

One Vicksburg Herald

Tuesday Morning, July 10.

The Columbus Democrat thinks the Lowndes county delegation is divided between Stone and Humphreys.

The Cincinnati Enquirer wants Packard and Chamberlain to attend the Ohio Republican Convention. It thinks they would make things lively.

They have had another Hoosier horror. An old man seventy years of age was barbarously murdered for his money. The horribleness up there are suggesting Lynch law.

Montgomery County endorsed Gen. Walthall for Governor. Gen. Walthall does not want to be Governor, and has distinctly said so, and we can't see why the county endorsed him. Walthall, of course, would not refuse if the nomination is forced on him, but what is the sense in forcing a man to accept the nomination at a great personal sacrifice? But it is possible the leaders in Montgomery endorsed Walthall to prevent the people endorsing either Stone or Humphreys.

Disbanded. The Radical party of Mississippi has formally disbanded. The Executive Committee met in Jackson, Saturday, and without taking any action for re-organization or for putting a ticket in the field this year, adjourned sine die. Sic transit gloria mundi, which means that the Radicals of Mississippi will steal no more until the Democratic party makes some great blunder. In the meantime, those of the party who can, will live by the patronage of the Federal Government. Let us hope that they will be deprived of this also before many months are passed.

Fitzhugh Outcome at East. It will be remembered that Fitzhugh wrote back to Texas that he was a "bigger" man than old Grant, and stopped over generally about his position of Door-keeper of the House. He is, no doubt, a very big fool, but a "bigger" one has been discovered, as the following proves. Mr. Jesse Root Grant writes from London to a friend in this country:

"Of course you have seen in the papers the gratifying manner father has been received in England. It is a rather nice thing to read about, but when you have to go every evening to a dinner at some Duke's or Earl's and every afternoon at some Lord's, it gets to be what you might call a bore. When one travels he wants to see the country and study the manners and habits of the middle classes, and not the fashionable, which is the same all the world over. It is rather amusing the way I am treated here. They consider me a prince, and at all the dinner parties I sit ahead of the noblemen, and the waiters say, 'Will his Excellency have some fish?' etc., and once I started to speak to some other fellow near me, who did not hear me, and the waiter gave him a punch, interrupting him in some conversation and told him that 'his Excellency' was speaking. I have had to make several speeches at different banquets, and have had, generally a miserable time."

Texas who Wore the Gray at Vicksburg.

In the Galveston Citizen, of the 3d, we find the following, which will be of local interest to many of our readers who shared the dangers and privations of the famous siege:

To-morrow will be a memorable occasion in the life of many Texans, and especially so to a number of citizens of Galveston. Southern soldiers, half-starved and badly equipped, after combing, repulsing and holding at bay over four-fold their number of Federal troops for six weeks, laid down their arms on the historic hills of Vicksburg. The writer hereof was there, as were also many others in our midst, to whom the 4th of July will ever be a reminder of one of the most humiliating events in their lives. The gallantry and heroism that characterized the defenders of the "Hill City" eclipsed almost the valor of the Spartans. Think for a moment of twenty-two thousand starving, ragged Southerners holding at bay for six weeks the ablest military Generals in the United States, with nearly one hundred and sixty thousand troops at their back; such a circumstance is almost incredible, but is nevertheless true.

Let us have a fair Primary Election so that poor white trash, as well as rich intriguers, will have a fair show.

A Primary Election

It is of importance for the Democratic party of this city to decide on the least objectionable plan for selecting candidates. If there was but one office to be filled, the Convention or the Primary Election, either, would do, though even then, the preference should be for a Primary Election. But in this election, we are called upon to choose one Senator, four Representatives, Sheriff, Treasurer, Assessor, Coroner and Ranger, and five Supervisors. While it is possible for a Convention to represent the people for the most important office on the list, it is absolutely impossible for it to represent them for all the other offices. The majority in a ward or in a district would control the selection of delegates to a Convention for the office that excited the greatest interest, and such a majority would probably misrepresent the people as to all the other offices. This difficulty, it is plain, is happily obviated by allowing every one to vote for his choice for all the different offices. For example, by the primary system, the voter can go to the election and vote for his choice for Senator, for Representatives, for Sheriff, for Treasurer, and so on, but by the Convention plan the voter can only vote for a list of delegates, and they may totally misrepresent him as to all the offices, except the one considered most important.

There is less chance for fraud in a Primary; in fact a Primary can be made an almost perfectly fair test. The Commercial's idea that some of the Judges might be bought up is too thin. In a Primary, all the candidates will be represented in the Judges and Clerks, and in addition to this, the friends of the candidates would be on the watch, and bribery would be utterly impracticable. We rather expect the Commercial is advocating a Convention because the Primary cannot be corrupted, when it is properly conducted. At any rate, we can't see that the Commercial has anything to do with the question, for it does not claim to belong to the Democratic party. It is, so it claims an independent journal. The claim, that the Convention's publicity prevents fraud, is the veriest nonsense. The vote is by ballot in a Convention as often as by other way, and there is absolutely no way to prevent corruption and swapping, or the use of money. If the Commercial is in favor of the rich candidates, it is taking the right course; as for the Herald, we want all Democratic candidates, no matter if some of them are poor, to have a fair chance.

The argument that the Primary is the most troublesome and expensive, is not worthy of notice. It is not true to start with, and if it was, trouble and expense are not to be weighed against fair play.

It is folly also to talk about the county not getting fair play. It is the duty of the new Executive Committee to see that the county does get fair play, and that body will without doubt perfect a plan by which two of the Representatives to the Legislature will be chosen from the county, and by which every white vote in the county will count for as much as a white vote in the city. By this plan the city and county will be as one, and that is the proper way to regard this election, and we are astonished to see the Commercial drawing a line between city and county interests.

The Commercial asks "what is going to be done with the negro?" If we are any judge of the Democratic party of this county, it doesn't propose to do anything at all with the negro. It is not our business to ram politics down the negro, and the only thing we can do with him is to encourage him to let politics alone. We have gotten along several years without any political association with the negro, and it is best for us to continue a course that is proved to be good.

Let us have a fair Primary Election so that poor white trash, as well as rich intriguers, will have a fair show.

Sewing Machines.

VICKSBURG, July 9, 1877. EDITOR HERALD: I am surprised to see in your columns under the heading "The Family Pet," the statement that "there has never been any combination among sewing machine manufacturers to fix the price of sewing machines for the public," and that "good standard machines are built cheaper for cash than they have been for the past year."

This is not true. It is perfectly well known that the late remarkable reduction in the prices of sewing machines is due to the fact that the great combination have at last been effected in their attempt to obtain from Congress a renewal of their patent rights. The consequence is that they immediately reduced the price of their Wheeler and Wilson sewing machines from \$80 to \$40, as advertised in the New Orleans Christian Advocate, and their Singer Machines from \$75 to \$35 as your own advertising columns about a month ago will show. The fear of competi-

tion has brought this great reduction, and the price will be still further reduced; for it costs only \$11 to make a sewing machine, and not more than \$15 to complete the most finely finished of them all. It is a rather curious commentary on our patent right system to know that during the continuance of the sewing machine patents, an American citizen could have bought any of the American patent sewing Machines in Europe and brought it home, paying the cost of freight both ways and the profit to the European dealer besides, for less money than the same machine could have been bought for here. And now these sewing machine monopolists are trying to humbug the people into the belief that machines are as low as they will ever be, and may in fact advance again in price if the price of material should advance. But the day is not distant when they will be manufactured in hundreds of workshops throughout this land, and these same machines will suffer still further reduction, for they have always been sold at five times the cost of manufacture, extorting from the pockets of our people millions of money; to enrich the patentees, and to be used in bribing Congressmen to grant them renewals of their patents. Yours, etc., PHOENIX.

A Desperate Indian Fight.

MINERS REPULSING A BAND OF SIXTY INDIANS IN THE BIG HORN COUNTRY—ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN BRAVES KILLED.

Black Hills Campaign, June 25th. One of the most sanguinary fights with Indians, so far as the number of white men engaged in it is concerned, that we have any record of, took place on Friday last, near the South Fork of the Little Missouri. The facts, as we gleaned them from one of the participants who reached Gayville last evening, and is now stopping with his former partner, are as follows: About two weeks ago a party of ninety-eight men and two ladies, made up of parties from Deadwood, Gayville and other adjoining camps herabouts, started for the Big Horn country with riding and pack animals. One week ago yesterday (Friday), in the afternoon, when nearing the brakes of the South Fork of the Little Missouri, they discovered a large band of Indians dismounted, they having their ponies of a couple of miles from where they were seen. The miners, anticipating an attack, immediately took their shotguns, each man throwing up a breastwork from which he could fight to better advantage. At 5 p.m. the Indians in large numbers commenced the attack by several feints upon the miners, reserving their main charge until about 5 p.m. Friday. By this time the miners were thoroughly organized, each one unpacked his animal. The Indians charged on the miners on foot, at one time approaching within two hundred yards of the entrenched miners. The latter poured round after round of murderous fire into the Indians from behind their breast-work. For a time the fight was extremely hot, the Indians displaying more than their usual daring and discretion, but the well-directed and effective fire from the well-armed miners was incessant and death-dealing for several hours, when the Indians withdrew.

After the fight it was discovered that fourteen of the miners were killed, all of them, with one exception, being shot in the head. Eighteen of the miners' animals were killed or wounded sufficiently to render them useless. One hundred and sixteen Indian bodies lay on the battle-field as trophies of the unerring marksmanship of the miners. Ten Indian horses that were off from the large herd, and closer to the miners, were picked off by the long range rifles of the miners. The only portion of the miners' bodies that were exposed were their heads, as they fired from behind their temporary earth breastworks. On Saturday morning after a redistribution of the packs of the animals killed, the party proceeded on their journey. As they are desirous of keeping the affair quiet, so as not to discourage the several large parties now organizing here for the Big Horn country, the fight has been kept from the public. Our informant was three days making the return trip to Gayville.

This fight will have the effect of demonstrating to the Indians that while they may with impunity and without much fear attack the immigrants and United States troops, they miss their calculation when they attack a party of old prospectors and frontiersmen. It is our candid opinion that the parties here who are now about starting for the Big Horn country can pursue their journey unmolested, as the Indians are quick to discover the difference between attacking a lot of men who have had experience in that kind of warfare and those who know nothing about their tactics and are liable to become demoralized.

Austria About to Gobble Bosnia.

LONDON, July 9.—The Times, commenting on recent reports of movements of Austrian troops, says the Austrians can scarcely delay much longer the inevitable occupation of Bosnia. Every one believes the Turks would withdraw from the province rather than drive the Court of Vienna into the position of an open foe.

A Truthful and Just Claim.

It is claimed, and rightly too, that DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is not only a good baking powder but that it is a very superior one, taking the front rank over all others. It has attained the height of perfection in the kitchen economy.

Stanley and the Whig Hen.

STANLEY AND THE WHIG HEN.—Stanley Matthews is a man who never despairs. He paid twenty-seven cents the other day for an old blind hen, and has set her on the Cardiff grant, and swears that he will keep her there until she hatches out the old Whig party if it takes a thousand years and kills the hen.—[Burlington Hawkeye.]

THE COTTON CROP.

Report of the New Orleans Exchange.—Condition of the Crop in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—Louisiana.—This report is compiled from 20 answers received from 27 parishes, average date June 25th—all reporting the weather during the month as good and much more favorable to plant than in the same time last year. Since the last report there has been no increase or decrease in the quantity of land planted in cotton; stands are represented as good; the plant is generally forming and blooming well; its present condition is much better than last year. In some sections of Rapides and St. Landry parishes, caterpillars have put in an appearance, but no damage is reported.

Mississippi.—We have reports from 12 counties, dated from June 25th to July 5th. The character of the weather has been generally more favorable than last year. There has been no material change in the acreage; stands are very generally reported as good. Plants are forming well, with but few blooms yet. The general condition is good, though plants are from 8 to 10 days backward, compared with last year.

Arkansas.—Our report is made up from 8 replies from 27 counties. The weather has been less favorable than the same time last year, and much complaint is made of too much rain causing a slight decrease of say one per cent. in acreage as last reported; stands are, however, represented as good, but the present condition does not compare favorably with last year, the plant being small, backward by ten days, and the fields grassy.

Report of the Norfolk Exchange.

NORFOLK, July 9.—The Cotton Exchange reports 45 replies from 10 counties in North Carolina and Virginia, with average date June 25th, received. Five report weather more favorable than last year, 4 about the same, 3 less favorable; 2 report increase in lands planted, 1 about same, 25 decrease 10 to 20 per cent. 10 say stands are good and forming, very well, but few blooms, 2 not very good, not forming well, and no blooms. The condition of the crop is reported as good, but about ten days to two weeks backward last year, 25 not so good and about two weeks later. Damage done by the wind and grass is very general.

Report of the Savannah Exchange.

SAVANNAH, July 9.—Georgia.—97 replies from 20 counties; weather here generally favorable, since report of last month, dry spell in May succeeded by abundant rains; stands good, plant forming well, but not blooming to any great extent, being universally reported two weeks later than last year. The condition of the crop good, though backward, well cultivated and promising; some few complaints of insects, but not serious. The condition of the crop is reported as good, but about ten days to two weeks backward last year, 25 not so good and about two weeks later. Damage done by the wind and grass is very general.

Florida.—24 replies from 12 counties; weather here generally dry but favorable; stands somewhat irregular; plant about two weeks later, but general condition promising, though with some spots of caterpillars, but not yet so serious as last year.

THE SITUATION.

Positions and Movements of the Armies of the Danube and Asia—Slow Progress of the Russians—Turkish Advantages—Scarcity of Provisions.

LONDON, July 9.—Concerning the situation on the Danube, we have no information from any quarter except denials of the first hasty reports of the rapid advance of the Russians. Turnova is not in their hands, nor likely to be immediately, as they have probably mean to hold the line of the Danube from Turnova to the very favorably situated for a strong defense. It stands on the precipitous banks of the Yautra. The houses, in many cases, are built on the sides of hills which are surrounded by a ditch. The Castle of the ancient Polgar-Kloster, which is held by all arms, and is thus the summit of the river on which stands Turnova, the earthworks have been strengthened, and which certainly will not be given up without a struggle.

The following are the positions of the respective forces in Asia as nearly as can be ascertained. The Russian force, which after advancing to Balkan, has now crossed the line of the Danube and is marching on Bagdad, which is still invested by irregulars from Bagd. It will probably be able to defeat these, save Bagdad, and re-establish communication with Erivan. A detached column of the centre, under Gen. Heymann, after being defeated at Zewin with serious loss, has taken back to the neighborhood of Kars, but the siege of Kars has not been raised, and the latest Turkish bulletins do not give the impression that Mukhtar Pasha feels himself strong enough to undertake its relief. The latest advice represent that he has advanced to within fifteen miles of the Russian investing lines. There has been no definite movement on the capture by the Turks of the Russian position on Sambo and Khatran heights. Both Russian and Turkish reinforcements are said to be hastening forward. The question of provisioning the armies is said to be growing serious for both sides.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated July 6th, says the Russians fell back in an orderly manner from Uch Klissa to Upek, followed by the Turkish light. There were frequent cavalry skirmishes. A regular engagement took place on Monday at daybreak, which lasted until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The only fact known concerning it is that the Russians maintained their position at Upek. The Russians have recommenced the siege and are continuing the bombardment of Kars. Derwish Pasha telegraphs from Batoum that a regiment of Russian cavalry, supported by infantry, attacked Samon Wednesday, and was defeated with the loss of 900 men.

MEXICAN FILLIBUSTERS.

Schemes of a Lobby at Washington Looking to Annexation of the Northern States of Mexico—No Prospect of Success.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—A large lobby composed of fillibusters, borders of border depredation claims, moving speculators, and adventurers generally, from all parts of the Union, is still at work here and availing to manufacture sentiment in favor of an annexation scheme, and to commit the Government to some warlike policy, which shall demand of Mexico indemnity for the past and security for the future. They make no perceptible progress, but continue their efforts in the hope that some conflict may occur between Trevino and Ord near Rio Grande, and that war may be thus precipitated between the United States and the Government, in which case the fillibusters, joining with Lerio might have a chance to obtain and hold possession of the Northern States with a view to ultimate annexation to this country. This scheme, however, has slight

prospects of success, as it is based on the highly probable assumption that the Diaz Government will court its own overthrow. Well-informed observers consider it more likely that Diaz will take good care to promote his chances for his reelection by the United States, by causing Trevino to cooperate with Ord in depressing contraband, and to keep out of the way should Ord deem it necessary to cross the Rio Grande.

The Oregon Indians—Ten Soldiers Killed—Precarious Situation of Troops.

PORTLAND, OREGON, July 8.—The following is a dispatch from Lewis and Clark Walla Walla today: A courier sent from Col. Perry's route for Gen. Howard, with a pack train and escort of 20 men, says that it was attacked on the 2d, and ten soldiers and two citizens were killed. Captain Whipple, in command at Cottonwood, came to the rescue and repulsed the Indians. The Indians are reported to be on the route to Cottonwood, and it is reported to be a signal to the Indians north and east, and will stir them up to the offensive. Parties just from the Spokane country report that all settlers except a few men between Spokane lower and the Colville lands have been driven thence and fled to Walla Walla. The Indians have destroyed some fields and gardens.

Ex-Marshal Pitkin Interviewed.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—A reporter interviewed Ex-Marshal Pitkin, of Louisiana, and furnishes the following: Pitkin—Well, neither Packard nor myself is bent on any deep seated revenge, but as far as we can afford the Republican party legitimate redress we won't hesitate to do it.

Reporter—Is it true you two gentlemen have brought about the indictment against members of the Returning Board? Pitkin—It is an atrocious falsehood. We have nothing whatever to do with it. The grand jury is composed of Democrats, and the Judge (Whittaker) is a violent Democrat. I am satisfied that the whole movement was instigated from New York in the Tilden interest. Moreover, I am led to believe that the original return of the election is due to promulgated in favor of Tilden and Nichols.

Orangemen's Parade at Montreal—Threatened Bloodshed.

MONTRÉAL, July 9.—A Montreal dispatch to the Journal says there is every prospect of an exciting time there Thursday, when the Orangemen have their customary annual parade. Orangemen are to come down from Canada West in large numbers, to take place in the procession which the Montreal Orangemen have decided on having at all hazards. Nightly drills are going on, and have been for weeks past in different parts of the city, and it is said that the police are doing their utmost to prevent a riot. It is said that the Orangemen are to have a meeting at 10 o'clock, and that the police are to be on hand to see that the parade is conducted in an orderly manner.

Turkish Successes.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 9.—Small Pasha telegraphs, under date of Erzeroum, July 6th, that the Black division, after a desperate engagement, pursued a Russian force and compelled it to quit the Ottoman territory near Mousanaguedek, which place was occupied by the Turks. He has summoned the Russians in the citadel at Bayazid to capitulate on honorable terms, and an incident they will comply.

Cause of the Russian Retreat in Asia.

LONDON, July 9.—A Russian dispatch from St. Petersburg, according to reports received here, the Russian retreat in Asia is not attributed to Caucasian rising, which virtually is suppressed, but to the fact that the Russians were too weak to overcome the Turkish forces, whose strength had been under-estimated.

Pinned Right Down.

A grocer doing business on Michigan Grand avenue was asked to trust a colored man one day for a quart of strawberries. "Can't do it," said the grocer, "he replied, 'I'll pay for the money, more eight o'clock in the morning,' earnestly responded the colored man.

"Perhaps you might, but I don't believe it. If you have no money, how will you pay me?"

"Don't ask me boss—I'll have de cash soon. I'm just perspiring to death for de want of strawberries."

"Does de law we you?" asked the grocer.

"No, sah, but how do you expect to get any money?"

"Oh, dey will be all right."

"I guess not. You'll have to try some one else."

"Boss, you he pinned me right down to cold facts," said the customer. "I wants strawberries, an' dey hez got to come, an' derefore let me say dat I wasn't going out to-night to steal chickens an' sell 'em to git money."

"Ah! you wasn't?"

"No, sah, cause I dun need 'em in last night, an' dey hez to be a whole lot of 'em de evening. Dey'd sell fast, mister, an' I don't want to abuse my confidence."

The Utica N. Y. Herald warmly approves the President's order to officeholders, and says: "Plain people are weary of having Federal officeholders dictate the action of conventions, and protest against the habit of traveling the State to manufacture delegates and put up and put down nominations. The common right of citizenship does not include the receipt of salaries from the Public Treasury for promoting the ambition of individuals and overriding popular sentiment. When such salaries are paid, the obligation of service to the Government is established. And the country will sustain the President in requiring officeholders to earn their salaries by performing their official duties, and not in running and owning the machine."

GIVE THE OLD MAN A CHANCE.—It is said Professor Tice predicted the storms we have had lately, but didn't tell where they would strike. The Professor must draw a finer bead upon his sight of Sirius, and give us a chance to do a little dodging. It does a man no good to tell him a month in advance he is going to get shot without knowing which way the bullet is coming.—[Houston Age.]

A Benefactor of Babies.

M. D. Conway's Letter to Cincinnati Commercial.

A very interesting, and at the same time unobtrusive work, has been going on in London through the devotion of a truly "noble" lady—the Countess Ebersburg. Some years ago this Countess lost two children, and she then consecrated her life to the work of saving the lives of children. As she began to examine the subject, she met with the statement that in London two hundred thousand children die annually under the age of five, and of these three per centum die of preventable causes. She wrote to the Registrar-General to ask if this rate of infant mortality is really true, and received confirmation of it. Then she set herself to the task of going around visiting the poor and conversing with mothers. She found these poor mothers so hopelessly ignorant of the best primary laws of health, or if they knew them so entirely unable (from druggery and poverty) to practise them, that she the Countess gradually felt her way to some kind of practical method.

In the first place she instituted weekly Mothers Meetings, which might be attended by those who were able, at which she gave them instructions in economizing their poor means, and in the kinds of food most nourishing, and shewed from the best authorities the mothers' questions as to treating their own and their children's ailments. The Countess is highly educated and quite able to impart information. As an illustration of how minutely she studies the situation of these mothers, I may mention that she found that, in their desire to make their little means go as far as possible, they were pretty generally in the habit of buying a salt herring for breakfast, because it can be bought for a penny. But the herring makes the husband or son thirsty, and after it he goes and spends two-pence for beer. So she persuaded the mother that the herring is a delusive economy, and the instruction has been justified. The Countess next drew upon her own means and those of her friends to provide Malted Food Extract and similar things for alling children, and, by spending about \$1000 a year in this way, saved many lives.

The ill-spelt, tear-blotched letters of gratitude showered upon her by grateful mothers are preserved by her as proudly as any warrior preserves the medals that reward his successful slaughters. No cry of mother or child has ever been unheeded. Gradually she has extended her plans to include a children's retreat in the country for babies whose lives depend on a change of air, and a day nursery, where women may leave their children in good care while they are at work, is now arranged in districts amid the poorest parts of London, and she distributes some nine thousand pounds of baby food per annum. Instruction as to health is given in four different centres. A great many lectures, consisting simple sanitary instructions are also distributed. The crusade of the gentle Countess against Hered, though it has attracted no attention in royal circles here, seems to have been heard of elsewhere, and the Empress of Russia last year sent the Countess a donation for her work and a warm letter of sympathy. The Grand Duchess of Baden has this year done the same.

Autopsy, to the Presidency, alluding to the dull condition of the New York Stock Exchange and the generally stagnated state of business in that city, says: "It is different on the Cotton Exchange to-day, for there all is excitement, and a general getting of things in order for four days' suspension of business that will begin at 3 p.m. to-morrow. So long an intermission has rarely been known in the cotton trade of this city, and there is a pretty general disposition to have as few contracts out during the pause as possible; for who can tell the developments in other markets in these four days, and their possible bearing upon our own? As a rule, however, it is the bears who are the most uneasy, and it looks as if they would cover up pretty thoroughly before to-morrow's sun goes down. Augusta this forenoon made another jump to 12 1/2, a further rise of 10 points since Saturday's closing, and 40 points since the 25th ult. Some on the floor call this 'manipulation'—a spite against Liverpool because she won't advance, but the majority regard it as a solid advance, with 12 cents likely to be reached. The new crop months are slow to move in sympathy with the Summer months, and this fact is pointed at to prove that manipulation is at work."

The Chicago Commercial-Bulletin, January 30th, says: "An effort is being made by quite a number of packers and operators in provisions to induce the members of the Board of Trade to change the rule in reference to Summer-cured hog product—making 'regular' on contracts for future delivery. The proposition has been presented to the Directors of the Board of Trade, which will no doubt present a set of rules for the consideration of the members. Some important changes will probably be made, by which Summer-cured product will be placed on an equal footing with that of Winter manufacture. Some parties are in favor of the change taking effect on September 1st, while others are in favor of deferring it until the opening of the 'regular' packing season—November 1st. If the change is not made on September 1st, it will no doubt be made on November 1st."

PETTY FRAUDS AND SWINDLES.—Beware of baking powders which are put up short weights. A manufacturer who swindles, knowingly, in weight, will not hesitate to sell adulterated baking powder. DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER has a world-wide reputation for perfect purity and always being full weight. It bears every test for superior excellence.