BUREAU OF LABOR.

The First Annual Report of Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor.

Figures and Logical Deductions Concerning Industrial Depressions and the Labor Question Discussed—A Lengthy Report.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The first annual report of Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor, has been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior and will soon be printed. The report will make a volume of 500 pages containing facts, figures and logical deductions concerning industrial depressions and the labor question, so novel and interesting, and at times so startling that it is safe to predict for the volume wider reading and more discussion than is usually accorded to public documents. The report comprehends more than forty industries, nearly 700 establishments and over 150,000 employes. In the introductory chapter Mr. Wright says that the present industrial depression is the first of its kind as an entirety. In modern times we have, in place of the long reaches of the past, short, sharp and frequent disturbances in the business world, so under the investigation undertaken by the bureau, the aim has been to group important facts bearing upon modern industrial depressions. So necessity, he says, exists for studying any species of crisis existing back of fifty years, because the regularity with which depressions and crises occur is apparent during that period and because, too, the accompaniment of the depression back of that did not involve the modern industrial conditions.

In the chapter devoted to "The Industrial Depression in the United States" he estimates that there were in 1885 one million men unemployed in the United States who, according to the census of 1880, were engaged in agriculture, trade and transportation, mining industries and manufactures—meaning by the unemployed those who, under prosperous times, would be employed, and who in 1885 were seeking employment. A million of men out of employment means a loss to the consumptive power of the country of at least $3,000,000 per day, or a crippling of the trade of the country of over $300,000,000 per year. It is our one to observe, however, he says, that while the severity of the depression causes a crippling to the extent of several hundred millions of dollars per year of the consuming power of the people, the volume of business transacted is not crippled comparatively to any such extent.

The popular idea of the severity of the present depression, Mr. Wright says, would lead one to suppose that all branches of business were severely stagnated and that failures were the order of the day, but an examination of some of the principal commercial and industrial facts and tables touches the error of popular opinion in this respect. While the number of failures for 1884 was but little more than the number of 1885, the total amount of liabilities was very nearly double and the total amount of liabilities for 1885 was less than the amount of liabilities for either of the years 1882, '83, '84, '86, '87, '88, '89 or '84. These certainly are, Mr. Wright adds, very significant facts when the great increase in the bulk of business transacted is taken into consideration and they show conclusively that while there has been widespread depression, there is no actual business disasters, so far as amount is concerned or, even average liability, for the year 1885, present an exceedingly satisfactory exhibit. If from failures we turn to production we shall find still more gratifying results. Tables are shown indicating that the volume of business has been fairly well preserved—at least not crippled to any such extent as indicated by the crippling of the consuming power—and that prices have constantly fallen. Along with these two features there has been a constant diminishing of profits. Many industries have been conducted with little or no margin for those engaged and a great lowering of wages in general. Some industries, of course, have been badly crippled temporarily, but on the whole the volume of business of the country during the depressed period has been fairly satisfactory.

Discussing the causes of industrial depression, Mr. Wright says: One of the chief causes which produce depressed periods is a fall in prices. It matters not what causes the fall. The first influence of a fall in prices is an apprehension of loss where low prices may be expected to obtain, and this is one of the leading causes, if not the leading cause, of industrial depressions, the influence of the cause is sure to react upon itself and bring about an activity through example, the effect of which is felt in various directions.

Machinery, Mr. Wright says, using the word in its largest and most comprehensive sense, has been most potent in bringing the mechanically producing nations of the world to their present industrial position. The rapid development and adoption of machinery in all of the settled areas belonging to production and transportation have brought what is commonly called over-production, so that machinery and over-production are two causes so closely allied that it is quite difficult to discuss the one without taking the other side into consideration. That labor-saving machinery, using the latter as the more properly should be called labor-making or labor-assisting machinery, displaces labor temporarily, cannot successfully be denied. All men of sound minds admit the permanent good effects of machinery; but the permanent good effects of it do not prevent the temporary disturbances which follow the displacement, so far as the labor displaced is concerned, assists in crippling the consuming power of a community. A few illustrations relative to the displacement of labor by the introduction of machinery, perhaps of no value in themselves but by history relative to preserving the growth of industrial systems and the changes which come with them, are given together with a mass of facts relating to the temporary displacement of labor and to conditions of industry and of society which would exist if machinery, in the hands of men, were not. These illustrations, Mr. Wright says, show positively the influence of inventions in bringing about industrial depressions. In those countries where machinery has been developed to the highest, the greatest number of work people are engaged, and in those countries where machinery has been developed to little or no purpose poverty is rife, ignorance is the prevailing condition and civilization, consequently, far in the rear. And yet, he says, if the question should be asked: Has the wage-worker received his equitable share of the benefits derived from the introduction of the power of machinery? No. In the struggle for industrial supremacy in the great countries devoted to mechanical production, it has been impossible for him to share equitably in such benefits. That he has shared greatly as a consumer is true, and his greatest benefit has come through his being a consumer.

The modern system of carrying on great works by stock companies Mr. Wright thinks has done a great deal toward producing in all countries the bad industrial conditions under which the present generation is laboring. The result has been a somewhat reckless and abnormal organization of capital and of interests aimed at the development of the industries of the country. Material, labor and capital have been over-consumed and to such an extent that over-production stands for over-consumption. The reckless consumption of the materials and elements necessary to industrial progress has always produced industrial stagnation.

Some of the causes which tend to cripple the consuming or buying power of a large body of our people are remote, indeed, and yet have a direct bearing upon the question in hand. Any disturbance in the monetary affairs of our country, by which the purchasing power of money is decreased, cripples the consuming power of the people, and when the people, through apprehension, or through real results, feel that their consuming power is crippled in ever so slight a degree, industrial retrenchment begins and corresponding stagnation follows. The same results are reached through a lowering of wages from any cause whatever. The employment of contract labor of foreign importation and rapid immigration generally, are features which have a positive influence in crippling consuming power.

The influence of foreign immigration is illustrated by appropriate tables, which show the tendency of immigrants to assimilate with our mechanical industries. This increases demand, lowers wages and contributes to whatever over production exists and cripples most decidedly the consuming power of the whole. The fact is noted that prior to each period of industrial depression in the United States since 1837 there has been a large increase in immigration and following the inception of the depression a sharp falling off. This constant augmentation of the number of laborers during prosperous years has had its full share in bringing about the following period of depression.

Under the head "Manufacturing nations considered as a group in relation to the present depression," the commissioner says: The scale of wages in the countries named is according to the follow ng order, the highest first: The United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany. It is difficult to connect commercial systems with this scale of wages and when the broad view is taken that each of these countries has overstocked itself with machinery and manufacturing plants far in excess of the wants of production and when it is considered also that the present period of industrial depression is unique in its character, as not having been attended with financial crises and panics, that many of these countries have been only incidentally involved, and when it is considered further that the condition of these nations has been reached under both free trade and protective policies and under a wide range of tariff restrictions, it is readily seen that the family of nations given to mechanical production have reached an epoch in their existence and that commercial systems which might have been at one time, or under some circumstances, necessities, are now apparently only expedientes, to be used temporarily and not as permanent features of national progress. Historically, he says, it must be admitted that the two great opposing systems of free trade and protection have played well their parts in the industrial development of nations, but the wisdom derived from the experience of all the nations in the race for industrial success should teach that ultimately that system freest from restrictions will beget generally the best conditions. Meantime expediency has its power and must continue to exercise it until the evils resulting therefrom changes can be met through the softening influences which come from contact and hardship. The struggle so far has led to ever-recurring periods of depression. These considerations are shown to be valid through the information collected by the bureau in all the countries involved.

Considering suggested remedies for depressions the commissioner says a halt should be made in freely granting lands to corporations for, however valuable such grants may be to the public interest developing great lines of railway, the result is that the lands constitute a basis to a greater or less extent for speculative purposes.

Legitimate voluntary immigration may be too rapid to enable a country developing its industries to assimilate labor from the outside, but when immigration becomes a subject of inducement under contract for the purpose of displacing a higher grade of labor the act is pernicious and all the authority of law should be called in to prevent the continuance of the wrong. All the traditions of the country furnish arguments against the regulation of voluntary immigration. Yet voluntary immigration may do the industries of the country harm; and the fact that the industrial world has arrived at what may be called a crisis period through the rapid extension of machinery and the consequent over-development of the world makes Mr Wright thinks, the doctrine that the United States offers an asylum to the world somewhat dangerous.

Laws to stop speculation, if specifically applied, would do good. It might be well to enact laws allowing no organization to put its stock upon the market without the full value of its capital stock paid in.

Industrial arbitration is advocated, but to be successful, in the least degree, it must be purely voluntary on the part of those intending to submit their grievances to the decision of others. The disposition to submit points in controversy to the decision of parties outside of those immediately concerned is almost arbitration in itself, and the parties are not far apart in these conditions. The creation of a board of Arbitration by law for the sake of having convenient machinery ready by which parties can have their differences adjusted by the good offices of arbitrators, would undoubtedly facilitate the growth of the spirit of arbitration and in the direction the suggested remedy has vital force, but boards of arbitration created by law must be so constituted as not to make them obstacles to industrial peace instead of helps in bringing the working man and his employer to a higher plane and a better appreciation of each other.

Inflation and contraction disturb values and thereby disturb industry and a sound currency is demanded by labor in order that the laborer may know the value of his earnings at all times, and it is demanded by the producer that he may calculate with reasonable accuracy the cost of production.

Reform in the method of distributing supplies would, if rightly directed, bring great relief to consumers, but co-operative distribution is only a half measure, because made effective for consumers only.

Production, whether of agricultural or manufacturing products, increases faster than population, so that one of the great problems in this matter is not how shall production be made to keep pace with population, but how shall production be more equally distributed.

Fairly distribution, not over-production, is the true term, but to the community involved over-production more clearly expressed the difficulty. Co-operation to be complete, must be a principle surrounding product on as well as consumption.

Industrial co-partnership is recommended. But little has been done in this direction in the United States, but wherever the principle has been tried there has been three grand results: Labor has received a more liberal share for its skill, capital has been better remunerated and the moral tone of the whole community involved raised.

The organization of capital, the commissioner says, frightens the labor forces, and in return the rapid organization of labor frightens capital, and yet these two kinds of organization are suggested as remedies for industrial depressions. There can not be much fear in the complete organization of the employers on one hand and the employes on the other; in fact, there is great hope of such complete organization for when organization is complete on each side, each prefers to treat with the other through intelligent representatives, and away with treatment would result in doing away with passion with excitement, and all that comes of the endeavor of a great body of men to treat with the proprietors individually.

Profit-sharing and organization of all the forces of industry would aid in securing a more just division of the profits of production, and one of the first advantages to be gained would be a reduction in the hours of labor, considered by many as the only solution for labor troubles and the great panacea for industrial depressions. Upon complete organization of labor and capital the profits of labor could be adjusted on a basis far more satisfactory than by law.

There is the commissioner says, no contest between labor and capital, nor between the laborer and capitalist as such, but there is a contest between the latter as to the profits of capital and wages of labor, or in simple terms, as to the profits each shall receive for his respective investment, and this contest will continue so long as the purely wage system lasts. It is absurd to say that the interests of capital and laborer are identical. They are, however, reciprocal, and the intelligent comprehension of this reciprocal element can only be brought out into the fullest play by the most complete organization so that each party shall feel that he is an integral part of the whole working community.

In his summary the commissioner says that the effects of the present industrial depression are wearing away and all the indications are that prosperity is slowly, gradually, but safely returning and that the extent of the depression has not been so great as the popular impression has conceived it to be.

In conclusion the commissioner suggests in the way of remedial legislation, that with a healthy public opinion behind it the law-making power can prevent, to a great degree, the unholy speculation in food products. It can indulge in a conservative care of external interests, allowing building and facilitating the organization of manufacturing corporations. It can restrict the grants of the public domain. It can enact uniform bankruptcy laws, extending the provisions of such laws so that the poor man, indebted but a few hundred dollars shall be able to read just his financial affairs as readily as the larger debtor. It can abridge the provisions of laws relating to the collection of debts, to the end that the credit system shall not be abused. It can see to it that the tariff shall be regulated on the basis of justice and science, and not on a haphazard basis which affects only individual interests and oftentimes inflicts general harm. It can see that a stable currency be guaranteed, that the workman may know the purchasing power of his stipulated earnings. It can consider what reasonable and humane regulations may be adopted relative to immigration, and see to it that labor is not lowered either in standard or through earnings by the pernicious method of importations by contract; that every lawful endeavor be made to stimulate industry in all parts of the country; that the necessity shall be recognized of the industrial development of all parts of the land; that there may result a legitimate increase in the consuming power of the people. It can stimulate the growth of the principle of industrial co-partnership through methods of profit-sharing by wise, permissive laws. Public sentiment, he says, can encourage the perfect organization of the forces involved to the end that each shall treat with the other through representatives, and that production shall be regulated by the demand and not by the ill-advised eagerness of men to push their work. Individuality to the detriment of others; that there may come the universal adoption of shorter hours of labor, and demand that after capital and labor shall have received fixed and reasonable compensation, work for its investment, the net profits of production shall be divided under profit-sharing plans or methods, or through industrial co-partnership, to the end that all the forces of production shall be equally alive to mutual welfare. It can ask that the contracts for commodities, under fair agreements for services rendered, so the end that the workmen shall not be obliged to make contracts on terms not acceptable to him, and it can hold the party which declines to resort to the conciliatory methods of arbitration morally responsible for all the ill-effects growing out of contest. These remedial agencies, or remedial methods, alleviatory in their design, are all possible, the commissioner thinks, by the reasonable acts of men. They are not chimerical schemes, but measures adapted to practical attention. They demand simply a fair recognition of a part only of the truth contained in the rule which insists that all men shall "do unto others as they would have others do unto them."

Mysteriously Disappeared.

NEW YORK, March 21.—A Detroit special says that on Wednesday, Miss Grace Whitcomb, of Jackson, Mich., niece of Postmaster General Vilas, mysteriously disappeared. She accompanied friends to the depot in Jackson on that day, and has not been seen since. It is known that she did not leave on the train. She is very popular, and the city is much excited over the matter. Miss Whitcomb has suffered from mental troubles of late, which have caused severe headaches, and it is thought she may have become demented.

THE REVOLVING CHAIR;

Or, Having Lots of Innocent Fun in Father's Library.

[Puck.]

A NAUTICAL BULL.

The Most Absurd Episode in the Career of Admiral Porter.

Even "grim-visaged war" smiles now and then at the absurdities of which he is the occasion. One evening, while Admiral Porter's fleet was anchored inside Cape Fear river, a "contraband" paddled his canoe alongside of the Malvern, the flag-ship, and informed the Admiral that the enemy would send down that night a powerful ram and torpedo-vessel. As the Admiral had been looking for rams and torpedo-boats during three years of service, and had never seen one, he thanked his stars, and gave such orders as he thought would result in the capture of his assailants. He was just going to bed, when shouts, words of command, and pistol-shots attracted his attention. The river was alive with boats dashing to the scene of conflict.

"There he goes!" "Head him off!" "Here he comes!" "Give him a volley!" were shouted by the different crews, accompanied by the firing of muskets and pistols. The vessels above the flag-ship began firing howitzers.

"That is sheer folly!" said the Admiral to his flag officer, Captain Breese. "They will never capture the thing in this way. Why don't they board and foul her screw with a net, as I ordered them to do. Jump into the boat, pull up there, and tell them to board the thing, whatever it is, at all hazards."

The Captain shoved off, and in five minutes the strange vessel seemed to be coming down on the flag-ship.

"Look out!" was shouted from the boat. "Give it to him!" Then a volley of musketry and three cheers followed.

"Here he comes! and all the boats after him!" shouted the lookout. "We've got him! He is on to him! Double-bank him with boats!" were heard from the pursuers.

"Take the enemy in tow, and stop your noise!" shouted the officer in command of the boats. Captain Breese returned alongside of his flag-ship.

"Well, sir, we got him!" said he.

"And a time they had of it," answered the Admiral. "Why didn't those fellows do as I told them—jam his screw with the nets?"

"He hadn't any screw, sir," replied the Captain.

"What had he then?"

"It was something worse than a ram, sir," said the Captain, laughing. "It was the biggest *ball* I ever saw. He was swimming across the channel when he was first espied. I don't wonder they took him for a torpedo-boat, he got through the water at such a rate!"

"A ball!" exclaimed the Admiral. "So I am not to see a ram after all!" and he went to his stateroom laughing over war's absurd episode.—*Youth's Companion.*

A POET LOVER.

He Gives a Very Poetical Account of an Exceedingly Prosaic Fact.

Will chicks, who knows more about selling angel's food in Iowa than he does about standard authors, not long since found a new girl and went to see her. The day after his first call he was met on the street looking like a barrel with the hoops off, generally, and four or five long scratches on his face, particularly.

"Hello," said his friend, "what's the matter?"

"Nothing," he replied, "only I've found out that the poet told the truth."

"How's that? what do you mean?"

"Don't you read poetry?"

"Yes, some."

"Well, didn't you ever read that verse which goes:

'Oh woman in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy and hard to squeeze,'

"That's what I mean."

"Oh," remarked the friend, tersely and with a significant wink, "I tumble."—*Merchant Traveler.*

It Looks Like Poetry, but Isn't.

A Norwalk photographer received the following a few days ago:

Mr. ——please alter them
Photographs over in the following way
I am not at all pleased with the
Proof please see if you can t fix
The left side of my face so it wont
Have such a swelled appearance
Also please make the face darker
It looks as if you pulled it
Through a whitewash pail and left
The streaks on and please alter
The dress so it wont look so crooked
And make the hair dark all the
Way around my right temple
And dont leave that dark spot under
The left corner of my tie leave it all
White under it make my left ear a
Little lighter dont alter the color
Of the tie or coat any.

—*New Haven Palladium.*

A Remarkably Queer Bank.

"Sir?" he said, as he entered a bank Saturday forenoon with a bill in his hand, "can you give me five five-dollar bills in exchange for a twenty?"

"Sir! couldn't really do it," replied the teller.

"You can't?"

"No."

"Queer bank, very queer. I'll have to take my patronage elsewhere. Good morning."—*Detroit Free Press.*

She Wanted a Signal.

Ethelberta—I want a pair of slippers for pa. Number tens, please, and—squeaky.

Genial Shoemaker—Squeaky, miss? I'm afraid we haven't any of that kind.

Ethelberta—Isn't sorry. Couldn't you make him a squeaky pair? There is a certain young gentleman who visits me frequently, and—and it would be very convenient for him to know pat when pa is coming.—*Philadelphia Call.*

A SCHOOL-BOY, asked to define the word "sob," whispered out: "It means when a feller don't mean to cry, and it bursts out itself."

WONDERFUL GAMES OF PLUCK.

New and Popular Modes of Developing the Muscles of the Human Frame.

Many young men of this city who admire athletic sports have long sighed for some exciting and cheerful games which could take the place of insipid euchre, monotonous pool-playing and too expensive billiards. Within a few weeks several new games have been invented, and it looks as if they would soon run the old-fashioned games out of existence. The new games have been introduced into an amateur athletic club up town, and the members are going wild over them.

One of the best of these games is known as the "human quoit." In order to play it a stake is set up on the floor, the player takes a short run, spreads his legs outstraight in the air and endeavors to alight as near to the stake as possible.

THE HUMAN QUOIT.

This game is attended with a spice of danger, as the player may accidentally alight on the stake, but so far no serious accidents have occurred. The players claim that it greatly increases their mental powers and instance the case of one of their number who was generally believed to be very dull-minded. After a few days' practice his mental energies were so brightened that he passed a civil-service examination, and now stands a good chance of getting appointed as door-keeper of a police station.

The second game can hardly be designated as a new invention, because many countrymen, who used to come into town on circus day still cherish a lively remembrance of it. A plug hat is filled with bricks and placed on the ground. The player runs forward, gives the hat a terrific kick, and, if he is a new beginner, usually goes to a hospital. Constant practice, though, will enable the most tender-toed man to kick paving-stones for an hour at a time with his bare feet. This game is said to be a sure cure for corns, and it will certainly become all the rage in a short time.

THE TOE TESTER.

People with good teeth are becoming very fond of the new game known as "molar strengthener." All the dentists recommend it, too, and soon the fashionable young men will carry nails around with them and exhibit their powers when called upon. A nail is placed in the floor and the athlete leans downward without bending his knees and removes it with his teeth. This sport is especially recommended to people who dine at five-cent restaurants. After pulling nails for a week or two a tough beefsteak will feel as tender as oatmeal mush. Several young men have become so proficient at this game that they can bend backwards and pull out the nails with their teeth as easily as a cow chews salt.

THE NAIL-JERKER.

Only the most ambitious athletes are in love with the game called the "mule register." Physicians and coroners recommend it, believing to the failure of the mule crop this year it is rather an expensive amusement. The game is played with a mule and a scale, and the careless observer might jump to the conclusion that the mule was having all the fun, but this is an error. The mule intends going to a roller-skating rink, and he wants to get accustomed to being kicked and tramped on and mauled around generally. Mules take a great interest in this game. Some of them are willing to go without dinner for the pleasure of playing it with a novice.—*N. Y. Journal.*

THE MULE REGISTER.

Keeping Baby Quiet.

"Great heavens," roared the policeman, springing up stairs three steps at a jump and dashing with uplifted club into the photographer's studio, "what are you fighting about up here? Are you all in this row?" Grandpa and Uncle John and Aunt Sarah and pa and ma and Cousin Bessie and young Mr. Thinlegs, her young man, and the two cousins from Polk County and Uncle Charley and grandma all looked kind of silly and were quiet, but the photographer said: "Oh, that's all right, officer, there's no row; we're just trying to keep the baby quiet while we take its picture, bless it." Exit policeman. Chorus: Bam, bang, smash, jingle, whistle, crash, slam, slam, toot te toot, bang, bang, smash! Picture is taken.—*Burdette.*

AN EXCITED TEXAN.

He Denounces the Brakeman and Is Given a Day to Cool Off.

A drummer for a Chicago hardware house tells this story, and, of course, it must be a true one. He was on a train down in Missouri, and when the red-headed brakeman called out: "Mexico! Mexico!" a long haired passenger excitedly gathered his baggage together and bolted from his seat, exclaiming:

"Mexico, the deuce! Why in the name of the great red-hot ranch didn't you let me off at Austin, Tex., as I told you? Do you take me for a greaser from over the Grande? I oughter fill your measly skin full of holes. I oughter do it—I oughter—" and here the long-haired man rushed wildly from the train, leaving a blue streak of broad-horn cuss behind him.

"Oh, that's all right," said the red-headed brakeman, as the passengers gazed at him curiously; "that's all right. It's nothin' but another darned fool of a Texan who got excited when Mexico was called out. He'll git cooled off by the time the next train comes along at this hour tomorrow, I guess."—*Chicago Herald.*

A Dilemma Solved.

"Hello, old chappie, why didn't you wear those stunning plaid trousers today?" inquired a matinee masher of his friend.

"Me boy, I'll tell you. This morning I was confronted by a dilemma. It was a serious question whether I took breakfast at my usual hour or displayed those pants. I tossed up and breakfast won. My uncle paid me two round dollars and then hung up my pants."—*Merchant Traveler.*

A Thoughtful Father.

Mrs. Coldcash—I was down to the bank this morning, but I did not see any thing of your husband at the cashier's desk.

Mrs. Youngjusband—No, he was obliged to leave for Montreal hurriedly yesterday, and left word that he had gone to study the construction of toboggan slides. Dear George is thinking of the children's pleasures always.—*The Rambler.*

—The Italian bee is said to be the gentlest of the various kinds and to work on a greater variety of plants than any other.

CONGRESSMAN BAGLEY, of Michigan, says Red Star Cough Cure is simple and efficacious.

EX-Mayor Baxter, of Louisville, Ky., says St. Jacobs Oil is a specific for every pain.

WHY is a dirty man like flannel? Because he shrinks from washing.—*Chicago Ledger.*

AS A toilet luxury, Hall's Hair Renewer never fails to give satisfaction.

Sufferers from Bronchitis will find speedy relief by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

WE may be sure that our consciences are rebellious when they are mute to us (mutinous).

Throw Away Trusses

when our new method is guaranteed to permanently cure the worst cases of rupture, without the use of the knife. Send 10 cents in stamps for pamphlet and references. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

EVERY bonnet has a "b" in it.—*Lowell Citizen.*

"As Good as New."

Are the words used by a lady, who was at one time given up by the most eminent physicians, and left to die. Reduced to a mere skeleton, pale and haggard, not able to leave her bed, from all those distressing diseases peculiar to suffering females, such as displacement, leucorrhœa, inflammation, etc., etc. She began taking Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," and also using the local treatments recommended by him, and is now, she says, "as good as new." Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

THE traitor who is expected to be loyal to both sides—The arbitrator.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN will begin a series of articles on "Reminiscences of the War" in the *National Tribune* of Washington, D. C., in the issue of April 2. Subscribe at once to secure the first number. $1.00 per year.

IF silence is golden what a valuable misfortune lockjaw must be.

BRONCHITIS is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

A GROWING evil—Your next door neighbor's squalling baby.—*Somerville Journal.*

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

The lawyer's advertisement—Give me a trial.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, March 27.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle-Common	$2 00	@ $ 2 75
Choice Butchers	3 80	@ 4 00
HOGS—Common	3 70	@ 4 00
Good Packers	4 15	@ 4 40
SHEEP—Good to choice	4 00	@ 4 75
FLOUR—Family	3 85	@ 4 25
GRAIN—Wheat-Longberry red	91	@ 92
No. 2 red	88	@ 89
Corn—No. 2 mixed	37	@ 37½
Oats—No. 2 mixed	32	@ 32½
Rye—No. 2	66	@ 67
HAY—Timothy No. 1	12 00	@12 50
TOBACCO—Common Lugs	3 00	@ 3 10
Good Medium	6 40	@6 60
PROVISIONS—Pork-Mess	10 25	@ 10 50
Lard—Prime steam	6¼	@ 6⅜
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	12	@ 15
Ohio Creamery	20	@ 22
APPLES—Prime	1 50	@ 1 65
POTATOES—per bushel	65	@ 68
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$3 90	@ $ 5 40
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Chicago		@ 95
No. 2 red	93	@ 94
Corn—No. 2 mixed	43	@ 43
Oats—mixed	33	@ 34
PORK—Mess	9 75	@ 10 25
LARD—Western steam		@ 6 32½
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$4 50	@ $ 4 85
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	80½	@ 81¼
No. 2 Chicago Spring	70	@ 70
Corn—No. 2	35½	@ 36⅛
Oats—No. 2	29½	@ 29¾
Rye	56	@ 57
PORK—Mess	9 70	@ 9 72½
LARD—Steam	6 05	@ 6 08
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	$4 50	@ $ 5 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2	93	@ 93½
Corn—Mixed	40½	@ 41
Oats—Mixed	32	@ 32
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 25	@11 75
Lard—Refined	7½	@ 8
CATTLE—First quality	4 75	@ 5 00
HOGS	5 50	@ 6 25
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 85
Corn—mixed		@ 34½
Oats—mixed		@ 30½
LOUISVILLE.		
Flour—A No. 1	$4 00	@ $ 4 20
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 90
Corn—mixed		@ 37
Oats—mixed		@ 32½
PORK—mess	10 75	@11 00
LARD—steam	7½	@ 8

Flowers That Bloom

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