SHE WANTED TO MOURN.

Why Mrs. Gensing Objected to T. Jefferson Jones' Banjo Solos.

"Deed an' we all hab ou' own troubles, Miss Jonsing, an', as I commence foh to tell you befoe, I done think I'se got a heap ob it," said a fat colored woman, with a yellow rose on her black crape bonnet, at the Union Depot. With another woman she was waiting for the church train to the east end.

"Wha' foh's de mattah wid you now, Miss Gensing?" sympathetically asked the other.

"Hit's all on 'count ob de good foh nuffin Jeff Jones what libs in de room nex' to me. I'se jes goin' to make a 'formashun gin him befoe de 'squah to-morrow."

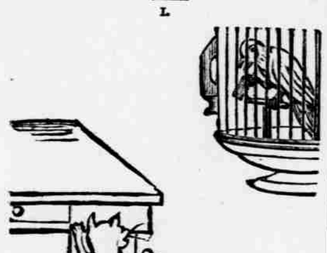
"Why, wha's Jeff been a-doin', Miss Gensing?"

"Don't! De big lazy tramp haint done nuffin foh fo' weeks, only play de banjo. From mornin' till night dat dratted ole banjo is agoin' punky-punk, punky-punk, pun, an' him a-pattin' his big foot till de plasterin' mos' draps off de walls."

"You'se diffrent from me, Miss Gensing. I joy yeahin' de banjo. Hit's sort a libely an' cheerful like."

A STORY FROM REAL LIFE.

I.



COVETOUSNESS.

"Dat's hit. Dat's de reason I'se kickin'. I'se a sort of moloncholy pusson my own self, an' I'se wah' in mo'nin yit foh my husban' dat's only bin in de grabe seven months. Jis as I gits to feelin' bad, and mon'in ober my ole man, dat ole banjo 'll start up, an' I feels mo' like dancin', an' I does like mo'nin. 'Sides dat, what'll folks tkink goin' 'long pas' Widdah Gensing's house to yeah dat banjo, and him a-singin': 'Wait Till de Crowd Goes by, Gentle Anny?'"—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

SWEET ANNE.

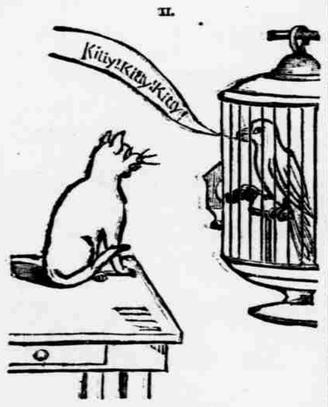
A jewel rare are you, dear Anne
But can you use a frying pan?
Or get a meal for a hungry man?
O, I will wed you if you can,
Sweet Anne!

Your dainty fingers wield a fan,
But can you wash a pot or pan?
Sweep, bake and brew? O, if they can
I am, in truth, the very man,
Sweet Anne!

You work in Kensington, fair Anne,
Play, sing and dance, but if you can
Well mend my pants, none other than
Myself can worship like this man,
Sweet Anne!

—*Life.*

II.



SOLICITATION.

A New Encyclopædia.

A story paper's answer to a correspondent: "If you are devotedly in love with the young man and he is devotedly in love with you we see no reason why you should not marry him. Grubs and black-heads can be removed from the face by the use of a watch-key. You ought to obey your mother in all things. Wash your face in rain-water. A young lady should not speak to a man to whom she has not been introduced. Take salts for blotches. If you desire to become a good conversationalist you should read entertaining books and pay close attention to clever talkers. The tress you send is light-brown. Moses led the children of Israel from Egypt. The fan flirtation was published in a recent number. In winter always warm your feet before going to bed."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

III.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

No Hope.

"I don't suppose my work will ever be done," growled Crimsonbeak over the buck and saw, as he stopped for a breathing spell.

"Not in this world, John," replied his practical wife.

"Nor in the next, either," came from the overworked man.

"How so?" asked she of his choice.

"Well, I heard the minister say only last Sunday that even the angels soar in the skies."

"But I don't expect that you'll ever saw hard enough to rise that high," was the dampener Mrs. Crimsonbeak threw over her husband's feelings.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

USES OF COCAINE.

A Rapidly Increasing Demand For It—What It Effects.

The use of cocaine as an anæsthetic and a therapeutic has been taken up rapidly by the medical profession and its application has been made in a remarkable variety of forms of disease. Dr. Knapp, Professor of Ophthalmology in the medical department of the University of the city of New York, in a recent work "On Cocaine and Its Use in Ophthalmic and General Surgery," says: "No modern remedy has been received by the profession with such general enthusiasm, none has become so rapidly popular, and scarcely any one has shown so extensive a field of useful application as cocaine." The author states his belief that its properties will be the subject of scientific researches and chemical observations all over the world for many years to come.

Dr. Koler's original paper on the subject was read before the Medical Society of Vienna in October, 1884, and was devoted principally to a consideration of the use of cocaine in anæsthetizing the eye. Two weeks before this paper was published the attention of oculists in this country was attracted to the subject through a communication sent to the *Medical Record* by a physician of this city who had heard the paper read. Cocaine was at once put into use in the treatment of various diseases of the eye. Experiments were rapidly made on the effect of cocaine as an anæsthetic on other membranes, in the ear, the mouth, the nose, the trachea and the larynx. It was learned that the tongue and the soft palate became numbed with its use either as a spray or when applied by a soft brush; the faculty of taste was temporarily destroyed by the drug, and also the sense of smell. The spraying of the larynx, in case of bronchitis, allayed irritation and gave relief. Cocaine was applied in probing the tear ducts, in removing tumors and ingrowing toe-nails, in earache, throat troubles, the removal of bullets and the removal of superfluous hairs from the upper lip of a female patient, in dental surgery, in excisions, neuralgia, hypodermic injections for pain and headache through treatment of the eyes.

All these uses were discovered and applied by American practitioners within two months, that is, up to December 24, 1884. The English physicians were "cool at first, but more appreciative afterward," says Dr. Knapp, and they "were waked up to the remarkable advantage of a new remedy fully six weeks later than their American brethren, whereas . . . they ought to have been two weeks before them." The general advantages of the use of the drug were found to be that its action was transient and it did away with reflex excitability in the patient. Its useful fields were found to be in ophthalmology, otology rhinology, laryngology and pharyngology, geniteurinary surgery, gynecology and general surgery.

A well-known physician of this city, who probably uses as much cocaine as any other practitioner here—$50 or $60 worth a month—considers it one of the most, if not the most, valuable drug as a local therapeutic agent. He has experimented largely in the upper air-passages. In the nasal passages the drug is applied on a small pledget of cotton saturated with the solution. A bent probe is employed in applying the pledget to the pharynx. The highest value of the drug seems to be in its use in the larynx, which is apt to close spasmodically as soon as touched.

The secret of the value of cocaine in its application to the mucous surfaces is that it penetrates the exterior coat of the membrane and produces rigid contraction of the muscular fibres, causing thereby a striking diminution of the calibre of the blood-vessels themselves.

One important disease which cocaine has been found to reach, in consequence of the property just stated, is hay-fever. The diseased condition of the mucuos membrane of the nose in a pronounced case of hay-feveris marked with a swelling of the veins and blood vessels generally. This is due to a lack of action of the nerves of the coats of the mucous membrane. Cocaine causes a contraction of the muscular coat, thereby expelling the blood, while the extreme dilatation does not return. In several mild cases of this kind, complete relief has been obtained from the use of the drug. Cases of bronchitis have been cured, the explanation lying in the action of the drug in "controlling the blood supply, diminishing the calibre of the blood vessels and thereby lessening the mucous secretions and cell-proliferation." A case of spasmodic asthma has been successfully treated.

The physician referred to above says that there is hardly a local agent so valuable or so sure in its action as cocaine. He has been unable to find that the action of the drug is more than local, and he has observed no reaction following its local use. There is no danger of a "cocaine habit" being formed, in his opinion.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

BILL NYE.

He Writes a Letter to Queen Victoria and Invites Her to Visit America.

To Queen Victoria Regina Dei Gracia and Acting Mother-in-law:

DEAR MADAM—Your most gracious Majesty will no doubt be surprised to her from me after my long silence. One reason that I have not written for some time is that I had hoped to see you ere this, and not because I had grown cold. I desire to congratulate you at this time upon your great success as a mother-in-law, and your very exemplary career socially. As a Queen you have given universal satisfaction, and your family have married well.

But I desired more especially to write you in relation to another matter. We are struggling here in America to establish an author's international copyright arrangement, whereby the authors of all civilized nations may be protected in their rights to the profits of their literary labor, and the movement so far has met with generous encouragement. As an author we desire your aid and indorsement. Could you assist us?

We are giving this season a series of authors' readings in New York to aid in prosecuting the work, and we would like to know whether we could not depend upon you to take a part in these readings, rendering selections from your late work.

I assure your most gracious Majesty that you would meet some of our best literary people while here, and no pains would be spared to make your visit a pleasant one, aside from the reading itself. We would advertise your appearance extensively and get out a first-class audience on the occasion of your debut here.

An effort would be made to provide passes for yourself, and reduced rates, I think, could be secured for yourself and suite at the hotels. Of course you could do as you thought best about bringing suite, however. Some of us travel with our suites and some do not. I generally leave my suite at home, myself.

You would not need to make any special change as to costume for the occasion. We try to make it informal so far as possible, and though some of us wear full dress we do not make that obligatory on those who take a part in the exercises. If you decide to wear your every-day reigning clothes it will not excite comment on the part of our literati. We do not judge an author or authoress by his or her clothes.

You will readily see that this will afford you an opportunity to appear before some of the best people of New York, and at the same time you will aid in a deserving enterprise.

It will also promote the sale of your book.

Perhaps you have all the royalty you want aside from what you may receive from the sale of your works, but every author feels a pardonable pride in getting his books in every household.

I would assure your most gracious Majesty that your reception here as an authoress will in no way suffer because you are an unnaturalized foreigner. Any alien who feels a fraternal interest in the international advancement of thought and the universal encouragement of the good, the true and the beautiful in literature, will be welcome on these shores.

This is a broad land, and we aim to be a broad and cosmopolitan people. Literature and free willing genius are not hemmed in by State or National lines. They sprout up and blossom under tropical skies no less than beneath the frigid aurora borealis of the frozen north. We hail true merit just as heartily and as uproariously on a throne as we would anywhere else. In fact, it is more deserving, if possible, for one who has never tried it little knows how difficult it is to sit on a hard throne all day and write well. We are to recognize struggling genius wherever it may crop out. It is no small matter for an almost unknown monarch to reign all day and then write an article for the press or a chapter for a serial story, only, perhaps, to have it returned by the publishers. All these things are drawbacks to a literary life, which we here in America know little of.

I hope your most gracious Majesty will decide to come, and that you will pardon this long letter. It will do you good to get out this way for a few weeks, and I earnestly hope that you will decide to lock up the house and come prepared to make quite a visit. We have some real good authors here now in America, and we are not ashamed to show them to any one. They are not only smart, but they are well-behaved and know how to appear in company. We generally read selections from our own works, and can have a brass band to play between the selections if thought best. For myself, I prefer to have a full brass band accompany me while I read. The audience approves this plan.

We have been having some very hot weather here for the past week, but it is now cooler. Farmers are getting in the crops in good shape, but wheat is still low in price, and cranberries are souring on the vines. All of our canned red raspberries worked last week, and we had to can them over again.

Hoping to hear from you by return mail or prepaid cablegram, I beg leave to remain your most gracious and indulgent Majesty's humble and obedient servant. BILL NYE.—*Boston Globe.*

HEAT.

Some Remarks About the Evaporating Process of the Human Economy.

It is certain death to a man to have his temperature rise about a dozen degrees above the normal standard. Let one who has endured a climate twenty or more degrees below zero, can equally endure one over a hundred degrees above. Indeed, some men work in an artificial heat one hundred and fifty degrees above, and some enter, from time to time, a drying oven more than twice as hot.

It is only when the air is dry that such a heat can be borne. A much lower moist heat would be speedily fatal. What keeps the temperature of the body down in air that so heats everything else is the evaporation which is constantly going on from the surface and the lungs. Evaporation is a cooling process. This matter of evaporation Providence has so nicely adjusted that the temperature of the body in health remains nearly the same whatever the outward temperature.

But should evaporation be checked when the outward temperature is high, dangerous results would follow. Among these results are heat apoplexy, or sunstroke. It is greatly checked when the atmosphere is so charged with moisture that it can take up little moisture from the body. This is the atmospheric condition known as "muggy," when the most copious perspiration seems to have little or no power to cool. So, too, there is danger, if the power to perspire is lost, or greatly lessened. Any feverish condition may induce this, and so may the lack of fluid in the system. Persons who work under a high temperature should drink freely.

The long-continued heat of summer reduces the digestive power, and hence, since few equally lessen the amount of their food, causes more or less disturbance of the stomach and bowels. Most cases of cholera infantum are due to this simple fact. Teething in summer is dangerous from its tendency to feverishness, which checks perspiration. During a heated term everything should be done to keep the child cool; the least possible clothing, a frequent sponging of the body and cooling drinks. A sudden change from a hot to a cool temperature exposes one to internal congestions. Woolen clothing must be put on again.

Heat and moisture favor the development of noxious germs. The only safety is in cleanliness—clean cellars, clean kitchens, clean sleeping-rooms, clean drinking water, and just as much of clean air as possible.—*Youth's Companion.*

—It is said that Riverside Park was a favorite daily drive of Washington, and that a historic party, including General and Mrs. Washington and Thomas Jefferson, made a trip to the heights and lunched there. In this neighborhood Louis Philippe, afterward King of France, and Joseph Bonaparte, who had been King of Spain, lived in retirement. Louis Philippe taught a school there in the early years of the century. When the Prince of Wales visited New York he was entertained by Mayor Fernado Wood at his house in this part of Manhattan Island, and went over the ground with his host, where its history was told to him.—*N. Y. Times.*

HOME AND FARM.

—When sponge cake becomes dry it is nice to cut in thin slices and toast.

—French Cake: Three eggs, two cups of sugar, two and one-third cups of butter, one cup of sweet milk, three cups of flour, two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, flavor to suit the taste—*N. E. Farmer.*

—No matter what rotation is adopted, one thing is of great importance to the grower of winter wheat. The soil must be so worked and managed that it will contain moisture enough in September to insure the prompt germination of the seed wheat.—*Toledo Blade.*

—The worst kind of a cribber can be dissuaded from indulgence in his vice by the following means: Nail a piece of sheepskin about eight inches in width the entire length of the crib; select a skin with long wool and sprinkle it freely with cayenne pepper. The cure will be speedy and permanent.—*Forest, Forge and Farm.*

—A young heifer growing up to be a cow and bred to calve some time next spring, is more sure to pay her keep through the winter than any other kind of horned stock. If not sold when she has her first calf, she will at least pay her way for a year, when she will certainly be worth more.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Baked Custard: One quart of milk, four eggs, a pinch of salt; sweeten and flavor to taste. Boil the milk and when cool, add the beaten eggs, salt and flavors and grated nutmeg on top. Bake in cups set in a pan of water or in large dishes. Take special care not to bake too much or it will whey. The rule is to sink a spoon in the middle, if the eggs are hard and no whey rises to the top, it is properly done. Serve cold.—*The Caterer.*

—Sunflower-seed for stock, and especially for horses, to give them a sleek coat, is being widely advised by the agricultural press. The seeds are not only rich in oil, but also exceedingly so in nitrogen. Hence less should be given at a feed than of linseed or of oil-cake. The seeds are planted and cultivated the same as corn, but a single stalk only should be left in a square. The yield is about the same as corn, but the cost of gathering and saving is far greater.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Hot Cabbage Salad: Take a firm white head, shred or chop enough to nearly fill a quart dish, put it in the dish, sprinkle the top with a half teaspoonful of black pepper and two or three tablespoonfuls of white sugar; put half a cup of butter in a spider; when it is brown stir into the following mixture: Half cup of sour cream, three well beaten eggs, half cup of vinegar; let it boil a moment and pour it over the cabbage; cover and keep in a warm place until wanted.—*The Household.*

—The mysterious disease known as blight comes on potatoes from causes little understood. It generally attacks potatoes just after they have been set, and as the vines turn black and die the further development of the tuber is arrested. It seems to attack potatoes most freely in hot weather accompanied by rain, and is generally more destructive on potatoes planted shallow, or whose natural growth is near the surface. Entire fields are often destroyed in a single day.—*Prairie Farmer.*

WALKING.

The Pleasures Experienced by the Intelligent Pedestrian.

We have people amongst us who consider walking vulgar, and who imagine that they would lose their dignity if they left their carriage. They do not object to be driven through the country, either in diligence or coach and pair, and have the scenery served up to them like fresh varieties on a fete day or new paintings in this season's exhibitions; but to ask them to tread the same quartz-grit on the hard highway which the common tramp claims freedom of, is to offer them an indignity which their lofty souls resent. After all, if we are not mistaken, the free, unfettered tramp, if he has anything like an observant spirit, has the best of it. He can make levies on all nature. For him the sunshine has a greater joy, and the moon in the falling twilight a less cold smile. The jolly miller can give him the merry laugh and the frankest hospitality; while the grandee is permitted to roll past in his carriage without having touched such Arcadian sweets. For him is the flower-fringed by-path in the sheltering wood and for him the moss-wreathed wayside well. "The plowboy's whistle and the milkmaid's song" are his by prescriptive right; and if he can bear with him a pure heart, a love for honest labor, and a reverence for the Giver of all good, we think that he is happier than his richer neighbor who dare not go afoot.

No one looks so kindly and so lovingly on nature as he who walks. A long stretch on foot in the open country, in the face of the bugle-breezes of morn, in the full glory of noonday, or in the tender, fading luster and sacred shadows of twilight, is a human experience that tends alike to bestow physical strength and intellectual power and joy. The man who walks abroad with a keen eye and a receptive soul will get in one day more of the beauties of nature in all their rounded perfection—in color, in tint, and in sound—than he could obtain by the study of books through many a silent and thoughtful night.

No matter the season of nature, and no matter the mood, she is always shining and fair, even when she falls into her winter sleep of untainted and untouched silence, covered over with snow-wreaths of exquisite purity, curve and grace. And what for matchless outline and tint can equal a snow-wreath lying across your path on a crisp, clear winter afternoon, with the western sky as ruddy and aglow like molten ore, and the solemn pine trees lifting their dark green feathery brances midway between the unsullied stretch of snow and the deep azure of the holy twilight coming from the east, bringing with it the silent, friendly stars? Do you think that the term "friendly" is out of place with reference to the stars? I hope not. How those glorious lights look down upon us with lingering, loving luster from the midnight skies! Each one seems as if it were an angel's eye gazing on us with watchful care. And, as we mark the constellations, and learn of their slow, silent march across the dark, solemn dome of heaven, we learn unconsciously to give them a personality, and treat them as friends. There is Orion, in his massive grandeur, moving round our sleeping world like a sentinel from above, majestic, solemn, awful—a constellation whose position seems to be assured through countless ages. Then there are the Pleiades, those sweet seven sisters of the heavens, whose pulsating rays compass every color of the rainbow as they

"Glitter like a swarm of fireflies
Tangled in a silver braid."

—*The Quiver.*

A Remarkable Cure.

A remarkable case of cure from the bite of a cobra in full poison comes from Pachmarhi, a military hill station in the central provinces of India. The effective bite of a cobra is usually regarded as certain death, and the successful treatment of the case in question will suggest to medical men the value of hypodermic treatment in such cases. According to the Allahabad *Pioneer*, a post-office *harkara* (messenger) was bitten by a cobra, which was afterward killed. The man was at once taken to the military hospital, but ten or fifteen minutes must have elapsed before medical assistance was available. When the patient was taken in hand he was in a state of collapse. The lower half of his body became gradually paralyzed, and by degrees he lost both speech and sight. The doctor at this stage thought that nothing could save the man, especially as the dead snake had been examined and found to be a cobra in full poison. Hypodermic injections and other obvious treatment, however, were continued, and in about ten hours some little improvement in the patient was observed. Subsequently, the man quite recovered. There appears not the slightest doubt about his having been fairly bitten, for irrespective of the symptoms, his little finger had been torn open in shaking the snake off. The cobra was four and a half feet long.—*N. Y. Post.*

A Public-Spirited Man.

Jim McSnifter was tried in the District Court at San Antonio, Tex., for stealing a horse. After speeches were made, the case was given to the jury. Judge Noonan, who was on the bench, said to the jury, as he handed the foreman the papers:

"The jury will now retire and deliberate on a verdict."

The jurymen got up to go out, but the prisoner graciously waved his hand at them, and said:

"Gentlemen, you needn't go out on my account. You can just stay right here and discuss the matter. In fact, I'd like to be present and help you make up your verdict. I want to do all I can to expedite justice."

The jury, nevertheless, retired, but after several hours they returned, being unable to agree upon a verdict.

Once more the prisoner arose in his seat, and said to the jury:

"Gentlemen, as far as I am concerned a few years more or less in the Penitentiary is a matter of no importance. If you can not agree on five years make it ten. I don't want to have it said about me that I impeded the course of justice or that I didn't have any public spirit."—*Texas Siftings.*

The Wild Horses of the West.

The wild horses of Wyoming and Western Nebraska are compact little animals, weighing 800 to 1,100 pounds. The majority of them stand fourteen hands high. In color they are usually brown, sorrel or bay. A gray is seldom seen, unless it is a horse that has strayed away from civilization. Their tails grow long, frequently dragging on the ground, but their manes are like those of other horses and not flowing to the knees, as represented in some books. The eye, probably from being constantly on the watch, is larger than the eyes of the domestic horse, and even when tamed the eye remains a distinctive mark of the horse's origin. Wild horses, when captured or tamed, are superior to other horses of the same size. Many of them are used by the cowboys, and others are broken to harness and driven as carriage horses, being entirely trustworthy.—*Scottish Agricultural Gazette.*

Who She Was.

"Good morning, Colonel," said De Fidgett to Colonel McCorkle; "did you attend the graduating exercises last night?"

"Yes, and I think it was a bore. Did you notice what a miserable failure was made by that young lady who sat on the extreme right?"

"Why, I thought she did very well."

"We are prone to look charitably upon the faults of our friends. Perhaps you are acquainted with her?"

"I am."

"Who is she?"

"My daughter."—*Stockton Maverick.*

—A tramp was met on a country road in Oregon by a well-dressed man, who offered to swap clothes. This was deemed a crazy freak, but it was eagerly accepted, and the disrobing and robing were quickly accomplished. The fellow who was apparently benefited by the queer bargain made off as soon as practicable, for fear that the other would seek to undo it; but the supposed lunatic was in the greater hurry, for he had robbed a bank, and knew that officers were after him with a description of his apparel as their guide. Thus the wrong man was arrested, and it was with the greatest difficulty and delay that he cleared himself.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, September 14, 1885.		
CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 40	@ 6 20
COTTON—Middling	10	@ 10⅛
FLOUR—Good to Choice	3 85	@ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	88¼	@ 91½
CORN—No. 2	48¾	@ 48⅞
OATS—Western Mixed	25	@ 32
PORK—New Mess	10 00	@ 10 50
ST. LOUIS.		
COTTON—Middling	....	@ 9½
BEEVES—Good to Heavy	5 10	@ 5 90
Fair to Medium	4 75	@ 5 00
HOGS—Common to Select	3 75	@ 4 50
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	2 50	@ 3 35
FLOUR—XXX to Choice	3 10	@ 3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	88¼	@ 89
No. 3	83⅛	@ 84
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	42	@ 43
OATS—No. 2	24	@ 25
RYE—No. 2	51¼	@ 51¾
TOBACCO—Lugs	3 00	@ 8 50
Leaf—Medium	6 00	@ 7 50
HAY—Choice Timothy	11 50	@ 12 00
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	17	@ 20
EGGS—Fresh	13	@ 14
PORK—Standard Mess	....	@ 9 10
BACON—Clear Rib	6¼	@ 6¾
LARD—Prime Steam	....	@ 6¼
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Exports	4 00	@ 6 00
HOGS—Good to Choice	4 10	@ 4 70
SHEEP—Good to Choice	2 50	@ 3 75
FLOUR—Winter	4 50	@ 5 25
Patents	5 00	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	....	@ 78⅜
No. 2 Red	83	@ 83⅛
CORN—No. 2	....	@ 43⅜
OATS—No. 2	25⅜	@ 25⅛
PORK—New Mess	8 65	@ 8 75
KANSAS CITY.		
CATTLE—Native Steers	4 50	@ 5 40
HOGS—Sales at	4 05	@ 4 20
WHEAT—No. 2	69½	@ 70
CORN—No. 2	....	@ 34¾
OATS—No. 2	21¾	@ 22¾
NEW ORLEANS.		
FLOUR—High Grades	4 25	@ 5 25
CORN—White	52	@ 53
OATS—Choice Western	....	@ 32
HAY—Choice	17 00	@ 18 00
PORK—Mess	....	@ 9 75
BACON—Clear Rib	6¾	@ 6¾
COTTON—Middling	....	@ 9¾
LOUISVILLE.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	....	@ 89
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	....	@ 46⅛
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	26	@ 26½
PORK—Mess	....	@ 10 25
BACON—Clear Rib	....	@ 6¾
COTTON—Middling	....	@ 10

PROGRAMME OF FAIR WEEK IN ST. LOUIS.

GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR.

What Can Be Seen For One Admission of Fifty Cents.

The 25th Great St. Louis Fair, opens October 5th and continues six days; $73,000 is offered in cash premiums to be distributed among the exhibitors of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry; Machinery, Mechanical and Industrial displays, Works of Art, Textile Fabrics, Produce, Fruits, and Vegetables, Geological and Chemical Specimens.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN—FAIR GROUND.

The collection of Wild Beasts, Birds and Reptiles on the Ground of the Association compares favorably with any Zoological Garden in the World, and will be opened free to all visitors to the Fair. Numerous additions have been made to this Department and it is now complete in all its details.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS ON FAIR GROUND.

Sixty-five acres have been added to the Ground, and $500,000 expended in improvements, comprehending a full mile race course, 700 new Horse Stalls, 500 new Cattle stalls, 800 Sheep and Swine Pens, a Poultry House for 3,000 Fowls, twenty-eight new Exhibition Halls and Pavilions. Applications for Stalls or Pens should be made at once.

Trotting and Pacing Races Every Day.

The horses contending being the most celebrated in the country.

GRAND ILLUMINATION.

During the entire week the streets of the city will be illuminated by 150,000 gas jets, intermingled with hundreds of calcium, incandescent and are electric lights.

VEILED PROPHETS' PAGEANT.

On the night of Tuesday, October 6th, the grand annual nocturnal pageent of the "VEILED PROPHET," comprising thirty-five floats, will be given at an expense of thousands of dollars.

TRADES PAGEANT.

On the night of Thursday, October 8th, the "TRADES PAGEANT" will be given for the purpose of illustrating the industries, wealth and resources of the Mississippi Valley.

SHAW'S GARDEN.

"SHAW'S GARDEN," of world-wide fame, will be open free to all visitors during the week, through the generosity of its owner.

HALF FARE RATES.

All railroad and steamboat companies have generously made a rate of one fare for the round trip during the entire week.

A PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

The municipal authorities have agreed to declare Thursday of Fair Week a holiday to all. Rooms and board for 250,000 guests have been provided for at greatly reduced rates.

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGES.

The Merchants' Cotton, Wool, Mechanics' and Real Estate Exchanges, will be open, free to all visitors. Exhibitors should apply for space, stalls, or pens at once in order to secure a desirable location. Address FESTUS J. WADE, Secretary, 718 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

WHEN a miner has been eaten by a grizzly, the Western people speak of him as being admitted to the b'ar.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

Delicate Diseases

of either sex, however induced, speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured. Complicated and obstinate cases of blood taints, ulcers, obstructions, unnatural discharges, exhausted vitality, premature decline, nervous, mental, and organic debility, varicocele, hydrocele, diseases of prostate gland, kidneys and bladder, piles, fistulas and rupture, all permanently cured. Staff of twelve expert specialists in constant attendance, constituting the most complete organization of medical and surgical skill in America. Send history of case and address for illustrated pamphlet of particulars. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

THERE is a horse in Harlem so balky that he won't draw his own breath.—*N. Y. News.*

Young Men. Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for 30 days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet, free.

A MAN who gets the mitten is apt to be guilty of contempt of court.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

Drowsiness in the Day-time

unless caused by lack of sleep or from over-eating, is a symptom of disease. If it be accompanied by general debility, headache, loss of appetite, coated tongue and sallow complexion, you may be sure that you are suffering from biliousness and consequent derangement of the stomach and bowels. Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are a sure cure for all ailments of this nature. They cleanse and purify the blood and relieve the digestive organs.

AMBITION is a vacuum that will never be filled.—*Washington Hatchet.*

"AS GOOD as represented," is what everybody says of Frazer's Axle Grease.

THE trapper's motto—bear and fur-bear. *The Judge.*

WHEN all so-called remedies fail, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

LOVE is blind, but matrimony is a great oculist.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

FARMERS always work on shares—plough shares.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute. 25c.
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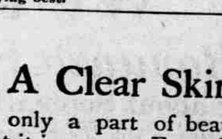

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