PITH AND POINT.

—Dyspepsia is said to be unknown in Japan. So are boarding houses.—Ram's Horn.

—He—"You are a puzzle to me." She (coldly)—"Well, you had better give me up."—N. Y. Herald.

—Tom—"What a quarrelsome fellow he is. By the way, do you know what his name is?" Jack—"Yes. Makepeace."—Yankee Blade.

—"Did you tell Skittles that I was an infamous liar?" "No, I did not. Quite the reverse, in fact. I said you were a famous one."—N. Y. Sun.

—Mrs. Jason—"When they tie up a railroad they don't actually use a rope, do they?" Mr. Jason—"No; it is generally done with a string of resolutions."—The Interior.

—"Mrs. Strikefire, why are you setting the alarm for 1 a. m.?" "My husband always comes a little after that hour, and he shan't catch me napping when he comes."—Epoch.

—"Marriage is, indeed, a lottery," sighed Tomnoddy, after a tiff with his wife. "And we both drew prizes," returned the lady. "Ah!" said T., somewhat mollified. "Yes; you got a capital prize and I took the booby."—Janesville Signal.

—Mamma (to Johnny, who has spent his money for candy and has none left to buy a top)—"You can't eat your cake and have it, too." Johnny—"When I've eaten a cake I would like to know who has got it if I haven't."—Boston Transcript.

—"Then you have made up your mind, young lady, never to get married?" "Yes, sir. I'll die an old maid." "But if some young man were to propose to you?" "Ah, that would be a different thing altogether!"—Humoristische Blaetter.

—"And if you should ever come to Berlin, my dear sir, you will always find me ready to receive you. Pray always come to my place." "Thanks, my dear sir, I am charmed to have met you. May I ask if you are a hotel-keeper?" "No, a photographer."—Fliegende Blatter.

—Adult Son—"Mother, does a girl mean to encourage or discourage a man when she——" Mother—"My son, there is no need of going into details. When a girl starts out to either encourage or discourage a man, the man never has any doubt about what she means."—Good News.

—(Scene: Uptown Palace Cafe. Group of "Genials" around a table. Terrible Predicament of Colonel Nevertreat, who, while pounding the table to emphasize one of his favorite oaths, accidentally touches the bell.) Waiter (suddenly appearing)—"What shall it be, gentlemen?"—Puck.

—It was growing late, and papa crept down stairs to warn the young people that it was too damp to sit outside any longer. "I don't see why you have to ask me for my hand, Tom," he heard, as he reached the door; "you've been keeping it all the evening." Papa quietly retired.—Harper's Bazar.

—Capers—"I don't see why Chadband, the minister, should have two months' vacation every summer. I'm sure his work is easy enough." Smiley—"Of course, his sermons are not hard to write; but just think of all the afternoon teas he has to go to." Capers—"That's so. He ought to have three months."—America.

—Imperious Monarch (to Prime Minister)—"Order my most exalted state robes and instruct the lord keeper of the privy seal, the grand lord of the imperial bed-chamber, the grand knight of the wash-basin and all the rest of the chief functionaries to be in readiness for the coming visitor to our realm." Prime Minister (trembling)—"It shall be done, sire. Your gracious pardon, but who is coming?" Imperious Monarch—"I don't know his name, but he is an American railroad ticket seller."—N. Y. Sun.

LA PLATA MUTTON.

One Manufactory on the Parana Prepared 300,000 Sheep Last Year.

A correspondent of the Journal de Geneve sends from La Plata a description of a visit he had paid to a manufactory at St. Nicholas, upon the Parana, for the preparation of frozen meat. After pointing out that the essential thing for a manufactory of this kind is to be able to place the congealed meat directly on board the steamer without coming even for a few minutes in contact with the sun, he says that the manufactory in question has a wharf upon the river bank, at which vessels of 2,500 tons burden can lie at anchor, so that the carcasses of the sheep are conveyed direct from the freezing chambers of the factory to those of the steamer. Several hundred sheep, selected by competent buyers, are brought each day to the meadows outside the slaughter house, and are allowed to rest for a few hours so that they may be killed in good condition. They are slaughtered and dressed so rapidly that twenty men can easily dispose of 1,000 animals in the course of the day. The carcasses are hung up to dry in a large chamber for several hours, and they are then taken to the freezing chamber, those carcasses which show the slightest sign of any wound or defect being put upon one side and sold at the market of the town.

The first freezing chamber is only about ten degrees Fahrenheit, as it is not desirable to let the meat be frozen too suddenly upon the surface, but rather that the cold air should penetrate gradually inward. After being for a few hours in the first freezing chamber the carcasses are taken into a second, where the temperature is as low as thirty degrees below zero, remaining there for three days, at the end of which time they are completely congealed, and are as hard as wood. They are then placed in coarse muslin bags to protect them from dirt, and await in the storehouse (the temperature of which is the same as that of the second freezing chamber, and which will hold 30,000 carcasses) the steamer which is to convey them to England.

About 300,000 sheep were disposed of at the St. Nicholas manufactory last year, and it is estimated that each carcass weighs, upon an average, forty-eight pounds, and as the sheep do not cost more than 4s each, and the meat sells for 4d. a pound, there is a good margin for profit even after payment for freight (not quite a penny a pound) and other expenses, the more so as the Argentine Government pays a small premium. Moreover, nothing is wasted at St. Nicholas, for while the fat is specially prepared for the market, the blood is used for manure, while the offal is all sent to Buenos Ayres. Moreover, the engines burn comparatively little coal, not more than two and one-half tons a day, and this is no small economy in a country where coal costs £4 a ton.

HE STOOD THE TEST.

A Prisoner Who Feigned Insanity Until at Death's Door.

Speaking of the wife-murderer Smith's case led Warden Berlin of the Allegheny County jail to indulge in a few reminiscences, relative to feigned insanity. The warden is evidently of the opinion that Smith is sane, and does not think the prisoner is even feigning insanity. Said the warden: "We had a case of feigned insanity in the jail about three years ago, the most extraordinary that has ever come within my experience. The prisoner's name was Brant. He had been convicted of trying to sell goods under false pretenses. He was first sent to the work-house, where he lived twenty-two days without eating. They brought him from the hospital department of the work-house to the jail on a stretcher. When he was first locked up he was a man weighing two hundred pounds, but he starved himself until he became like a shadow. We stood him up on the stone floor, and he would fall his full length as if he had been a corpse, bruising his forehead, and yet gave no indication that he was in pain. For thirty-six days not a morsel of food passed his lips. We placed milk in his cell, but it remained untouched. He would insist on keeping his knees bent, and we thought to make him straighten his legs by stringing him up in the air and letting him hang there, but the position of the legs never changed.

"We tried every possible way to make him give some evidence that he was sane, but it was no use. Finally we got a stomach pump and pumped milk into him every day. In this way he was kept alive while the doctors continued their experiments with him. He was an old soldier and the Grand Army folks became interested in the case. They visited him and they were positive he was insane. They asked me for a letter that he was demented, but I refused to give it because I was sure the fellow was shamming. We had information that he had been convicted of crime somewhere in Missouri, was sent to the insane asylum, and afterward discharged. The Grand Army people became indignant at me because I would not say that Brant was crazy. In the meantime we continued pumping milk into his stomach. He was like a putty man. Anywhere you placed him, there he would stick. Finally other prisoners attempted to catch Brant napping, but without success. The Grand Army men secured a commission in lunacy for Brant's case, and the commission declared him insane. He was then removed to the insane department of the city poor farm. He had to be carried to the train on a stretcher. I don't believe he weighed eighty pounds.

"The second day after he had arrived at the farm he commenced to eat, and the pumping process was discarded. Before a week he had a splendid appetite, and in a very short time his form rounded out into something like its old-time proportions. One day Mr. Brant got hold of a file, tried it on the bars on his window, found it worked to a charm, filed the bars in two, made a knotted rope from his bed clothes, let himself down to the ground, and has never been heard of from that day to this. It was the most remarkable case of which I have heard. Imagine the amount of pain and suffering that man had to endure. He never flinched for an instant that a person could detect. We knew he was shamming, but the proof seemed to be the other way. There have been other prisoners in here who feigned insanity, but a few sharp, severe tests would generally bring them to a realization of their senses."—Pittsburgh Post.

MRS. CHERRY'S POCKET.

A Domestic Exploration Expedition Barren of All Results.

"My dear," called out Mrs. Cheery to her husband when they were about ready to start out to make a short call the other evening, "won't you please step to the closet in our room and get my glove-buttoner out of the pocket of my blue satteen dress and bring it to me when you come down stairs?"

"All right!" replied Mr. Cheery, obligingly.

Ten minutes later Mrs. Cheery's voice again ascends the staircase:

"Why don't you hurry down, Albert? I'm all ready."

"I'm looking for that glove-buttoner," replies Mr. Cherry from the hot, dark depths of the closet.

"Oh, yes," responds Mrs. Cheery. "It's right there in that blue satteen dress pocket."

Five minutes pass, and Mrs. Cheery says a little sharply:

"What *are* you doing, Albert? It's most eight o'clock."

"Trying to find that infernal pocket!"

"My dear!"

"I don't believe there's any pocket *in* the darned dress!"

"Albert, if you can't do a little thing for me without swearing about it, you need not do it at all."

"I don't care. I can't find any sign of a pocket in the dress. You sure there's one in it?"

"Why, of course I am. It's on the right side of the skirt and—Albert, are you swearing?"

"I'll do something worse than swear if that infernal pocket doesn't show up pretty soon!"

"Oh, well, I s'pose I can come up and get it myself; you never can ——"

"You needn't come up. I've set out to find that pocket, and I'll do it or tear the dress into rags in the attempt!"

Two minutes pass. There is a queer grinding, panting noise in the closet. Mrs. Cheery hears it and says:

"I'm coming up myself. You never *can* find any thing!"

"Well, I'd like to know where in tarnation you women hang your pockets!" shorts Cheery, bursting from the closet red and furious. "I've turned the skirt wrong side out and back again fifty times; I've felt over every inch of it and held it wrong end up and hanged if I see any sign of a pocket. I'll just be——"

"Albert, hush!"

Poor Cheery! I know just how he felt. I've often been baffled in that way myself. I've been married ten years, and I've tried again and again to find my wife's dress pockets for various purposes, but mostly when I've been trying to filch from her pocketbook, and hanged if *I* could ever find that pocket.—Detroit Free Press.

—The good effects of vaccination have been well shown recently in Holland. During the years 1870-73 20,575 persons died of small-pox in that country. Since then, as a result of the strict enforcement of the new vaccination laws, the prevalence of the disease has steadily declined. Last year but a single death occurred from small-pox in the entire kingdom.

DOMESTIC CONCERNS.

—Cool rain water and soda will remove machine grease from washable goods.

—To remove stains of blood, saturate the spots in kerosene and let stand a time; afterward wash out in warm water.

—Maccaroni, with cheese, should always accompany snipe and woodcock; green peas and water cresses with wild ducks; corn should never be served with game or poultry.

—To bring down the mosquitoes that settle by day on the ceiling to wait for their victims at night, fasten the cover of a tin box on a lath, pour a little kerosene in the cover, hold it up close under the mosquito, and he will fall into it every time.

—Apple Fritters: One cupful of sweet milk, a little salt, two eggs, one teaspoonful of baking-powder, and flour to make a batter thick enough to drop nicely from a spoon; chop two apples fine and mix with the batter. Fry in hot lard. Serve with powdered sugar or sirup.—Good Housekeeper.

—Useful napkin rings are made by crocheting them out of old-gold macrame cord, and are made glossy and stiff by an application of varnish. Work-baskets, waste-paper baskets and whisk-broom holders are all durable and pretty made in the same way, and brightened by bows of ribbon.

—Vanilla Cream Sauce: Two beaten eggs, four tablespoonfuls granulated sugar, two cups sweet milk (or one each of milk or water), butter, size of hickory-nut; stir over the fire, in double boiler, until as thick as very rich cream. Do not boil. When cold add a very little vanilla. Use sauce cold.—Ladies' Home Journal.

—A splendid polish for starch is made in this way: Ounce each of spermaceti and white wax, melt together and let it harden in a thin cake on a plate. To a quart of prepared starch add a piece of the polish about the size of a quarter of a dollar. This gives a fine luster and prevents the starch from sticking to the iron.

—Cocoanut Molasses Cake: Cream one-half cupful of butter and one cupful of brown sugar; add half a cupful of milk and two well beaten eggs, one-half cupful of molasses; stir in carefully one and a half pints of sifted flour, with three teaspoonfuls of baking powder; then add half a pound of desicated cocoanut; the batter should be moderately stiff; bake about three-quarters of an hour; use care not to scorch; cakes in which molasses is used require more care than those in which only sugar is used; they burn more rapidly.—Boston Herald.

—Crab-Apple Jam: Cut the apples in two or three pieces, and when the kettle is full cover with water. Cook one hour, or until very soft. Strain off the juice for jelly, and put the pulp through a sifter. To four bowls of pulp, and two bowls of sugar, and cook together slowly for three hours. Spices may be added if desirable. When stiff, place in stone jars, and cover with paper. To the juice add about two-thirds as much sugar as juice, for this jelly becomes firm easier than any other; and it is a waste to use more sugar than necessary.—Boston Budget.

—An oil painting should be hung according to the way the light is in the picture. If the picture is painted by an "amateur," the light may be represented as coming from both sides, as that is one of the ridiculous mistakes often seen in the work of untrained or badly-taught painters. If the painting is the work of a professional artist, you can not be in doubt as to whether the light in the picture comes from the right or the left. Hang it correspondingly, and the painting will look at its best, and last longer.—Demorest's Monthly.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Notes for Ladies Who Delight in Dressing According to Latest Styles.

The exquisitely fine Indian cashmere and Henrietta cloths displayed among the new autumn dress-goods present a wide range of rare and beautiful shades, not attainable in any other fabrics of approximate price.

The rage for embroideries is increasing rather than diminishing. Inventive genius is continually exercised to maintain a variety of patterns. Silk, chenille, arrasene, and beads of all colors and kinds, in imitation of metals, mosaics, and precious stones of all sorts, are employed. The effect of the new passementeries is dazzling, and elaborate trimmings of these on rich gowns produce a result that is decidedly Eastern.

Many of the new red-cloth jackets are a mass of the most complex and intricate braiding. The vivid hue of the cloth is toned to a mere suggestion of color, by reason of the mass of fine black braid. Some of the jackets are covered entirely with braid on the fore half of the sleeves, the collar and on the fronts; but at the back there is no vestige of braid to be seen, and the coat looks half red, half black—a patchy sort of style not at all admirable.

Russet, tan-colored and golden-brown Bedford cords and silk-finished corduroys are used for vests, both long and short, under open cloak dresses and jackets of German broadcloth or "faced" cloth.

India cashmere and other fine woolens that, under new names, closely resemble camel's hair, are used by French and English modistes in combination with soft silks with stripes of velvet, or else with heavy pliable surahs that are plaided in neutral tints combined with rich fruit and foliage colors.

A stylish Parisian gown has a bodice of ocean-gray cashmere, with lareuse or washer-woman drapery over a skirt of gray velvet, striped with Roman-red faille. The full vest is of the stripe, with mousquetaire revers of gray velvet at each side. A dinner dress from the same artist is formed of Venitian-brown corded silk, trimmed with brown silk passementeries. The vest and petticoat are of orange silk, striped with Venitian-brown velvet of exquisite shade and sheen. There is a Medici collar and sleeves of brown velvet, the latter medium full at the top and buttoned close below the elbow.—N. Y. Evening Post.

—Tobe Long, township clerk, has paid out $121.50 to the boys this summer for cadavers of the English sparrow, says the Lima (Ohio) Gazette, and our foreign friends seem more numerous than ever. The law authorizing him to pay a bounty of twenty cents per dozen for all these birds killed, and the price paid would indicate that the small boy has been on the war path to the extent of 7,290 Britishers. Tobe said that an English sparrow will decay inside of two hours after being killed and that some of the overripe lots brought to him have almost made him throw up his position.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

NEW METHOD OF TESTING MILK.

Dr. Babcock of the Wisconsin Station Discovers a Simple and Accurate Process.

Any one who has attended a dairy convention or who carefully follows the dairy literature of the day must have come to realize that milk testing is the leading question before our dairymen. The rank injustice of paying for milk or dividing the money between patrons on the "pounds-delivered" basis has been tolerated only because it could not be avoided. When the system of paying for milk upon weight is new in a community it works fairly well for a short time, but soon patrons learn to take advantage and the result is that as time goes on more and more milk is required to make a pound of butter or cheese. Of course there are always a few who water or skim; these are occasionally caught and fined or expelled, but the difficulty does not end here, for there are other ways of getting ahead. The greatest trouble has been through buying and breeding cows which produce the greatest number of pounds of milk without any regard whatever to quality. Between the cows giving thin milk and the patrons who skim or water, dairymen producing good milk and factorymen have had a hard time of it. Factorymen have come to realize that their best friends among the patrons have been the poorest paid. Going from bad to worse matters have come to a point where unless some more equitable system is adopted we must expect the factory system to drag out a miserable existence, if it is not driven to the wall.

It was my pleasure last winter to attend the annual meeting of the Illinois State Dairymen's Association, where I learned that the demand for a test was

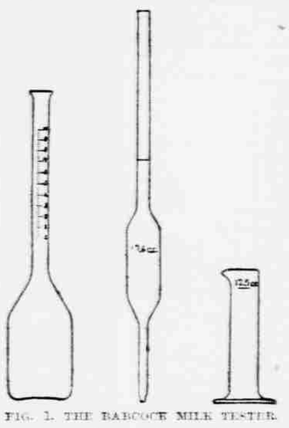
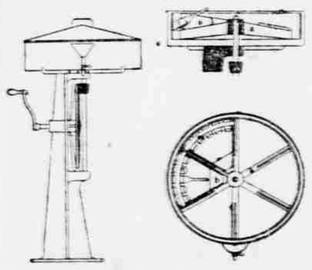


FIG. 1. THE BABCOCK MILK TESTER.

still the leading question. It seemed apparent that while some were satisfied with Short's, others with Patrick's test, something better adapted to factories and more economical in the use of chemicals was called for. Deeply impressed, I returned and reported the situation to Dr. S. M. Babcock, who at once set about the work, uncertain of course as to what the outcome would be, but willing to do his best. Five months of patient work resulted in the new method of fat analysis now given to the public. Now that we understand it the wonder is that this method of analysis has not been found out before, for many chemists must have gone that very way and passed close by.

Briefly stated the method of analysis is as follows: A measured quantity of milk is placed in a glass bottle with a long, narrow, graduated neck. An equal volume of commercial sulphuric acid is added to the milk, which has the effect of breaking up the caseine and blackening the sugar, but does not destroy the fat. The fat is brought to the surface by placing the test bottles in a slanting position in the rim of a horizontal wheel, and whirling by hand or power about eight hundred revolutions per minute for five or six minutes. Hot water is then poured into the bottles until the necks are part filled, when they are whirled again for a couple of minutes, at the end of which time all of the fat has risen in the neck where it is read off on the graduated scale.

By the old laboratory methods the chemist must charge a couple of dollars an analysis if he makes the wages common to his class. By the Babcock test



FIGS. 2 AND 3.

I have seen sixty samples of milk from sixty different herds analyzed and the results recorded in a little over two hours, at a cost of not over eight or nine cents for the sulphuric acid used. This method of analysis is very easily learned. Heretofore we have taught our students both Patrick's and Short's methods; this year we shall add Babcock's method to the list. Herewith we present pictures of the simple apparatus needed. As stated elsewhere, the test consists in mixing equal quantities of milk and sulphuric acid, thoroughly shaking this mixture and adding hot water and shaking again. In Fig. 1 the bottle at the left is used for holding the milk and acid. It is marked with a scale at the top for measuring the fat. The figure at the center is a pipette for measuring the milk, which is sucked up to the black mark on the long neck. The other vessel holds the acid. Fig. 2 shows the machine for whirling the bottles about, with cross-sections at Fig. 3, in which a is a horizontal wheel, b, sections to which are soldered cups or tubes, c, inclined at an angle of about thirty degrees, while d is a copper jacket with a cover. Milk fresh from the cow is taken while still warm and thoroughly mixed by pouring it two or three times from one vessel to another. An exact measure of it is then put into the test bottle and a measure of acid added. The bottle is then placed in the machine as shown at c, Fig. 3. Then by turning the crank of the machine the bottles are violently whirled about for five or six minutes. As soon as they have been sufficiently whirled, they are filled to the neck with hot water; then put into the machine and whirled again and the fat will be found where it can be measured.—Breeders' Gazette.

A LEVEL HEAD.

The Advantage of Presence of Mind in an Emergency.

During the late strike on the New York Central Railroad, the militia were ordered to be in readiness in case of a riot, but they were not called out.

In an interview, Gov. Hill said the troops were not to be called upon except in case of an emergency. The emergency had not arisen, therefore they would not be ordered out. He remarked that this was the first great strike with which he had had experience, and he did not propose to lose his head; the only point at which there had been serious trouble was at Syracuse, and there a deputy-sheriff had lost his head and precipitated an encounter.

The strike continued several weeks, and there was riotous action at various points along the road, but the civil authorities were able to cope with it without calling on the militia.

The test of a man's real ability comes when an emergency arises which makes a hasty call on his good judgment and discretion. The man who retains his presence of mind, maintains his equipoise and exercises sound discretion at such critical junctures, is to be relied on and will be put to the front.

Men with level heads have the staying qualities which do not falter in the face of danger. Otis A. Cole, of Kinsman, O., June 10, 1890, writes: "In the fall of 1888 I was feeling very ill. I consulted a doctor and he said I had Bright's disease of the kidneys and that he would not stand in my shoes for the state of Ohio." But he did not lose courage or give up; he says: "I saw the testimonial of Mr. John Coleman, 100 Gregory St., New Haven, Conn., and I wrote to him. In due time I received an answer, stating that the testimonial that he gave was genuine and not overdrawn in any particular. I took a good many bottles of Warner's Safe Cure; have not taken any for one year."

Gov. Hill is accounted a very successful man; he is cool and calculating and belongs to the class that do not lose their heads when emergencies arise.

"That is a little out of my line," as the hangman said when he was shown the apparatus for execution by electricity.—Texas Siftings.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

It was the women who saw the first snake, but since then the men have attended to that sort of thing.—N. Y. Ledger.

Insurance Against Disease.

In certain instances there have been arrangements made between a physician and the head of a family that a fixed amount should be paid for each day the various members of the family continued in good health. But should sickness enter the household, the physician's usual stipend was discontinued. Such an agreement is founded on common sense, for we don't want to be made well, we want to be kept well. There is a great deal of unnecessary sickness resulting from a want of careful attention to bodily requirements. Keep the blood pure, keep the functional habits of the body regular, counteract the effects of exposure by always having a bottle of Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla in the household and using it in anticipation of an attack of illness or when the very first symptoms are manifest. Disease will not trouble you if you will heed this good advice. It is an excellent preventive of disease and decay, as well as a safe cure.—Marion Banner.

As to the industries of this country, what is keeping the carpet down is the tax on it.—Philadelphia Times.

Deliverance!

The shackles are strong, and forged by neglect, if liver complaint has enchained you. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters breaks them easily and without loss of time. Pains in the right side, yellowness of the skin, constipation and dyspepsia attending biliousness, are annihilated by this grand alterative. Incomparably useful is it, too, in rheumatism, malaria, debility and kidney complaints.

The worth of a man is not increased by adding to it the worth of his money.—N. O. Picayune.

Graytville, Ind., Feb. 2d, 1887.
Dr. A. T. Shallenberger,
Rochester, Pa. *Dear Sir:*—I have used your Antidote for Malaria for over a quarter of a century and have found it to be in every respect all that you claim for it. It not only cures chills and fever of every kind, but it is the best medicine I ever knew to build up the system when broken down from any cause. Respectfully yours,
F. M. Brown.

A New York paper contains an article entitled "Why Cats Are Thin." Joughnes says cats are thick enough around his place.—Norristown Herald.

Those who wish to practice economy should buy Carter's Little Liver Pills. Forty pills in a vial; only one pill a dose.

When all the cars are run by electricity, the term "lightning express" will be no misnomer.—Boston Gazette.

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

"Are the winters cold in Arkansas?" "I'm not sure; but they always have Hot Springs."

"Bilious Buttons" saved my life.

The somerset-man at the circus seems to live by jumping his board.—Elmira Gazette.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct 20, 1890.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	$3 50	@	4 90
COTTON—Middling	....	@	10¼
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	3 85	@	6 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 07½	@	1 10
CORN—No. 2	57¾	@	58¼
OATS—Western Mixed	44	@	49
PORK—Mess	11 50	@	12 25
ST. LOUIS.			
COTTON—Middling	....	@	9⅞
BEEVES—Export Steers	4 75	@	5 00
Shipping	3 75	@	4 60
HOGS—Common to Select	3 90	@	4 25
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3 75	@	5 00
FLOUR—Patents	4 85	@	5 10
XXX to Choice	3 00	@	3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	99¾	@	1 00½
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	48	@	48¾
OATS—No. 2	39½	@	40½
RYE—No. 2	63½	@	64
TOBACCO—Logs (Missouri)	2 60	@	9 00
Leaf, Burley	3 15	@	9 00
HAY—Clear Timothy	10 00	@	13 50
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	18	@	20
EGGS—Fresh	16	@	16½
PORK—Standard Mess	....	@	10 25
BACON—Clear Rib	6¼	@	6¾
LARD—Prime Steam	5¾	@	6
WOOL—Choice Tub	....	@	32
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Shipping	3 50	@	5 10
HOGS—Good to Choice	4 00	@	4 47½
SHEEP—Good to Choice	4 00	@	5 00
FLOUR—Winter Patents	4 80	@	5 25
Spring Patents	5 00	@	5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	....	@	1 02
CORN—No. 2	....	@	55
OATS—No. 2 White	42	@	42½
PORK—Standard Mess	....	@	9 87½
KANSAS CITY.			
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	3 40	@	4 75
HOGS—Sales at	3 25	@	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	94	@	95
OATS—No. 2	39½	@	40
CORN—No. 2	47½	@	47¾
NEW ORLEANS.			
FLOUR—High Grade	4 75	@	5 30
CORN—White	61½	@	62
OATS—Choice Western	....	@	47
HAY—Choice	16 00	@	16 50
PORK—New Mess	....	@	10 75
BACON—Clear Rib	....	@	6⅝
COTTON—Middling	9¾	@	9⅞
LOUISVILLE.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	....	@	96
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	....	@	55
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	43	@	44
PORK—Mess	10 75	@	11 25
BACON—Clear Rib	6½	@	6¾
COTTON—Middling	....	@	10¼

A great mistake perhaps was made when Dr. Sherman named his great remedy Prickly Ash Bitters; but it is presumed that at that time all remedies for the blood, etc., were called Bitters. Had he called it Prickly Ash "Regulator," "Curative," or almost anything but *Bitters*, it undoubtedly would have superseded all other preparations of similar character. The name Bitters is misleading; it is purely a medicine, and cannot be used as a beverage.

"There's nothing like making a good impression," remarked the burglar, as he took the lump of wax from the lock.

Owing to exposure I have been indisposed with acute rheumatism about six months. My skill failed to afford me relief and I was induced to try Bull's Sarsaparilla, and must confess that it entirely cured me. It is decidedly superior to all other preparations of Sarsaparilla.—B. B. Allen, M. D., Brandon, Ky.

Society dinners, horse-races, human events and love are all matters of course.—Binghamton Leader.

If you are tired taking the large old fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

When a man and woman have been made one the honeymoon is the time spent in endeavoring to discover which is that one.—Yonkers Statesman.

Dobbins' Electric Soap does not chap the hands, being *perfectly pure*. Many people afflicted with Salt Rheum have been cured by its use. Preserves and whitens clothes. Have your grocer order it and try it *now*.

The summer girl may disappear with the season, but the remembrance of her is a joy forever.

When medicine is given a child, parents like to feel it is a safe and proper one. Such a remedy is Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers.

The tramp who works has no professional pride.—Ram's Horn.

Don't Neglect a Cough. Take some Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar *instanter*. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

We all have strength enough to endure the misfortunes of others.—Denver Road.

THE POINT.

"A 1" From a Catholic Archbishop down to the Poorest of the Poor all testify, not only to the virtues of ST. JACOBS OIL, *The Great Remedy For Pain*, but to its superiority over all other remedies, expressed thus:

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