PITH AND POINT.

—The hotel waiter gets his biggest tips from the tipsy guests.—*Boston Post.*

—It is easier to trace a moccasined Indian over a granite mountain than it is to trace a lost umbrella.—*Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.*

—Deafness can be cured by living ten years in the dry part of New Zealand. As the small boys say: "What's the matter with staying deaf?"

—"Few men have honest convictions," says some one. This does not trouble us as much as the fact that so many men have dishonest acquittals. *Puck.*

—A writer on dress says: "Short and podgy women ought to wear belts." What's the use of giving advice in that way? There isn't a woman in the world who would admit, even to herself, that she was "short and podgy."

—"Why, Johnny!" exclaimed mamma, "aren't you ashamed of yourself, going about with such a dirty face?" "No, I ain't," replied Johnny, with conscious pride in the integrity of his intentions: "You'd like to have me taken for a dude, wouldn't you?"

—A young man of eight years, who had already five brothers, was told one day that he had a sister. As the news seemed to affect him rather badly, he was finally prevailed upon to tell what the trouble was. Sobbing, he told his mother that he wanted all brothers, as he was in hopes of having a base ball nine.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

—Plantation philosophy: Dar's mighty few promises dat hol's good. De peartest boy sometimes turns out ter be de lazies' man. De quick man aint allus de bes' han' ter do er piece o' work. Dar aint no hope fur de born fool; de bigger de chances yer gin him to show dat he hab got sense de mo' he will prube dat he is er fool. —*Arkansaw Traveler.*

—An exchange says that a "very pretty cover for a milking stool is made of golden-brown silk serge, with a conventionalized apple blossom in shaded pink with the stamens in gold silk between the petals." We now understand why milk is adulterated. Without the admixture of water no milkman could afford to sport a silk milking stool with conventionalized apple blossoms.—*Boston Transcript.*

—In one of the berths, says a facetious railroad exchange, were a man and his wife. She was one of those nervous, cautious creatures. She kept up her nagging after she got in bed for a long time, but finally she dozed off to sleep and all was quiet in her berth. Everybody was glad. But in less than ten minutes she started up, and everybody in the car heard him groan as she poked him in the ribs and shouted: "William, git up! I know you've left the doors open and forgot to close the kitchen windows."—*N. Y. Sun.*

HOW GREELEY WAS SOLD.

A Story Told By the Alleged Discoverer of Pike's Peak.

Green Russell, of Lumpkin County, Georgia, went to California in the early days of the gold excitement of that country, made a handsome fortune, returned to Georgia, bought the big Savannah plantation on the Etowah River, in now Dawson County, and quietly retired to his farm, but when Kansas was opened to settlers his restless mind carried him out there. He entered a large body of land on the Big Blue River, from which point he explored the then Territory of Kansas and reached the Rocky Mountains, taking with him tools to prospect for gold.

In going to the mountains he followed up the Arkansas River to its source at the foot of Pike's Peak, then turning north across the ridge dividing the waters of the Arkansas and Platte Rivers he struck Cherry Creek, about fifty miles west of now Denver City. Here, with his test pan, he found gold from the drifted sand. He followed the creek on to where it emptied into the South Platte River, and there established headquarters at what is now Denver City, from which point he prospected the country, finding gold almost anywhere. He had with him two brothers and one other man. This was in the summer of 1858. In the fall he left his brothers and the other man and returned to Georgia. He says:

"Horace Greeley was then making his famous trip across the continent, and he took in Pike's Peak. I remember seeing him. When the six-horse stage coach drove up he got out with a slouched hat and moccasin slippers on, which he had gotten from the Indians. I talked with him a little as he left the stage. That night he made a speech to the miners, and advocated the forming of a Territorial Government and calling it Colorado. In a day or two Greeley went up into the Gregory diggings, and some sharpers had set a trap for him; they had opened there a mine and had collected a quantity of gold dust, had salted the pit and all got sick. When Greeley got there they told him what a fine mine they had opened, and how fortune had turned against them and they were not able to work it. Greeley tested their mines, found gold in abundance, and finally struck a trade and paid the miners $5,000 for the mine (or claim). Of course, before Greeley worked out the salted gold they were gone."—*Atlanta Cor Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The Lawyers' Paradise.

A stranger who had been by advertisements induced to come to Arkansaw, met a gentleman in Little Rock and said:

"Seem to have a pretty good country here."

"Yes."

"Much killing going on about here?"

"Not very much."

"Hang fellows here sometimes, don't they?"

"Sometimes."

"Good opening here for a lawyer, I suppose?"

"Yes, very good."

"They tell me that a lawyer in this country is the boss."

"Well, he seems to do very well."

"Got a good many lawyers out here that don't amount to much, I suppose?"

"Yes, several."

"That makes a good lawyer stand higher."

"Yes."

"A good lawyer has things pretty much his own way."

"Does very well."

"So I have heard. This is a great place for criminal practice?"

"Yes, pretty good."

"A lawyer can stand in with the Governor and make things howl?"

"Yes, I believe so."

"Glad to hear it. My name is Godson. What is your name?"

"I am the Governor."

Collapse.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

RECREATION.

A Daily Change of Pursuit More Invigorating to Mind and Body Than an Ill-Spent Vacation of Weeks.

The vacation season has its failures as well as its successes. The *Spectator* strives to explain why pleasure-seekers who strive hard to enjoy the summer holiday sometimes exhaust themselves in futile attempts to find genuine enjoyment. It lays stress upon the mistake of confounding rest with recreation, since while it forms a considerable part of a well-spent holiday, it is not the whole of it. "Nothing," it remarks, "really tends so much to the resting of the energies which have been over-used as the bringing into play of those which have been inactive or suppressed." It maintains that in order to have recreation one must not only discontinue his usual routine but also find something to do which will awaken a new sense of power distinct from that which ordinary vocation awakens. Precisely as a mathematician employed his holiday in writing "Alice in Wonderland," one must refresh himself during the vacation season by exerting dormant faculties or disused powers, which receive no stimulus in life's ordinary routine.

The obvious criticism upon this special regimen for recreation is that it can only be recommended for men of marked intellectual force. The effect of mental elasticity and freshness is produced by unaccustomed intellectual exercise, very much as one set of muscles is relieved by the action of another. But the world is largely made up of busy, overstrained, practical people, who have no favorite studies to revive, no scientific tastes to gratify, no intellectual pleasures to pursue. It would be as absurd for them to undertake any unwonted literary tasks in quest of recreation as it would be for jaded clergymen, wearied out by a long season of parish activity, to apply themselves to laborious farm work in the hope of getting thoroughly rested. Professor Tyndall may find both rest and recreation in dropping his scientific studies for a season and writing a review on a theological work, but sustained intellectual effort after an active year of business or professional labor will ordinarily exhaust both the tired body and the weary brain. Even if the mind could be refreshed by the revival of former studies or the awakening of new interests, recreation would be obtained at the expense of rest, which after all constitutes the essence of an invigorating vacation.

The common mistake that is made is in allowing ordinary occupations to absorb so much time and energy as to exclude everything else from one's thoughts. The man incapable of thinking of anything except his business or his profession can not make the best use of a vacation, since he has few if any interests outside of his daily routine. Like Issachar couching between the burdens of his business life, he sees that rest is good, but he has bowed his shoulder to bear and become a servant unto tribute. The iron of ordinary routine has entered into his soul. The machine can scarcely stop running during the vacation season. The mind is preoccupied with business projects, or harassed with domestic cares. There may be peace and quiet for the tired body and the overstrained nerves, but there is no real change of thought along with the change of scene. He may be satisfied to return to his business with a sense of being thoroughly rested, and in that case his vacation will be accounted a success. But if the season has passed in a dull, methodical way, almost as fatiguing as his workaday life, he will go back to work with a jaded and hopeless feeling that he is not fit for anything except hard work. Is there anything that tends to make a man more discontented and forlorn than the feeling that he has tried hard to enjoy himself and has made a signal failure of it? It seems to imply that the mind has not sufficient elasticity to react under favorable physical conditions. To return after a vacation with depressed spirits and a consciousness of intellectual debility involves a humiliating confession of lack of capacity for recreation.

How different is the result if habits of relaxation are formed during the working year! Let the tension of daily business be relieved every day by a change of pursuit, an hour of reading or study, the cultivation of special tastes, the awakening of new interests, and the annual vacation will not find even the busiest man without resources for recreation as exhilarating to his mind as the rest is invigorating to his body. The professional man who works in his own garden an hour or two a day, and interests himself in everything that grows, will be happy in the quietest farm village during August, for he will dwell among flowers and birds, in the wholesome companionship of woods and fields, an intelligent observer trained to comprehend the manifold pleasures of rural surroundings. Put the overworked salesman, who occupies his leisure through the year in making a close study of trees and native woods in Central Park, for a single fortnight in the Adirondacks, and how keen will be his pleasure in roaming through thicket and forest! Let the artistic senses be trained by frequent visits to picture galleries or by familiarity with good engravings of landscapes, and the summer's vacation will promote a development of the finer senses; the eye will easily reflect the clearness of the sky, and contact with mountains or ocean will awaken inspiring thoughts. Rest can not do more for the body than recreation can do for the mind, when habits of relaxation are already formed and the narrowness of professional or business occupation has disappeared.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

HOG DISEASES.

Common-Sense Directions For the Cure of Many Serious Ailments.

There are a great many other diseases beside the contagious ones with which hogs are affected which call now and then for a victim. Among these are rheumatism, inflammation of the lungs, apoplexy, worms in the kidneys, staggers, constipation, piles and nearly all of the disorders incident to the human family, including measles and mange. All of these disorders, as well as those which become epidemic, may be made less by good care and the most excellent remedy—prevention.

The best of authorities are not agreed as to the cause of the swine plague, or exactly how it spreads. They are equally at fault for a remedy. The best that can be done is to disinfect the pens, troughs and everything connected with the diseased hogs, and to bury or burn the dead, and to remove the sick ones, as fast as they become affected, from the well ones. The best disinfectant is a solution of carbolic acid, twenty parts of water to one of the acid; and, when diluted, one hundred parts of water to one of acid, it may safely be mixed with their drink, and it is said to have a good effect. Some feed copperas and others saltpeter, but the treatment with carbolic acid is the best and most effectual. Some hog men are sure that nothing will prevent cholera, so they keep on in the same old way, and take the chances. It stands to reason that filthy water, such as the troughs contain, full of bacteria and decomposed vegetable matter, and the excrement of the swine, putrid and dissolved in it, is not wholesome drink, and will help to lay a foundation for disease, if not bring it on. It would certainly cause disease among people, and why not with hogs? It will there is no doubt of it. A clean field, with fresh and pure water, must be a safer condition; anyway, it will help clear a man's conscience.

In all cases of dysentery, medicine must be given to clear out the stomach and to reduce the inflammation. To this end, physics are given, and mucilaginous drinks, such as flaxseed tea, slippery elm, starch or a decoction of comfrey roots. Laudanum is excellent internally. After the physic has cleansed the stomach, and by injections with starch, light succulent food should always be given to sick hogs, and one of the best is oat meal gruel, thin enough to be drank. The gruel can be made from oats ground in the common grist mills, and the hulls sifted out or the oats may be boiled and mashed and the liquid drawn off. The last way would do in the absence of ground oats. Raw linseed oil is the best animal physic.

A wet, cold bed will bring on rheumatism, or it may cause chilling, which would be likely to cause internal derangements. When too many hogs sleep in the same nest, they will pile upon each other, and those underneath will become very hot, and when they go out into the cold, they are likely to cool off suddenly and catch cold. These are the conditions which produce quinzey and inflammation of the lungs, which is a more common disease than many are aware of. A favorite sow, last winter, was left in the barn-yard several hours, on a cold day, and the result of this exposure was an acute attack of inflammation of the lungs. It came on the same night, and the next morning she refused to get up, and her skin and extremities were cold. She did not eat a mouthful for three days, and then only took a little drink for several more. The following treatment saved her: She was bathed and rubbed with hot water for hours, with hot bricks all along her body and on top of her. After warmth and circulation were brought to the surface, she was covered with woolen blankets, and the hot bricks kept about her for fully twenty-four hours. This sow breathed with difficulty, and would have died in a short time but for this prompt and thorough treatment.

It is always dangerous to cause a hog to run, especially if it is in a fleshy condition. I have known them to drop down dead when hurried.

Swine are sometimes stricken with paralysis of the hinder parts; but most generally when they refuse to rise on their hind legs, or do so with evident pain, it may be caused by a straining of the muscles across the back, or by worms in their kidneys. The symptoms in both cases would be the same. Rubbing with hot water and steaming across the kidneys will help the strain, and do no hurt, but rather relieve the soreness in the kidneys. Spirits of turpentine, rubbed across the back, may relieve this trouble, but in most cases it is necessary to give doses of a tablespoonful of turpentine every other day until the pig is better. The turpentine is rapidly absorbed in the stomach and carried to the kidneys, and destroys the worms.

Measles is an infectious disease, and will run its course. At the first symptoms—red blotches—the hog should be put in a warm place and fed laxative slops. Carbolic acid, diluted fifteen times its bulk with water, will kill the mange. It should be rubbed on two or three times, with a week intervening, and afterward an ointment of lard and fine sulphur smeared over the mangy places. In an old case of mange all the old dead skin should be removed, and the diseased parts thoroughly laid bare, or the insects will not be reached by the wash. No matter how raw the flesh is, the application of the acid solution must be thorough. The ointment will help to heal and lessen the pain by coating the surface.

While the list of diseases to which hogs are subject is somewhat formidable, the actual number with which they may be afflicted is quite limited, where they receive anything like good care. More precautions must always be taken when large numbers of people live in close quarters, and the same law holds good with animals; more diseases must be expected and greater fatality. The opportunity for obtaining antidotes is not so great with numbers as where a few are kept. And the numbers tend to pollute the atmosphere and all of the surroundings. It is best to keep hogs in as small lots as possible, and to furnish them with dry beds and not too warm, especially if they are to be exposed to the cold when fed.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Indispensable Farm Requirements.

The farmer who is determined to succeed, will place on his list of indispensable requirements the following operations: 1. The erection of sufficient fences to give him possession and control of every field. 2. Thorough or sufficient underdraining for the use and control of at least three feet of the soil beneath the surface. 3. The adoption of such a rotation as will give an increase of each successive kind of crop, and a decrease and extermination to weeds as have obtained possession. 4. Saving all the manure made on the farm with no waste, and its application at the best time and in the best manner possible. 5. Providing tools for a most thorough pulverization of the soil for all crops. These five operations lie at the foundation of good farming. There are many other provisions of much importance in addition to these, which should not be overlooked, such as the saving of labor, selection of seeds, providing the best animals, shelter for tools, shelter for animals, testing commercial fertilizers, and many other operations which will suggest themselves to the owner while in the midst of his work.—*Country Gentleman.*

—The oyster beds on the Hudson, which extend from New York to Sing Sing, and which have been productive ever since this country was settled, are likely to be soon annihilated. Increasing population is so polluting the waters of the river that the lower portions of the beds have already been destroyed. From those that remain the young oysters are removed to purer waters, where they can develop their natural size and flavor.—*Troy Times.*

HOME AND FARM.

—When a horse refuses to eat he should be allowed to rest. It will injure him to do any laborious task.

—An old picture frame may be brought into service by covering it with velveteen of any rich shade, with a mat of Madras drawn full over pasteboard. —*Indiana State Journal.*

—Sweet Cream Cookies: One cup of sweet cream, two cups of sugar, two eggs, three pints of sifted flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder sifted with the flour, and a little salt, flavor to taste.—*The Household.*

—Cheese Turnovers: Make an ordinary crust with dripping, cut some cheese in thin slices, place it on the crust, which has been rolled in thin layers, add a little mustard, pepper, and salt, and a few drops of either vinegar or Worcester sauce. Fold the crust, and bake in a quick oven.—*Boston Budget.*

—There is considerable manurial value in the scattered oats and barley plowed under on land intended for wheat. But it should be plowed early so as to be destroyed before the time for wheat sowing. To sprout this grain and thus insure its destruction is one of the advantages of moist weather following harvest.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—A three or at most four years' course in cropping land is better than taking a longer time to it. This is assuming that one year of this time the land will be seeded to clover. With a little smaller area in grain or hoed crops the grain, from increased fertility, will make the farmer more clear profit than from cultivating more acres so poorly that the land will constantly be growing poorer.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—Ginger Cake: One cup of molasses, one cup of boiling water, in which one-half teaspoonful of soda is dissolved, the yolk of one egg, and a piece of butter the size of an egg. Stir flour into the molasses until as stiff as you can stir it, then add one-half teaspoonful of cloves, one teaspoonful of allspice, one teaspoonful of ginger, and one teaspoonful of cinnamon. To be baked in layers and put together with icing.—*Exchange.*

—All the wooden parts of every tool and implement, especially if liable to exposure to the weather, should be well oiled with crude petroleum, applying enough to thoroughly penetrate the pores. Such tools will last much longer for this treatment, and such parts as hoe-handles or whatever is used in the hands, will be smoother to the grasp. Painting these portions, which are not subjected to wearing is useful, but not equal to oiling with petroleum, or half so cheap.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Where timothy seed is sown with wheat or rye in the fall the grass seeding should be two weeks to a month later, in order that it may not get a sufficient growth to injure the grain. Where wheat has been put in with a drill and phosphated it is a good plan to harrow just before sowing the grass seed. This makes a fresh surface for the seed to fall on, and, besides, prevents the bulk of the grass seed from falling into the drill furrows, where they will crowd and be crowded by the grain.—*Prairie Farmer.*

A NEW POISON.

The Result of a Chemical Search Caused by Cheese Poisoning.

It is well known that cases of severe illness sometimes follow the eating of cheese. In the United States and in some parts of Germany, such instances are of frequent occurrence. We hear of similar cases, too, in England and, though less often, in France. Among American dairymen cheese that produces such effects is known as sick cheese. Formerly this article was believed to be confined wholly to cheeses made in small quantities on farms. Some years ago, however, the reputation of a large cheese factory in Ohio was destroyed through the large number of cases of alarming illness arising from eating of its product; and more recently, cheese poisoning became so common as to excite alarm among dairymen. Finally, so many persons were poisoned last year in the State of Michigan by cheese made in one of its largest factories, and by a thoroughly experienced maker, that it was decided to enter upon a search for the mysterious substance which was causing all the trouble. This work was undertaken by Prof. V. C. Vaughan, who lately presented a report of his investigation to the Michigan State Board of Health.

The samples of cheese examined had no peculiarities of appearance, odor or taste by which they could be distinguished from those of good cheese. Of two pieces, one poisonous and the other wholesome, a dog or cat would choose the good cheese, but the Professor thinks this is due to an acuteness of the sense of smell not possessed by man. The animals are not affected by eating the cheese. Possibly if a person tasted a cheese, knowing that it was poisonous he might detect a sharpness of taste which would not ordinarily be noticed. But there is no certain means, aside from a chemical examination, by which a poisonous cheese can be distinguished from a wholesome one. The most trustworthy, ready method of examination is to press a strip of blue litmus paper against a freshly cut surface of the cheese. If the paper is reddened instantly and intensely, the cheese may be regarded with suspicion. When treated in this way any green cheese will redden the litmus paper, but ordinarily the reddening will be produced slowly and will be slight. If the piece of cheese be dry it should be rubbed up with an equal volume of water, and the paper should then be dipped in the water. Dr. Vaughan thinks that grocerymen should apply this test to every fresh cheese.

After a long and determined hunt the Professor succeeded in isolating the poison, which will now pass into chemical science under the name of tyrotoxicon. It is found to be a product of imperfect putrefaction in the cheese, and it occurs in the manufacturing vat, for the curd itself has been known to poison persons. Tyrotoxicon appears in the form of needle-shaped crystals, which are freely soluble in water. The smallest visible fragments of a crystal placed upon the tongue caused a sharp, stinging pain, and in a few minutes dryness and constriction of the throat. A slightly larger amount produced vomiting, nausea and diarrhœa. The isolated poison has a sharp, pungent odor, but in the cheese the taste and odor of the poison are both modified beyond recognition. The poison is volatile, and even poisonous cheese may be eaten after it is cooked.

The symptoms observed in cheese-poisoning are similar to those caused by tyrotoxicon, with the addition of headache, double vision and marked nervous prostration. In rare instances the sufferer dies from collapse.—*N. Y. Sun.*

To Prevent Pneumonia.

As pneumonia is essentially a congestive disease, the best preventive measures are those which avoid the causes of congestion. Pulmonary congestion is favored by too heavy clothing worn in winter weather. A serious error is the supposition that a double set of flannels worn next the skin affords double protection. The fact is that in such a case the inner flannel absorbs all secretion and perspiration, which are there retained by the outer flannel. An almost poultice like action is thus brought about, softening the skin and rendering it highly susceptible to the slightest exposure.

Over-heated, ill-ventilated rooms and the sudden transition from these to the sharp outer air, are other avoidable predisposing causes of the disease. He who uses a cold sponge bath—with brisk rubbing every morning, who wears the lightest clothing consistent with comfortable protection, and keeps his living-rooms well ventilated and at a mean temperature of 68 deg., is employing the best preventive treatment of pneumonia known to sanitary science.—*Congregationalist.*

An Extraordinary Accident.

The other evening an extraordinary and fatal accident occurred at Chatham, England. The superintendent of the military balloon constructive branch of the School of Military Engineering was instructing some subordinates in the charging of steel tubes with compressed hydrogen gas to be used in inflating balloons on field service. The tubes consist of steel cylinders two feet long and four inches in diameter. He had taken one in his hands and applied the vacuum pump, when, from some unexplained reason, it exploded with terrific force, striking him in the abdomen and killing him on the spot. Major Templar, Chief of the Balloon Department, was immediately summoned, and doctors fetched, but nothing could, of course, be done for the unfortunate man. This is the first accident of the kind.—*N. Y. Post.*

Peanuts and Complexions.

Eaten raw or made into soup the peanut is very nutritious. Cooked in the latter method, it is a staple article of food among the negroes on the coast of Africa. I am not aware, however, whether it in any way affects their complexion or not, but from the color of their pickaninnies should judge that if it did the effect would be to bleach them, as, when born, charcoal would make a bright spot on them. One thing, however, is patent, and that is that for medicinal purposes, in chronic hemorrhoids its effects are simply marvelous when used daily as a soup or stewed like beans, as any one who has visited the coast will testify.—*Cor. Boston Globe.*

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 arc electric lights.

VEILED PROPHETS' PAGEANT.

On the night of Tuesday, October 6th, the grand annual nocturnal pageant 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.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, September 21, 1884.		
CATTLE—Native Steers	$ 4 40	@ 6 35
COTTON—Middling	10	@ 10⅛
FLOUR—Good to Choice	3 90	@ 5 30
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	90	@ 91
CORN—No. 2	49	@ 49½
OATS—Western Mixed	27	@ 32
PORK—New Mess	....	@ 10 00
ST. LOUIS.		
COTTON—Middling	....	@ 9¼
BEEVES—Good to Heavy	5 10	@ 5 65
Fair to Medium	4 75	@ 5 00
HOGS—Common to Select	3 65	@ 4 35
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	2 40	@ 3 25
FLOUR—XXX to Choice	3 35	@ 3 95
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	....	@ 90
No. 3	85	@ 86
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	42½	@ 43
OATS—No. 2	24½	@ 24½
RYE—No. 2	53	@ 54½
TOBACCO—Lugs	3 00	@ 8 50
Leaf—Medium	6 00	@ 7 50
HAY—Choice Timothy	12 00	@ 13 00
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	17	@ 19
EGGS—Fresh	....	@ 12
PORK—Standard Mess	9 30	@ 9 35
BACON—Clear Rib	....	@ 6½
LARD—Prime Steam	....	@ 6¼
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Exports	4 25	@ 6 00
HOGS—Good to Choice	4 00	@ 4 50
SHEEP—Good to Choice	3 00	@ 3 65
FLOUR—Winter	4 50	@ 5 25
Patents	5 00	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	80¾	@ 81
No. 2 Red	....	@ 86
CORN—No. 2	43½	@ 43¾
OATS—No. 2	....	@ 26
PORK—New Mess	8 85	@ 8 90
KANSAS CITY.		
CATTLE—Native Steers	4 50	@ 5 20
HOGS—Sales at	3 65	@ 4 10
WHEAT—No. 2	....	@ 72½
CORN—No. 2	....	@ 33¾
OATS—No. 2	22½	@ 23½
NEW ORLEANS.		
FLOUR—High Grades	4 35	@ 5 50
CORN—White	51	@ 52
OATS—Choice Western	....	@ 33
HAY—Choice	16 50	@ 17 50
PORK—Mess	....	@ 9 60
BACON—Clear Rib	....	@ 6½
COTTON—Middling	9½	@ 9¾
LOUISVILLE.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	....	@ 89
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	....	@ 46
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	26	@ 26½
PORK—Mess	....	@ 10 25
BACON—Clear Rib	....	@ 6½
COTTON—Middling	....	@ 10

A Sad Case of Poisoning is that of any man or woman afflicted with disease or derangement of the liver, resulting in poisonous accumulations in the blood, scrofulous affections, sick-headaches, and diseases of the kidneys, lungs or heart. These troubles can be cured only by going to the primary cause, and putting the liver in a healthy condition. To accomplish this result speedily and effectually nothing has proved itself so efficacious as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which has never failed to do the work claimed for it, and never will.

THE small boy steals away from school to "go a fishin'." He hates his book and baits his hook.—*Boston Transcript.*

* * * * Rupture radically cured, also pile tumors and fistulas. Pamphlet of particulars two letter stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

"WHY is it that nearly all men's heads are round?" Because so few of them are square.—*Evansville Argus.*

IT is reported that female dentists are gaining ground in Germany. They seem to be taking root in this country.—*Oil City Derrick.*

WHAT can be more disagreeable, more disgusting, than to sit in a room with a person who is troubled with catarrh, and has to keep coughing and clearing his or her throat of the mucus which drops into it? Such persons are always to be pitied if they *try* to cure themselves and fail. But if they get Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy there need be no failure.

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* * * ROCHESTER, June 1, 1882. "Ten Years ago I was attacked with the most Intense and deathly pains in my back and —*Kidneys.*

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"Which made me delirious!

"From agony!!!!

"It took three men to hold me on my bed at times!

"The Doctors tried in vain to relieve me, but to no purpose.

Morphine and other opiates!

"Had no effect!

"After two months I was given up to die!!!!

"When my wife heard a neighbor tell what Hop Bitters had done for her, she at once got and gave me some. The first dose eased my brain and seemed to go hunting through my system for the pain.

The second dose eased me so much that I slept two hours, something I had not done for two months. Before I had used five bottles, I was well and at work as hard as any man could, for over three weeks; but I worked too hard for my strength, and taking a hard cold, I was taken with the most acute and painful rheumatism all through my system that ever was known.

"I called the doctors again, and after several weeks they left me a cripple on crutches for life, as they said. I met a friend and told him my case, and he said Hop Bitters had cured him and would cure me. I poohed at him, but he was so earnest I was induced to use them again.

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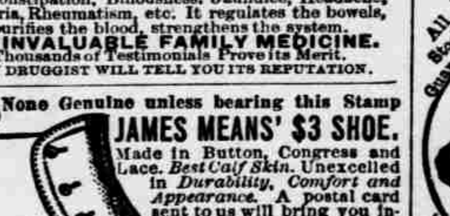

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