 bush; oats, 5,400 bush. Shipments—Wheat, 2,100 bush; corn, 27,700 bush; oats, 10,200 bush.

St. Louis, Oct. 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Cash higher; No. 2 red, 97½@97¾c. Options opened better but declined later, then recovered but weakened again, and closed ⅜c below yesterday; October closed at 96c; December, $1 00¾; May, $1 05¾@$1 05⅞. Corn opened a fraction off, declined another, and closed ¼@⅜c under yesterday; No. 2 cash, 47½@48c; October, 47½c bid; December, 47¾c bid; May, 48¾c bid. Oats dull and weak; No. 2 cash, 37½c bid; October, 39c asked; May closing 41½c. Rye easier at 60c. Barley easy and slow; sample lots of Iowa sold at 60c. Hay steady; prairie, $9@11; timothy, $10@15. Bran firm, 67@68c. Flax firm, $1 48. Lead still scarce, wanted, at $5 25. Butter and eggs unchanged. Cornmeal steady, $2 30. Whiskey quiet, $1 13. Bagging steady, 6¾c. Iron cotton ties steady. Provisions quiet. Pork in job lots, $10 to 25. Lard, $6. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders, $5 75; longs, $5 [illegible]; ribs, $5 [illegible]; clear, $5 [illegible]. Bacon, shoulders, $6 25; longs, $6 [illegible]; ribs, $6 [illegible]; clear, $6 [illegible]. Sugar-cured hams, $10 50@$12 50. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls; wheat, 14,000 bush; corn, 26,000 bush; oats, 22,000 bush [illegible]. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls; wheat, 2,000 bush; corn, 9,000 bush; oats, 6,000 bush; rye, 3,000 bush; barley, 1,000 bush.

COTTON MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible]

EUROPEAN PRODUCE MARKETS.

[illegible] Western spot and October firm at 31s 6d. November and December firm at 31s 6d. Wheat and flour—Holders offer moderately. Corn, spot and futures—Holders offer moderately; mixed Western, November, steady at 4s 4¾d; December steady at 4s 5¼d. Hops at London—Pacific Coast—Holders are not offering.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 1.—BEEVES—Receipts, 173 carloads or 2,870 head—70 carloads at Weehawken for export alive; 52 carloads at Hoboken consigned direct to East Side slaughterers; 17 carloads at 60th-st. for Eastman's Company, and 32 carloads at Jersey City to be sold. Notwithstanding the light supply there was but little life to the trade, and while good cattle ruled firm under the influence of a moderate export demand, common and medium steers and all kinds of rough butchers' stock were barely steady. Colorado steers sold at $3 40@$3 50; poorest to best native steers at $3 40@$4 85; bulls and cows at $2@$2 60, and a few State oxen at $3.

Exporters purchased 80 steers, mainly at $4 65@$4 77½.

The Marsello was taken today with 420 cattle, the Majestic sails with 2,000 quarters of beef, and the City of Chester with 2,300 quarters; the Trinidad carries 25 cattle and 27 sheep to Bermuda.

Private cable advices quote refrigerated beef lower at 3¾d, or scant 7½c per lb, and American steers dull at 10d a 11c, estimated dressed weight.

Sales—Sherman & Culver: 16 Chicago Steers, 1502 lb average, at $5 12½ per 100 lb; 17 do, 1533 lb, at $4 95; 14 do, 1285 lb, at $4 70; 14 do, 1266 lb, at $4 40; 19 do, 1252 lb, at $4 15; 21 Ohio do, 1431 lb, at $4 77½; 4 do, 1367 lb, at $4 77½; 7 do, 1523 lb, at $4 85; 14 do, 1575 lb, at $4 30; 19 Indiana do, 1265 lb, at $4 40; 18 do, 1104 lb, at $4 10; 1 do, 1000 lb, at $4; 16 Ohio do, 1356 lb, at $4 65; 2 do, 1080 lb, at $4 65; 15 do, 1375 lb, at $4 50; 17 do, 1193 lb, at $4 50; 20 do, 1212 lb, at $4; 19 do, 1251 lb, at $4; 2 do, 1300 lb, at $3 85; 1 Bull, 1440 lb, at $2 60.

S. Sanders: 32 Colorado Steers, 1058 lb, at $3 40; 30 do, 1107 lb, at $3 40; 100 do, 1145 lb, at $3 50; 9 Chicago Natives (poor), 1228 lb, at $3 40; 4 do, 1177 lb, at $3 20; 3 do, 1126 lb, at $3; 4 State Oxen, 1355 lb, at $3; 1 Bull, 1010 lb, at $2 12½.

Newton & Gillett: 18 Kentucky Steers, 1324 lb, at $4 05; 18 do, 1329 lb, at $3 95; 21 do, 1063 lb, at $3 60.

J. Schamberg: 12 Chicago Steers, 1174 lb, at $4 30; 18 Ohio do, 1147 lb, at $4; 2 do, 1250 lb, at $4 30.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, 80 head, mainly consigned direct. A carload were due on the Harlem train, which as usual was behind time. Feeling steady and quotations are $20@$45 per head for common to good cows.

CALVES—Receipts, 901 head and several carloads were expected to arrive later in the day. The market was just about steady with Grassers selling at 2¾@2⅞c (few selected at 3c). Westerns at 3¼@3¾, and common to prime Veals at 5@7½c.

Sales—D. Harrington: 8 grassers, 206 lb average, at $2 25 per 100 lb; 42 do, 225 lb, at $2 35; 4 do, 210 lb, at $2 50; 26 do, 237 lb, at $2 65; 19 do, 206 lb, at $2 75; 62 Western Calves, 258 lb, at $3 25; 5 do, 350 lb, at $3 50; 14 do, 176 lb, at $3 75; 7 do, 181 lb, at $4 25; 5 Veals, 112 lb, at $6; 7 do, 145 lb, at $7; 3 do, 140 lb, at $7 50.

Hume & Mullen: 27 grassers, 206 lb, at $2 35; 9 do, 221 lb, at $2 50; 7 do, 214 lb, at $2 75; 11 fed Calves, 311 lb, at $3; 10 Veals, 200 lb, at $6; 9 do, 112 lb, at $6 50; 11 do, 176 lb, at $7; 38 do, 151 lb, at $7 50.

Hallenbeck & Hollis: 4 grassers, 237 lb, at $2 55; 30 do, 324 lb, at $2 75; 11 do, 208 lb, at $3; 7 fed Calves, 213 lb, at $4 50; 7 Veals, 173 lb, at $6; 16 do, 170 lb, at $7; 4 do, 142 lb, at $7 25; 4 do, 155 lb, at $7 50.

Dillenback & Dewey: 60 grassers, 211 lb, at $2 37½; 5 do, 252 lb, at $3; 4 fed do, at $3 50.

Judd & Buckingham: 8 fed Calves, 276 lb, at 3¾c; 2 do, 245 lb, at 7[illegible]; 4 do, 232 lb, at 4c; 3 Veals, 209 lb, at 5c; 2 do, 120 lb, at 6c; 3 do, 153 lb, at 7c; 16 do, 156 lb, at 7½c.

J. N. Pollock & Sons: 10 Veals, 154 lb, at $7 50; 17 do, 132 lb, at $7 50; 1 do, 180 lb, at $5 50; 1 Fed Calf, 300 lb, at $3.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 13 carloads or 8,162 head—20 carloads at Jersey City, 17 carloads at 60th-st., and 6 carloads at Hoboken. Fourteen carloads were consigned direct. Including the 12 carloads held over yesterday there were over 40 carloads for the market. The reports from the dead market were rather discouraging, and trade was extremely slow at the lower yards; while at Jersey City there was a fair demand and most of the stock was sold. Sheep were well sustained in price, selling at $4@$5 25 for poor to prime, and small selected lots at $5 37½@$5 50. Lambs were lower and ranged from $5 to $6 for common to prime, with 2 carloads [illegible]

Sales—D. Harrington: 56 State Sheep, 80 lb average, at $4 75 per 100 lb; 11 do, 79 lb, at $5; 5 do, 156 lb, at $5 50; 56 State Lambs, 57 lb, at $5; 37 do, 60 lb, at $6; 11 do, 75 lb, at $6 50; 37 do, 60 lb, at $6 50; 76 do, 71 lb, at $6 42½; 5 do, 71 lb, at $6 62½; 209 do, 79 lb, at $6 65; 24 do, 77 lb, at $6 75; 157 do, 70 lb, at $7.

Hume & Mullen: 28 State Sheep, 65 lb, at $4; 26 do, 80 lb, at $4 50; 112 State Lambs, 61½ lb, at $6 25; 54 do, 60 lb, at $6[illegible]; 41 do, 70 lb, at $6 62½; 15 do, 76 lb, at $7 12½; 105 Pennsylvania do, 68 lb, at $6 25.

Hallenbeck & Hollis: 11 State Sheep, 101 lb, at $3 50; 5 Northern Canada do, [illegible] lb, at $4 75; 11 do, 118 lb, at $5; 11 State Lambs, 41 lb, at $5; 101 do, 65 lb, at $6 75; 5 do, 96 lb, at $7; 224 Northern Canada do, 71½ lb, at $6 50.

Dillenback & Dewey: 187 Pennsylvania Lambs, 66½ lb, at $6 50; 20 Northern Canada do, 65 lb, at $5 50; 186 do, 77 lb, at $4 50; 80 State do, 67 lb, at $6 60; 23 do, 75 lb, at $6 75; 20 do, 72 lb, at $7 10.

Jeliffe, Wright & Co.: 74 State Lambs, 67 lb, at $6 62½; 4 State Sheep, 50 lb, at $4.

Judd & Buckingham: 122 State Lambs, 72 lb, at $6 50; 325 do, 69 lb, at $6 50; 20 State Sheep (culls), 67 lb, at $3 50; 2 do, 140 lb, at $4.

J. N. Pollock & Sons: 50 Territory Sheep (selected), 122 lb, at $5 50; 23 State do, 80 lb, at $5 37½; 216 Kentucky do, 77 lb, at $4 75; 164 do, 70 lb, at $4 37½; 72 do, 78 lb, at $4 75; 300 Canadian Lambs, 70½ lb, at $6 75; 41 Kentucky do, 80 lb, at $4 50; 375 Virginia do, 71 lb, at $6 25; 200 do, 70 lb, at $6 75.

J. F. Sadler & Co.: 238 Western Sheep, 91½ lb, at $4 25; 61 do, 96 lb, at $4 75; 124 do, 93 lb, at $4 60; 184 Pennsylvania Lambs, 60 lb, at $6; 131 do, 67½ lb, at $6 30.

M. Collins: 61 Indiana Sheep, 102 lb, at $5; 100 Indiana Lambs, 71 lb, at $6 25.

HOGS—Receipts, 51 carloads or 7,881 head—20 carloads at 40th-st. and 31 carloads at Jersey City. There were a large number of hogs on sale again to-day, but prices were fairly steady, with heavy to light States (pigs included) selling at the range of $4 10@$4 75 per 100 lb. Western pigs sold at $4 15@$4 35. The pens at 40th-st. were not cleared.

Sales—A. W. Lamb: 120 State Hogs, 237 lb average, at $4 45 per 100 lb; 62 do, 191 lb, at $4 45; 88 do, 158 lb, at $4 45; 72 do, 181 lb, at $4 50; 113 do, 181 lb, at $4 55; 170 do, 180 lb, at $4 55; 44 do, 212 lb, at $4 65; 41 Roughs, 176 lb, at $3 55; 15 do, 377 lb, at $3 45; 11 do, 210 lb, at $3 50.

Hume & Mullen: 5 State Hogs, 280 lb, at $4 30; 29 do, 291 lb, at $4 40; 85 do, 199 lb, at $4 50; 83 do, 114 lb, at $4 60; 79 do, 124 lb, at $4 65; 15 Roughs, 300 lb, at $3 50; 5 do, 241 lb, at $3 60.

Judd & Shea: 84 State Hogs, 225 lb, at $4 40; 30 do, 243 lb, at $4 40; 119 do, 117 lb, at $4 50; 37 do, 122 lb, at $4 60; 114 do, 181 lb, at $4 70; 9 Roughs, 245 lb, at $3 50.

I. Low & Co.: 211 Western Pigs, 107 lb, at $4 14; 220 do, 110 lb, at $4 30; 193 do, 115 lb, at $4 35.

Judd & Buckingham: 108 State Hogs, 211 lb, at $4 60; 52 do, 164 lb, at $4 75; 32 do, 181 lb, at $4 75; 16 Pigs, 102 lb, at $4 75; 2 Roughs, 230 lb, at $3 75; 2 do, 300 lb, at $3 75.

P. S. Kase: 50 State Hogs, 110 lb, at $4 40; 13 do, 105 lb, at $4 50; 77 do, 140 lb, at $4 50; 1 Rough, 290 lb, at $3 50; 3 do, 264 lb, at $3 40.

J. N. Pollock & Sons: 44 State Hogs, 168 lb, at $4 40; 2 Roughs, 380 lb, at $3 40.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible]

Domestic Situations Wanted.

Females.

HOUSEWORK.—By a reliable, middle-aged [illegible]

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Swedish girl [illegible]

KITCHENMAID.—[illegible] ANNIE [illegible]

LADY'S MAID.—By first class German [illegible] Call at Mrs. BIRCK'S, 119 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th aves.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young Swedish [illegible] EINANDER [illegible]

LADY'S MAID.—By a capable Protestant [illegible]

LADY'S MAID.—By a young French girl [illegible]

LADY'S MAID.—[illegible]

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class dress[illegible]

LAUNDRESS.—By Swedish girl as first-class [illegible]

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman; first-class [illegible]

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl [illegible] Call 1,434 [illegible]

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Protestant woman; understands all fine washing, ironing and fluting; willing and obliging; city or country; best of references. Apply 357 4th-ave. [illegible]

LAUNDRESS.—By North German Protestant; first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork; best city reference; no objection to country. Call Mrs. BIRCK, 119 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th aves.

LAUNDRESS.—By an industrious German woman in a good American family. Address J. W., 388 East 56th-st.

MAID or COMPANION.—By young lady, English; good dressmaker; cheerful and musical; excellent reference. Address G. T. FOSTER, 111 East 107th-st.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young Protestant; has best city references; city or country. Please call 419 6th-ave., near 12[illegible]

MAID or nurse to invalid; respectable young person; have best of references. MAID, care Mrs. Bacon, 350 6th-ave.

MIDDLE-AGED German woman, perfect French, German and English; [illegible] and neat, good experience, as housekeeper and [illegible] position where she can go home to sleep. Address STEADY, Box 21, Tribune Office.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By North German Protestant; fine seamstress and needlewoman; 2 years' best reference; to growing children; city or country. Call at Mrs. BIRCK'S, 119 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th aves.

NURSE.—Respectable young woman wants position as nurse; understands the care of children from birth; best references. N. S., 91 Park-st., Hackensack, N. J.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a German, Protestant; an American family, with children from 10 to 15 years; good reference. Address E. B., 401 [illegible]

NURSE.—Assistant companion to elderly or delicate invalid; good tender, [illegible] nurse competent; best city references. [illegible]

NURSE.—By an American girl as infant's nurse and assist at light chamberwork and sewing; references. Address 94 [illegible] no cards.

NURSE.—By English nurse to grown children; good, neat sewer; understands sewing machine; best city references. [illegible] 6th-ave., between 57th and 58th sts.

NURSE.—By a North of Ireland Protestant as nurse or growing children or care of invalid lady and do plain sewing. Can be seen at present employer's, [illegible] East 29th-st. Call Thursday from 11 to 3 o'clock.

NURSE or EDUCATED MAID.—Young Scotch girl, competent maid and seamstress; experienced with children; best references; city or country. With Mrs. TYLER, 388 6th-ave.

NURSE or LADY'S MAID, or any position of trust, by an experienced and trustworthy English Protestant; very capable in sickness; good references. S. T. S., Tribune Uptown Office, 1,238 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent man, age 44, with long experience in all diseases; best city references; terms moderate. 309 West 35th-st.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to find a situation for a Scotch Protestant woman as infant's nurse; she has been nearly 4 years in the family, and can be most highly recommended. Can be seen for 3 days at 229 Madison-ave.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent woman; sews well; willing and obliging; best city reference. 229 West 36th-st.

NURSE.—As infant's or child's nurse, by a reliable, competent woman; sews and mends nicely; willing and fond of children; excellent reference. Call at 47 J. 7th-ave., 3d floor.

PARLORMAID.—A lady wishes to secure a place for a parlormaid, whom she can recommend. To be seen at present employer's to-day between 11 and 12. 14 West 40th-st.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young German woman; city or country; best reference. Call at Mrs. LOWE'S, 231 3d-ave.

NURSE, &c.—A lady wants to find a place for a capable young girl to take care of children or do light housework. Address by letter only, Miss C. THOMPSON, 102 East 31st-st.

NURSE.—Scotch [illegible] 158 West 29th-st.

PARLORMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Swedish girl in private family; city reference; understands all kinds of sewing and the [illegible] 224 East 41st-st., basement door.

PROTESTANT woman and son would [illegible] Address [illegible] Station [illegible]

RESPECTABLE young woman wishes position with lady travelling abroad; speaks English and German; [illegible] good seamstress; experienced in household [illegible] moderate. Address for 3 days FLORIDA, Tribune Uptown Office, 1,238 Broadway.

RESPECTABLE woman would like family washing at home or go out. Mrs. DONOVAN, 257 East 29th-st., top floor, back.

RESPECTABLE woman would like family washing at home or go out. Mrs. [illegible] 202 East 38th-st., top floor, front.

RELIABLE Swedish help obtained at MISS GILLESON'S, 10 East 14th-st., [illegible]

RESPECTABLE woman would like washing [illegible] Call or address [illegible] 217 East 28th-st., 3d floor.

RELIABLE help furnished for all capacities for city or country [illegible] PORTER'S AGENCY, 123 West 32d-st.

SITUATION WANTED by a [illegible] RICHARDSON'S Established Agency, 109 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable Protestant person; good dressmaker; children's clothes; also to go to [illegible] city or country. Address N. M., Tribune Uptown Office, 1,238 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to get a situation for a competent seamstress [illegible] at 157 E. 70th-st. (present employer's).

SEAMSTRESS or NURSE.—By a young [illegible] Address 417 W. 32d-st., 3 flights up.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a good reliable Protestant girl in a private family; good reference. 215 W. 15th-st., 1st floor, back.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a young woman with knowledge of dressmaking as seamstress, &c., and attendant to lady; best references. Address M. T., 441 West 33d-st.

WANTED.—A competent seamstress and chambermaid, French or German Protestant. Call between 11 and 1 at 48 West 52d-st.

WANTED.—A situation as chambermaid and waitress in small family. 882 Lexington-ave., Box 1.

WANTED.—Situation as companion (travelling or otherwise), by a young lady of good German family, who has taught English successfully for 5 years in the public schools of Cleveland; best of references given. Address MISS EMILIE ROEDER, 664 Cedar-ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

WOMAN wants to do washing, ironing, housecleaning by the day or week. 253 West 1st-st.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable widow; understands all kinds of cooking; best city references. K. S., Box 12, Tribune Uptown Office, 1,238 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a neat German; Protestant; best reference; assist with chamberwork; makes salads; private, or fine private boarding-house; no objection to the country. Call at Mrs. BIRCK'S, 119 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th aves.

WAITRESS.—Experienced first-class waitress; makes all salads and is strictly neat and competent; can take butler's place; best reference. With Mrs. TYLER, 388 6th-ave.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman; can take a butler's place; sober, honest, willing and obliging; city or country. Apply early, 257 4th-ave.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By tidy young girl; willing and obliging; good references. Apply or address 73 West 11th-st.

WAITRESS and PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By a young, neat, tidy, competent German girl; best of city reference. Call 1,017 6th-ave., between 57th and 58th sts.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class, neat, tidy young woman; makes all salads, understands the care of silver and the china; city reference. Call 1,017 6th-ave., between 57th and 58th sts.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a Protestant young girl as waitress and chambermaid; best city reference; washing preferred. Call from 10 till 4, 917 6th-ave.; janitor's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable Protestant girl from the North of Ireland, as waitress in private family; city reference. Call or address LIZZIE GALLAGHER, 224 East 70th-st.; no cards.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young American woman, in private family; good home preferred to high wages; excellent reference; no cards. [illegible] West 10th-st.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman; gentlemen's or family washing and ironing to take home. Mrs. CALLAHAN, 229 West 32d-st., room 5.

WASHING.—By a colored woman; 75c per dozen, or by the week; city references. 330 7th-ave., 2d floor, back. H. EUWELL.

WASHING and IRONING, or go out by the day housecleaning. 165 West 71st-st.

WASHING.—By a young woman; gentlemen's and family washing and ironing; to do at home. Mrs. ROCHETTE, 364 West 51st-st.

WASH and IRON, &c.—A thorough good washer and ironer would like steady employment by the day, or would housecleaning. Call or address MAGGIE, 980 3d-ave.

WASHING.—By a respectable colored woman, ladies', gentlemen's or family washing. Call or address Mrs. BRINN, 223 West 29th-st., 3 flights, back.

YOUNG lady, competent teacher of English, French and music, desires position as daily governess, morning hours; highest city references. MUSIC TEACHER, 200 West 100th-st.

YOUNG German woman wishes family washing and ironing. Mrs. WINTER, 226 East 104th-st.

(Continued on Ninth Page.)