AN OLD KENTUCKY HOME.

Characteristic Features of the Most Inconvenient Houses Ever Devised.

The homestead was of square, rough-hewn blocks of granite, and had been built before the days of professional architects by a former Governor of the State, who was a stone-mason in early life, and worked honestly at his trade until the people called him into another sphere of action. The house was at once thoroughly comfortable and extremely inconvenient; additions had been made to the main building at different times, with no idea of general effect. From the broad front porch one entered at once a large, high room, which was parlor, library and sitting-room all in one; and very attractive it was with cheerful paper and carpet, comfortable rocking-chairs and sofas, and big open fireplace with great brass-knobbed andirons. Opposite the front door and leading to the back porch was a hall, from which a door opened directly upon some steps leading to what was called the big "upstairs." This room, which was of necessity entered head-foremost as one ascended the stairs, took in the main body of the house, and held always three double beds, with ample space for as many more when the house was crowded. Two bedrooms opened from the parlor below, and from the back one another flight of stairs ascended to rooms above, known as the "little up-stairs." The characteristic feature of the building was the entire lack of any means of communication between the two parts of the upper floor. In the large room over the parlor one might hear plainly the voices of the occupants of an adjacent room, but to reach them it was necessary to descend one stairway, traverse the whole length of the house, and ascend another flight. Above the "little up-stairs" was the attic; here hung festoons of okra, red peppers, onions and garden herbs for seasoning; in the corners were bags of nuts and bunches of pop-corn, and apples and peaches were spread on deal boards to dry; there were bits of old harness, a ragged side-saddle that was to be re-covered some day, a shot-gun or two, and some hunting-coats; and in a dark, shelving recess were some relics of the day when Uncle Doctor was a medical student and practicing physician—some bones which Mr. Venus would have classified as "human warious." These were sources of infinite terror to every child and negro on the place, and made a visit to the attic after dusk a perilous expedition, necessitating ample companionship and subject to sudden panics.

From the front bed-room down-stairs—for it was impossible to go anywhere about the house without passing through somebody's private apartment—three or four steps led down to a porch, open only on two sides, and these so trellised and covered with vines that it was the most delightful of summer dining-rooms. From this porch opened capacious storerooms, and just around the corner was the kitchen, large disorderly, often crowded, but clean in the main, and the source of most toothsome and abundant fare. At one corner of the porch stood an iron-bound hogshead, which caught and stored the rain-water from the roof. We used to listen in a summer storm to the raindrops on the shingles, and hear them gutter along through the tin spout down to this old receptacle; and when the rain was over, when the fresh, sweet, earthy odor was abroad, and the sun was hanging glistening jewels on every flower and shrub, we would climb upon the balustrade of the porch and peer eagerly into the depths of the old hogshead, looking for the real diamonds that the negroes said were sometimes brought down by the rain. After breakfast there was always a group of negroes about the porch, each one armed with a tin cup or plate, and waiting for the daily allowance of molasses, sugar and coffee to be given out from the store-room, hoping also for some special tidbit from the remains of the meal.

Walks made from flat, irregular stones led from the kitchen door to various points in the yard; to the lot where the milking was done; to the smoke house, the duck-pond and poultry-yard, and the line of orderly cabins known as "the quarters;" to the garden, with its picturesque mingling of fruit and vegetables and old-fashioned flowers; and to the cisterns, to whose water the limestone rock gave the same tonic quality that it imparts to the blue grass, making this the finest grazing country in the world. Near the garden was the circular ice-house, a most seductive building, whose slanting roof began about two feet above the ground, and was delightfully mossy and slippery. There we would slide by the hour, and many were the rents—not only in our clothes, but in our small persons as well—which were due to its ragged shingles and bent nails. We knew also the delicious coolness and dimness of the interior on a hot summer day, and enjoyed tossing aside the damp straw and saw dust, and dragging out the great crystal blocks, especially if there was ice cream in prospect.—*Patty B. Semple, in Atlantic.*

SAVAGE PATAGONIANS.

Interesting Facts About a Comparatively Unknown Land.

The Patagonians are just one step removed from cannibals, but their neighbors, the Fuegians, are said to enjoy human flesh, and indulge in dreadful orgies over any prisoners or shipwrecked sailors who fall into their hands. The Tierra del Fuegians represent the lowest type of humanity found on the globe. They have no deity, no moral code, not one custom or habit which can be called intelligent. Of large stature, some imposingly so, they are perfectly brutish in their instincts, without any redeeming attributes which belong to the brute creation.

On this terrible mass of barbarism the Church of England Missionary Society has tried to make some impression. The missionary Mr. Bridge has devoted his whole life to try and organize some kind of order among them. They have been taught to grow cereals and build houses, and two of the native were taken to London, but the good work only extends for a short distance beyond the Mission settlement.

Tierra del Fuego, from Magellan to Cape Horn, is a sea of mountains. Wild animals are rare and the only birds are the albatross, the sea gull and the Cape pigeon. Half the missing vessels reported which have to go round the Horn are supposed to be lost on this barren island and nobody ever lives to tell the tale.

Crossing over to Patagonia, we have Punta Arenas, more generally known as Sandy Point, a Chilean penal settlement and coaling station. Among the milder-tempered and more intelligent Patagonians life in this little town, though lonely, is not without its attractions. The main street boasts of some substantial houses, there is a fort, Governor's residence, convict barracks and a respectable custom-house and jetty. The inhabitants (about five hundred) are a mixed population of Scotch, Chilean, English and natives. Most of the English-speaking part of the settlement represent different houses in the fur trade. The Governor is polite and hospitable, and is always anxious to amuse the casual visitor to the best of his ability. A collection of rare skins, feathers and ostrich eggs meets the eye in every house.

The convict establishment is well conducted, and the prisoners have a great deal of liberty. Here every nationality under the sun is represented, most of the foreigners undergoing their sentences for embezzlement or fraud. The Chileans punish above offenses very severely, a ten-year sentence being considered light. The evenings are passed in singing and dancing to the music of the ubiquitous guitar.

Near the town are coal mines, which produce a tolerably good fuel, but all minerals in this large country are waiting for capital and hardy workers who can defy hardship and brave dangers. Patagonia is essentially a mineral country. On the eastern coast the Argentine Republic encourages miners with liberal concessions and valuable privileges, the result being the extraction of gold in considerable quantities by rude means and primitive methods. In this country there is virgin soil to work on, and in this respect it should offer better inducements than the abandoned mines of Peru and Bolivia, in which countries every native is a miner by instinct and experience.

The Chilean Government, ever liberal in encouraging capital and immigration, would welcome and aid any enterprise which would tend to the opening up of mysterious Patagonia. The interior of the country consists of table-lands, with several ranges of hills trending in a northeasterly direction. Innumerable streams and lakes are to be met with, which in the winter months are frozen up. The climate is about the same as the south of Alaska.

Sandy Point is six days' steam from Valparaiso by the fast mail boats. The scenery of the straits of Magellan and Smith's sound is magnificent. Vegetation grows from the water's edge, terrace above terrace, their straight lines ever and anon broken by some beautiful inlet into which an enormous glacier stretches and the background composed of purple; then snow-clad mountains which throw Swiss Alps and Spanish Pyrenees into insignificance. On a summer day such views keep the traveler on deck from dawn till evening, every turn and twist of the straits unfolding new panoramic effects to the artistic eye, as the steamer threads its way through intricate channels beyond soundings in some places, miles in breadth one moment, so narrow another that the trees almost touch the yards of the vessel on either side.—*Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.*

BLACK GRENADINES.

The Most Popular and Serviceable Material for Summer Costumes.

Black grenadine is steadily regaining the popularity which it for so long enjoyed as a summer fabric, and this season is displayed in many new and beautiful designs. In this class of goods, as in all others, stripes and plaids are prominent; and very rich effects are produced by the combination of different weaves in the same material. The favorite sewing-silk grenadines are furnished in meshes of different sizes, and variety is afforded by the introduction of a weave which produces a peculiar lace-like effect that is very beautiful. These can be purchased for from $1.25 to $2 per yard, twenty-three inches in width. Striped grenadines in this class are in almost infinite variety, and show stripes of lustrous satin or moire, dull Sicilienne, and satin brocade on a taffetas ground, the stripes sometimes of equal width, or the grenadine stripe may be divided by finer stripes of satin, some of them scarcely wider than a cord. One especially effective pattern has stripes of moire about an inch wide, alternating with lace-like grenadine stripes about three-fourths of an inch in width, each of the latter traversed lengthwise by two satin cords, and a similar cord edging each moire stripe. This costs $2.75 per yard, twenty-three inches wide. Another has brocaded taffetas stripes over two inches wide, with alternating stripes of open-meshed grenadine divided into narrow stripes by satin cords, and costs but $2.26 per yards for the same width. The plain satin-striped grenadines come somewhat cheaper, costing from about $1.35 to $2.75 per yard, with stripes of various widths. Grenadines with moire stripes cost from $2.50 to $3.00, and a very handsome quality, with Sicilienne stripes over two inches wide, can be purchased for $3.00. Sewing silk grenadines in plain weave, almost as thin as veiling, and some of them as thin and light as bolting-cloth, cost from $1.00 to $2.00 per yard, and make lovely toilets for mourning use, trimmed with gauze ribbon. Camel's hair grenadines are embellished with stripes and plaids of satin, Sicilienne or faille, the weave in the stripes being diversified so as to produce a novel and very pretty effect. These are excellent for seaside wear, and cost from $1.50 to $1.75 a yard.—*Demorest's Monthly.*

LIME AS A FERTILIZER.

Its Satisfactory and Lasting Effect Upon Limestone Soils.

An agricultural professor having been asked a question in regard to the effect of lime upon limestone soils, replies that it has no effect upon such soils and is not in any sense plant food, but acts only as it exerts a chemical effect upon organic matter in the soil, decomposing it and making it more quickly available. Consequently it is a stimulant and not a fertilizer, and its use is apt to be injurious; or words to this effect, as we quote from memory. Had an ordinary farmer given utterance to such remarks they might have been excused on the ground that this belief has been prevalent for years past when the action of lime upon the soil was not fully understood. But an intelligent farmer would scarcely make such an erroneous statement knowing how much lime is contained in the ash of all the crops grown upon farms, and also knowing that the materials which go to make up this ash must be plant food quite as much as nitrogen or potash or phosphoric acid is a plant food. That a professor in an agricultural college should make this statement goes far to explain why these institutions are not as acceptable to the farmers as they might be. For if there is any subject upon which practical farmers know experimentally more of than another it is the results of lime upon the soil.

Lime is a most active alkaline substance, an oxide of the metal calcium. It possesses remarkable properties, being exceedingly corrosive and destructive to organic matter, and combining actively with silica. Moreover, it is a constant constituent of all organic matter, forming a large portion of the ash of all plants and of the bones and shells of all animals. Its corrosive property is due to its avidity for carbonic acid and water; as it combines with this acid to form its neutral condition as carbonate of lime, in which form it holds about 33 per cent. of water in combination without being itself moist, but remaining as a fine dry powder.

It is produced by calcining common limestone, which is the neutral and wholly inert carbonate of lime, and is a very common ingredient of the soil. The calcination drives off the carbonic acid and leaves the lime (oxide or calcium) pure, with a loss of nine-tenths of its weight. It is then soluble in seven hundred times its weight of water. In the form of the carbonate or common limestone it is scarcely soluble in pure water, and is wholly inactive upon organic matter.

Lime forms the following proportion of the ash of plants, viz: Of hay, 12 per cent.; of red clover, 34 to 40 per cent.; of lucern, 48 per cent.; of stems and leaves of potatoes, 38 to 46 per cent.; of turnips 32 per cent.; of carrots, 33 per cent.; of potato fibre, 50 per cent.; of wheat straw, 6 per cent.; of oat straw, 8 per cent.; of corn stalks, 10½ per cent.; of pea straw, 38 per cent.; of bean stems, 27 per cent.; of the hemp plant, 43 per cent.; of the hop plant, 16 per cent.; of tobacco, 37 per cent.; of oak leaves, 48 per cent.; of all other trees, 15 to 45 per cent.; of all seeds, from 5 to 38 per cent.; of all timbers, from 37 to 73 per cent.; of barks of trees, from 43 to 73 per cent.

For any person, much more an agricultural professor, then, to say that lime is not a plant food is a most remarkable misstatement and evinces the grossest ignorance of common agricultural matters. If lime is not a plant food potash is not, nor is nitrogen, for there is more lime in many plants than there is nitrogen. Moreover the fact is that lime exerts as much effect upon the crops where the soil is full of limestone as where there is none; for limestone is wholly insoluble excepting in water containing a considerable quantity of carbonic acid. But as lime is readily soluble in cold water and is quickly made insoluble by its combination with carbonic acid which it acquires from the organic matter it meets with in the soil, it is soon fixed, so to speak, and made unavailable for plants. Hence it must be frequently applied to the land and many old farmers who have used lime all their lives as a regular course of fertilizing their land, consider it more beneficial to use ten or twelve bushels annually than to use forty or fifty every fourth or fifth year.

Lime is used most abundantly where the soil is full of limestone, and the reason is that the abundant limestone makes the lime cheap, for limestone is heavy, and the cost of its carriage and handling is considerable. Where limestone is not found it is best to bring in lime, because the lime from two thousand pounds of limestone weighs only eleven hundred pounds, and there is a large saving of cost in the carriage.

Lime is one of the most valuable of all plant foods, because of its prevalence in the ash of all plants, and for other reasons, viz., that it exerts a favorable effect upon the silicate combinations in the soil, dissolving and uniting with the silica, and releasing potash, soda, magnesia and phosphoric acid, which are all foods for plants, and also that it quickly disorganizes carbonaceous matter in the soil, freeing its nitrogenous elements and forming the formation of soluble nitrates, which are of the highest importance in their relations to plant growth. It is almost certain that lime is the most active progenitor of the nitrogen required for the growth of clover; for where lime is regularly used clover grows to perfection, and and there is never any trouble from the mysterious but most potent "clover sickness."—*Henry Stewart, in N. Y. Times.*

—A singular case of lamb-stealing was tried in the suburb of London, England, a short time ago. William Hunt, a shepherd in the employ of Mr. Gates, farmer, of Sundon, was charged with the theft of seven lambs. It appears that seven ewes gave birth to twin lambs, and as they were dropped the defendant took away one of each and sold them. He admitted the offense and was sent to prison for four months.—*Chicago Times.*

—England's colonial exhibition netted a profit of $176,175.

HOME AND FARM.

—Soap suds is a splendid fertilizer for flowering plants.

—The best material for fattening fowls is sweet potatoes and corn meal.

—A good dressing of manure, an exchange says, is what most land infested with sorrel needs.

—Vinegar in the rinsing water of pink or green calicoes brightens, and soda answers the same purpose for blue or purple.

—Keeping food before the fowls continually removes all inducement for them to scratch. They should be so fed as to be compeled to work.

—To educate is to fix moral principles, and the work of a farmer so conducted as to secure to him a neat and comfortable home is Christianizing.—*Southern Planter.*

—I have saved many bad cases of bloat in cattle by grasping the tongue with the hand and pulling it forward, thus allowing the gas from the stomach to escape.—*Creston Gazette.*

—Boards of various sizes should be kept in convenient places, one for bread, one for meat, another for cutting and two or three smaller ones on which to stand pots and kettles.

—*Chambers' Journal* says a joint of meat may be kept many days by wrapping it loosely in a fine cloth wrung out of vinegar and hanging in a draft of air. If the weather is very warm the cloth should be moistened twice or even thrice a day.

—It is a common practice in France to coat the beams, the joists and the under side of the flooring of buildings with a thick coating of lime-wash as a safeguard against fire. It is a preventive of prime ignition, although it will not check a fire when once under headway.—*Public Opinion.*

—An excellent egg-producing food is one part corn meal, two parts bran, two parts ground oats, one part ground meat and one part middlings, to which may be added a small proportion of bone meal and salt; scald it and feed early in the morning.

—Stuffed Eggs: Hard-boiled eggs are peeled and cut in halves. Then remove the yelk, fill each end and join again, a part of which is mixed with rich force-meat. Now roll them in raw beaten egg and cracker dust and fry a light brown. Serve with a rich gravy poured over.—*Chicago Herald.*

—The oat is a splendid food for young animals because, compared with corn, straw, etc., it is rich in muscle and bone-forming elements; and this also makes it a splendid food for work animals, during the summer months especially, as it is a heating food. It will pay to make the grain ration of oats in the morning and at noon.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—Marble Cake—light part: Two cups of white sugar, one cup of butter, a half-cup of sweet milk, whites of four eggs, two and one-half teaspoons of baking powder, two cups of flour. Dark part—One cup of brown sugar, a half cup of molasses, one cup of butter, one-fourth of a cup of sour milk, half a teaspoon of soda, yelks of four eggs, flour to thicken and flavor.—*Exchange.*

—In case of poisoning the simple rule is to get the poison out of the stomach as soon as possible. Mustard and salt act promptly as emetics, and they are always at hand. Stir a tablespoonful in a glass of water, and let the person swallow it quickly. If it does not cause vomiting in five minutes, repeat the dose. After vomiting give the whites of two or three eggs and send for the doctor.—*Boston Budget.*

Ginger Snaps.—One cup sugar, one cup butter, one tablespoon ginger, one teaspoon soda dissolved in a little water and as much flour as can be stirred in. Pinch off pieces as large as a good-sized marble, roll in the hands, flatten slightly and place in the tin, leaving room for them to spread. Bake in a moderate oven and watch closely, as they burn easily. Leave in the tin until cool enough to snap.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

AN UNPLEASANT AILMENT.

A Number of Simple Remedies for Perspiration of the Feet.

There are several remedies for perspiration of the feet, and here are some of them: Apply with a sponge, without rubbing, a solution of thirty grains each of burnt alum and boric acid in one ounce of rose water just as soon as the shoes and stockings are removed. Repeat every two or three days in the evening. A pharmacist, who regards the difficulty as due to fermentation caused by the paste used by shoemakers for fastening insoles into shoes, directs a powder, consisting of about equal parts of boric and salicylic acids, to be sprinkled in the shoes, and we are told the trouble ceases. Another pharmacist, who has devoted considerable attention to the difficulty in question, highly recommends the application of a mixture of one part of the oleate of zinc with ten parts of starch. Viensse has made some careful observations concerning this distressing infirmity. He alleges that the condition may be entirely and permanently cured by rubbing into the feet finely powdered subnitrate of bismuth. The action of the drug seems to be purely local. It toughens the skin, and at the same time probably modifies the character and amount of perspiration by affecting the glands. It is possible, the writer adds, that bismuth has some influence upon the capillary circulation of the parts. There are some in which the excessive perspiration continues in spite of the treatment, but even then bismuth deprives the perspiration of its foetic odor and relieves the tenderness.—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

—Speculation—that is, intelligent speculation—is not manipulation, nor based on mere theory, but its foundations have to be laid broad and deep. The present is duly considered, the past is recognized, and the future is forecast with the greatest care before it is entered upon. It bears no resemblance to the laws of the Medes and Persians, which change not, for its very basis makes it as susceptible to really changed conditions as is the vane to a change of wind.—*Boston Advertiser.*

What Might Have Been Expected.

A lady in Barringer township, says the Statesville (N. C.) *Landmark*, had heard that sprinkling a little gunpowder on the fire would prevent hawks from molesting chickens. Hawks were very troublesome among her chickens and she got the powder-horn and proceeded to pour a little stream of powder on the fire. What might naturally have been expected to follow did follow—the fire ran up into the horn, the powder exploded and her hand was torn to pieces.

Why Laura Lost Her Beau

Laura once had an affluent beau
Who called twice a fortnight, or so,
Now she sits, Sunday eve,
All lonely to grieve,
Oh, where is her recreant beau,
And why did he leave Laura so?

Why, he saw that Laura was a languishing, delicate girl, subject to sick headaches, sensitive nerves and uncertain tempers; and knowing what a life-long trial is a fretful, sickly wife, he transferred his attentions to her cheerful, healthy cousin, Ellen. The secret is that Laura's health and strength are sapped by chronic weakness, peculiar to her sex, which Ellen averts and avoids by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This is the only remedy, for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case or money will be refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper.

MOVES in the best society—the fan.—*Farm Journal.*

In Foreign Countries,

As well as in that of its origin, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a remedy of the utmost popularity. In South America, the West Indies, Guatemala, Mexico and Australia, it is a highly approved preventive of malarial fevers, and a preferred remedy for dyspepsia, liver complaint, kidney and bladder debility, rheumatism and nervousness. It has distanced competition here and abroad, and its constantly increasing sales point to a limitless enlargement of its sphere of beneficence in many continents.

IN favor of protection—the old maid.—*Harper's Bazar.*

WHATEVER name or designation is given to Fever and Ague, or other intermittent diseases it is safe to say that Malaria or a disordered state of the Liver is at fault. Eliminate the impurities from the system and a sure and prompt cure is the immediate result. Prickly Ash Bitters is the safest and most effective remedy for all biliary troubles, kidney diseases, and like complaints that has ever been brought before the public. A trial is its best recommendation.

AN early struggle—trying to get your wife to build the fire.

A Flat Contradiction.

Some one has told you that your catarrh is incurable. It is not so. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure it. It is pleasant to use and it always does its work thoroughly. We have yet to hear of a case in which it did not accomplish a cure when faithfully used. Catarrh is a disease which it is dangerous to neglect. A certain remedy is at your command. Avail yourself of it before the complaint assumes a more serious form. All druggists.

HOW WOULD Scissors do as a name for a clipper ship?—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

HORRIBLE poisons and hereditary taint of children. See the July number of Demorest's Monthly Magazine for the recent astounding disclosures of science of the poisonous effects of alcohol as found in wine, beer, whiskey, brandy, etc. Price 20 cents. Sold everywhere, or address W. Jennings Demorest, 15 E. 14th St., N. Y.

THE Cochin parade—the morning strut of the barn-yard fowls.

HE ate green cucumbers;
They made him quite sick;
But he took a few "Pellets"
That cured him right quick.
An easier physic
You never will find,
Than Pierce's small "Pellets,"
The Purgative kind.
Small but precious. 25 cents per vial.

POCKETING the insult—accepting a bribe.—*Boston Gazette.*

IF a cough disturbs your sleep, take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

STANDS to reason—the gentleman who has the floor.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE Best Disinfectant remedy for skin irritations is Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50c. The best.

IT would never do to have women as managers of newspapers. You couldn't get them to give each other credit.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 2, 1887.		
CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 10 @	4 90
COTTON—Middling	10⅝@	11
FLOUR—Good to Choice	3 65 @	5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 00 @	1 05
CORN—No. 2	46 @	46¾
OATS—Western Mixed	33 @	35
PORK—Mess (new)	15 00 @	15 25
ST. LOUIS.		
COTTON—Middling	.... @	10⅜
BEEVES—Good to Choice	4 15 @	4 25
Fair to Medium	3 75 @	4 10
HOGS—Common to Select	3 75 @	5 15
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	2 50 @	4 00
FLOUR—Patents	4 10 @	4 30
XXX to Choice	2 55 @	3 85
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	.... @	79¾
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	33¾@	34
OATS—No. 2	.... @	28
RYE—No. 2	.... @	55
TOBACCO—Lugs	1 50 @	6 00
Leaf—Medium	4 00 @	6 00
HAY—Choice Timothy	14 50 @	15 50
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	14 @	15
EGGS—Fresh	9½@	10
PORK—Standard Mess (new)	15 25 @	15 50
BACON—Clear Rib	8⅝@	8½
LARD—Prime Steam	6⅛@	6¼
WOOL—Fine to Choice	26 @	29
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Shipping	3 50 @	4 70
HOGS—Good to Choice	5 00 @	5 20
SHEEP—Good to Choice	3 50 @	4 30
FLOUR—Winter	3 80 @	4 20
Patents	4 30 @	4 60
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	69⅝@	69⅞
CORN—No. 2	.... @	36½
OATS—No. 2 White	25⅜@	25⅞
PORK—New Mess	.... @	20 00
KANSAS CITY.		
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	3 50 @	4 10
HOGS—Sales at	4 30 @	4 85
WHEAT—No. 2	6● @	62½
OATS—No. 2	26½@	27
CORN—No. 2	28⅝@	29⅛
NEW ORLEANS.		
FLOUR—High Grades	3 75 @	4 80
CORN—White	54 @	55
OATS—Choice Western	36 @	36½
HAY—Choice	18 00 @	19 00
PORK—New Mess	.... @	15 00
BACON—Clear Rib	.... @	8¾
COTTON—Middling	10½@	10¾
LOUISVILLE.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.... @	75
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	.... @	40
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	29 @	29½
PORK—Mess	16 00 @	16 50
BACON—Clear Rib	8⅝@	8⅞
COTTON—Middling	.... @	10⅝

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY,

For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agents—MEYER BROS. & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

JONES OF BINGHAMTON PAYS the FREIGHT

5 Ton Wagon Scales, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for $80.

Every size Scale. For free price list mention this paper and address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Waltham PATENT Dust Proof Watches

were originally made for railway men, whose service particularly required an absolutely tight closing case.

They have given entire satisfaction, and their reputation has spread so rapidly, that they have become the standard Watches for Millers, Miners, Lumbermen, Farmers, Mechanics, Engineers, Travelers and others whose occupation requires a watch which is proof against dust and moisture.

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The WALTHAM were the first PATENT DUST PROOF CASES manufactured, and are the *only ones* which completely exclude dust and moisture from the movement.

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FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST CLASS JEWELERS.

MERRELL'S FEMALE TONIC

Is prepared solely for the cure of complaints which afflict all womankind. It gives tone and strength to the uterine organs, and corrects dangerous displacements and irregularities. It is of great value in change of life. The use of MERRELL'S FEMALE TONIC during pregnancy greatly relieves the pains of motherhood and promotes speedy recovery. It assists nature to safely make the critical change from girlhood to womanhood. It is pleasant to the taste and may be taken at all times with perfect safety. Price, $1.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

J. S. MERRELL DRUG CO., Sole Prop., ST. LOUIS.

The best and surest Remedy for Cure of all diseases caused by any derangement of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels. Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Bilious Complaints and Malaria of all kinds yield readily to the beneficent influence of

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

It is pleasant to the taste, tones up the system, restores and preserves health.

It is purely Vegetable, and cannot fail to prove beneficial, both to old and young.

As a Blood Purifier it is superior to all others. Sold everywhere at $1.00 a bottle.

FOR ALL DISORDERS OF THE Stomach, Liver and Bowels —TAKE— PACIFIC LIVER PILLS

STRICTLY VEGETABLE.

CURE CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, PILES, SICK HEADACHE, LIVER COMPLAINTS, LOSS OF APPETITE, BILIOUSNESS, NERVOUSNESS, JAUNDICE, ETC. PRICE, 25 cents.

PACIFIC MANUFACTURING CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

—HAVE YOU— CHILLS AND FEVER? If so, get rid of them by using KRESS' FEVER TONIC

Purely vegetable in composition, and a sure and certain remedy. We guarantee a cure in every case where directions are followed, and the druggist from whom you purchase is authorized to refund the money in case of failure. Give it a trial.

If It Does You no Good It Will Cost You Nothing.

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