Fair Play.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

ST. GENEVIEVE. - MISSOURI.

DEVOL'S CATCH WATCH.

A Reformed Gambler Tells How He Made Hundreds of Dollars.

One trick, though a small one, that I used to play years ago on the unsuspecting has caused me many pangs of conscience while in a repentant mood. It was quite simple. I had a "catch" watch; and it caught 'em, too. The case was made of pure gold, the metal actually being hammered into the proper shape. The works were not worth seventy-five cents; they were as cheap as could be found. But the case was very fine, and I had to carry the watch in a chamois-skin pocket to prevent the soft gold from wearing away. In those days—this was befo' the wah—brass candlesticks were in common use. I would take the tallow dripping that ran down on the outside of a brass candlestick and rub it on the case of the "catch" watch. This gave the case the appearance and smell of brass. As I dressed generally in the style, when a gentleman saw me pull out that watch—and I always managed to pull it out in a way to attract attention—he would give me the laugh, and say, "Well, I am surprised to see a man of your appearance carrying an old brass watch like that." "I'll bet you $100 to $10 that my watch has a finer case than yours, sir," I would probably reply. The man would examine my watch, and when he opened it and saw the cheap works, he was then more than ever confirmed in the belief that it was a snide watch, and that I was just giving him a bluff. "I'll bet you," he would say, "and we'll leave the decision to a jeweler." We would repair to a jeweler, and after the test was made, of course my watch was found to have a case made of pure gold—24 carats fine—something not known as to any watch made of pure gold. While I raked in the poor fellow's $100 that he had put up, I then gave him the laugh and left him to ponder over the manner he had been taken in as a "sucker." In all my travels I never found but one man who got even with me on this trick, and he was a St. Louis jeweler's clerk in those times, but is now running a handsome store here of his own. I had made a bet with a man that my watch had a finer case than his, and we stepped into a St. Louis jeweler's establishment to have the two watches tested. One of the young clerks who is now in business for himself, looked at the watches and said: "I'll bet you ten dollars that the other gentleman's watch case is finer than yours, Devol." "See here, young man, I would advise you not to bet," I replied, "for this gentleman and myself have just stepped in to settle a little dispute as to the number of carats of gold in the watch cases, and it is an affair of our own." But the young clerk thought he had a sure thing, and was anxious to bet, and I took him up. He went up stairs with the watches to test them, and soon learned that my watch was a "catch," and that I had won my friend's money and also his ten dollar bet. The young clerk came down with a broad smile on his face, and said my watch case was the finer of the two, but that he guessed he would just charge me ten dollars for making the test. That clerk was the only man who ever got even with me on that trick, and he was simply even—that was all.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

APPLYING ASHES.

One of the Best and Cheapest Fertilizers That Can Be Secured.

Neither wood nor coal ashes should be allowed to go to waste; both can be used with good results if proper care is taken. Unleached ashes are, of course, the most valuable; next comes leached wood ashes, and then coal ashes. They are all, however, well worth the labor of saving and applying, and can be used for a variety of purposes.

In the garden, the truck and small fruit patch they can be used to best advantage. If properly stored away so as to keep dry they are fine and can be readily applied and incorporated with the soil. It is important with fertilizers of any kind to have them in such condition as to be readily applied, and then to be in a condition to be available for the growing plants. It is not the amount of plant food that is applied to the soil that benefits the plants, but the quantity that is made available. Good wood ashes can turn a considerable amount of available potash, and for some crops especially that requires or need their element of that plant food it can be obtained by using wood ashes.

With small crops in the garden, like onions or lettuce, the better plan is to apply broadcast, either just before sowing the seed or after preparing the soil in good tilth, or as a top dressing after the seed is sown. With large crops, like peas or beans, apply directly in the drill, working well into the soil before planting the seed. Potatoes can, in a majority of cases, be considerably benefited by an application of a small quantity in the hill before planting the seed. With raspberries and strawberries an application of a small quantity around each plant early in the spring will prove of considerable benefit. They can be applied upon the surface, and in cultivating be well worked into the soil. They are very valuable applied around pear trees, aiding materially to keep them in good health and in maintaining a good growth. Considering the little work of saving and applying them, ashes are one of the best fertilizers that can be secured.—Detroit Commercial Advertiser.

—Baron Alberto Franchetti, who composes operas, expends immense sums on their production. His work "Asrael" was rehearsed for a month previous to its performance in Florence, seven hundred people being engaged. The mise en scene was estimated as costing £80,000.

BABY McKEE'S A B C'S.

As Recited by Himself Before His Many Admiring Friends.

A is the Administration, I'm taught.
B is the Boodle with which it was bought.
C is Columbia, which to rule parties strive.
D is for Dudley with his great "blocks of five."
E is his Excellency, Grandpapa dear.
F is the "Floaters" that floated him here.
G is for Grover, who's too honest by half.
H is for honor, at which beelers laugh.
I is the Irish, whose vote must be got.
J is for Jim, who's the boss of the lot.
K is for Kings County, which was sold out for H.H.
L is the lies that were told of Mills' bill.
M is Monopoly which furnished the "fat."
N is for Nepotism—trust Grandpa for that.
O is for Organ, like the Tribune and Press.
P is for Protection for the boodlers, oh, yes.
Q is for Quay, who those boodlers did bleed.
R is for Rum, which ought to be freed.
S is the Surplus, which for pensions will vanish.
T is for Trusts, when 'twere cruel to banish.
U is for Us—the kids—pray excuse.
V is for Veto, which Grandpa won't use.
W is for Wanamaker, please examine his stock.
X is a Nigger, just the price of a "block."
Y is the Yoke 'neath which tax-payers squirm.
Z is for Zero—our hopes for next term.

—Puck.

BAD APPOINTMENTS.

How the Grandson of His Grandfather Keeps His Promise.

"In appointments to every grade and department, fitness and not party service should be the essential and discriminating test." Such was Ben Harrison's promise when he was looking after votes last summer.

Here is the performance of less than a year later: A few weeks ago President Harrison appointed George P. Fisher, of Delaware, as First Auditor of the Treasury, one of the most important offices in the Government and one calling for scrupulous honesty. George P. Fisher is not unknown to fame. He was district attorney of the District of Columbia under President Grant, removed, and in 1866 nominated for office again but withdrawn. The New York Tribune on that occasion spoke of him in these terms:

The district attorney's office in Washington was, for a long while, under Judge Fisher, the chief bulwark of the district ring. There were hatched the conspiracies to convict innocent citizens of felony, the plots to get rid of witnesses, the schemes to take burglars out of jail. Crimes of the most dastardly character were committed under the sheltering eaves of that scandalous establishment. Theft, and riot, and battery, and perjury received there encouragement and protection. Two of the assistant attorneys have been tried in the criminal court for grave offenses, and are to be tried again. George P. Fisher, who was chief of the office during the period when it was a disgrace to the whole Nation, could not escape the responsibility for the actions of his subordinates. Whether he was only foolish, inefficient and weak, or was answerable in some more direct way for the doings of his son Charles and his other assistant, Harrington, we need not inquire. Incompetency in a prosecuting officer is a bad enough offense even when the best intentions wait upon it. At any rate, public opinion would not tolerate Fisher's appearance in the safe conspiracy trial, and after some miserable revelations of the misconduct in his office, the President was obliged to call for his resignation.

And now General Grant names this same George P. Fisher United States district attorney for Delaware. The Senate must reject the nomination without an hour's unnecessary delay. No sympathy which Senators may feel for the personal misfortunes of the nominee, no conviction which some of them may entertain that he is only the victim of his own weakness, should deter them from a duty which they owe both to the country and the party. If General Grant will not think of Republican interests, we hope Republican Senators will.

So much for Fisher, President Harrison's choice for a position where millions of dollars of claims must be adjudged. Evidently the election bargains of Harrison are not all paid yet.

A short time ago President Harrison appointed Paul Vandervoort superintendent of mails at Omaha, Neb. The leading Republican newspaper in Nebraska is the Omaha Bee. It spoke of Vandervoort when he was appointed in these words:

Postmaster-General Gresham dismissed Vandervoort because he had been insubordinate, had made false reports to the department and had been absent from his post of duty two hundred and sixty-five days, at Omaha, in one single year. Vandervoort is an inveterate braggart and liar. * * * Vandervoort's associates, when he was chief clerk, were ward bummers, roustabouts and rowdies of the lowest degree. * * * He often detailed railway mail clerks from the service to assist him in packing ward caucuses and fighting at political primaries and substituted for these regular mail clerks irresponsible vagabonds and bummers, who were transported in the mail cars in charge of the mails without even taking the oath.

Unless "hypocrisy is stamped on every page and line" of Harrison's letter of acceptance, the appointments of Fisher and Vandervoort will be canceled at once. They will not be canceled.—Albany (N. Y.) Argus.

THE RACE QUESTION.

It Will Be Worked for All There Is in It by Harrison's Bosses.

We find the following concerning Mr. Harrison's "Southern policy" in the New York World:

Knowing that the old policy of negro domination can never again be established there, President Harrison, with the cold-blooded calculation which characterizes the "practical politician" whose conscience is cared for by his religion, proposes to leave the colored people to do as they did during the administrations of Hayes and Arthur, and as they have on the whole done very creditably ever since—namely, to shift for themselves.

We do not understand that it is properly a matter of conscience and duty for any President of the United States to interfere between the races at the South. The citizens of the States under all constituted theories are supposed to "shift for themselves."

But it will be found when Congress meets, we think, that the present Administration means to force a race issue, if it can. The old policy of agitation to create sectional prejudice will be pursued. The President will not join in it personally, because he is not in a position to do so, but he will promote it as far as he can, leaving the active work to be done by his supporters in Congress.

He indicated this clearly enough between the lines of his inaugural address, and it is the course that he would naturally if not inevitably pursue. A President of great force of character might realign parties, but Mr. Harrison is a narrow man, having no other force than that of events which impel him in this direction or that. He will not attempt to divide the negro vote or to change the attitude of the Republican party as the negro party. The negro vote is necessary to Republican success in the close States of the North. The care with which the President has been cultivating negro preachers in Indiana shows that he realizes this, and he has shown in Congress and on the stump that he believes agitation intended to keep the negro a political issue is the main essential of thorough-going Republicanism. He is giving very few offices to negroes, but it is well known that white Republicans are only members of a negro party in a Pickwickian sense. This was as true of Grant as it was of Hayes, Garfield or Arthur. No one who knew Grant is likely to believe that he held the negro fit for citizenship. He supported the negro governments at the South with the army as a party measure. Harrison is different in this respect only because the times are different. As a partisan he resembles Grant more than he does Hayes, Garfield or Arthur, each of whom had individuality enough to assert individual opinions on occasion. It is not to be expected that Mr. Harrison will do any thing of the kind. He is no better than his party, and he could not well be worse. His "Southern policy," when it is viewed retrospectively, will probably show no change from the old Republican policy of sectionalism.—St. Louis Republic.

A DIGNIFIED REBUKE.

How a Democratic Judge Replied to a Request for His Resignation.

Attorney-General Miller caught a tartar the other day when he tackled Elliott Sandford, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, whom the Administration has recently removed. To a letter from Miller requesting his resignation, Sandford replied asking if there were any charges against him and stating that it would be unbecoming and improper for him to resign until they were proved or disproved. This brought a reply from Miller in which he said: "The President has become satisfied that your administration of the office was not in harmony with the policy he deemed proper to be pursued with reference to Utah affairs, and for this reason he desired to make a change, and out of courtesy gave you an opportunity to resign."

The judge's answer was to the point. He wrote as follows: "In reply I have the honor to say that my earnest purpose while on the bench as Chief Justice of the Territory has been to administer justice and the laws honestly and impartially to all men, under the obligations of my oath of office. If the President of the United States has any policy which he desires a Judge of the Supreme Court to carry out in reference to Utah affairs, other than the one I have pursued, you may say to him that he has done very well to remove me."

Whether this message is conveyed to Harrison or not is not stated, but it will probably warn Miller against entering into any particulars hereafter regarding the cause of removals.—Chicago Herald.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

——Two-thirds of the graduating class at Yale this year are for tariff reform.—Boston Herald.

——Protection is working like a charm among the iron and coal kings, the high tariff affording them an excuse for a menstrual reduction of wages.—Springfield (Ill.) Democrat.

——During the war Artemus Ward said he would give the last of his wife's relations to his country. General Harrison seems to think there is a war going on now.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

——"If Mr. Blaine manages Hayti as well as he did Samoa," says the Chicago Journal (Rep.), "the croakers will again be unpleasantly disappointed." What wonderful thing has he done with Samoa? As far as anybody knows yet, he has simply carried out the plans of Secretary Bayard.—N. Y. Evening Post.

——President Harrison has remitted the fine and costs against Sim Coy, a convicted ballot-box stuffer of Indianapolis. If an Indiana man doesn't see what he wants, now is the time to ask for it. Any thing, from an agne cholagogue to a pardon from the penitentiary, is his while Ben runs the cornucopia.—San Francisco Alta.

——While the President is putting his relatives in soft places his Secretary of State, Mr. Blaine, is not idle. He has just secured the position of deputy collector for the city of New York for his nephew, William S. Searing. At no time and under no circumstances has the active Mr. Blaine been left when the procession moves.—Galveston News.

——With Corporal Tanner lewdly shoveling out the contents of the Treasury, and Secretary Windom similarly obstructing the channels for the influx of revenues, it is not likely that the surplus will long continue to tempt politicians or to vex Government officials. But it is somewhat surprising that the loudest and most energetic protests against Tannerism should come from organs of spoliation by whom it was gladly accepted only last fall as the sure and certain means of saving the sacred tariff.—Philadelphia Record.

The Tariff on Steel Rails.

Experience proves rails can be made here as cheaply as in England. The labor cost on a ton of steel rails is less to-day at Braddock than it is in England. What reason, then, for maintaining the $17 a ton duty? The public will be enlightened just as soon as the dozen American rail mills can agree on a plan of restricting production and increasing prices to $40 a ton, as they did in 1887. As for wages they are already on the down grade. And yet some people feign indignation at the statement excessive tariff rates encourage the formation of trusts.—Pittsburgh Post.

The Tariff Reform Cause.

Ex-President Cleveland has written the following letter to the Secretary of the Maryland Tariff Reform Club:

"Your letter informing me of my elect on to an honorary membership in the Maryland Tariff Reform Club has been received. I accept with thanks the courtesy tendered me. The object and purposes of the club, as set forth in the declaration accompanying your letter, have my hearty sympathy and support, and I believe their accomplishment absolutely essential to the greatest prosperity of our people and the highest development of our country. You must, however, permit me to say that so far as parties are concerned my hope and reliance for a better condition of things is placed in the Democratic party organization, which, in my opinion, can not be true to its traditions and ancient creed without a hearty and sincere pursuit of the cause to which your club is devoted."

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

—The best and cheapest food for pigs that are confined in pens, at this season, is a liberal supply of young weeds and clover. They can be kept in good growing condition with little or no grain.

—A Southern cultivator says the most salable sweet potato is one that is short and thick, and it is to produce these that you plow shallow and make flat hill ridges, so that as the potatoes grow they will reach the hard soil and be checked in their downward growth and will develop thickness.

—Sour swill is not as suitable for swine as is good fresh buttermilk or whey. Many ailments of swine are due to feeding the hogs continually of swill that is under a high degree of fermentation, much of it being entirely unfit for any purpose but to be thrown on the manure heap.

—Tongue Toast: A tasty dish is prepared from cold boiled or pickled tongue. Slice the tongue, and cut each slice into small thin pieces; heat it in a pan with a little butter. Pepper and burning, moisten with warm water or clear soup. Add salt and pepper; stir into it two beaten eggs. When set, arrange neatly on toast.

—It is better to sow a little plaster frequently than a great deal at any one time. There is much question which time is best for this operation, and by repeating the sowing some one will be just right. The cost is slight. Plaster is everywhere the cheapest manure for clover, and 100 pounds per acre, finely ground, is enough at one time.

—Green gooseberry jam makes a change and is finer for pastry than ripe gooseberry jam. Put a small teacupful of water in the preserving pan, then add the gooseberries and let the juice be drawn out a little, taking care they do not burn. When the fruit is warmed through add sugar, three-quarters of a pound to a pound of fruit, putting it in gradually and stirring to prevent burning. Cook from half to three-fourths of an hour.—N. Y. World.

—Sweet Peach Pickles: To every seven pounds of fruit, four pounds of sugar, one quart of vinegar, one ounce of cinnamon, one ounce of cloves. Make sacks to put spices in to keep from mixing with fruit. If fruit is soft I put in jar and heat vinegar, sugar and spices together, then pour over, let stand a day and night, heat again, so until fruit appears a little tough, then come according to need, but boil syrup until thick enough. If fruit is solid I make all at once.—Toledo Blade.

—The excuse is what deters many housekeepers from preserving their fruit rather than canning it, but in reality preserving is no more expensive than canning. The fruit is so much richer that a less amount is required, and even though a jar has been opened and only part of it used, the remaining portion will keep if covered securely so that no air can enter the jar. Canned fruit must be used at once or within a short time of its being opened. Preserves are unrivaled, and with their aid many delicious desserts can be made.

—Tomato Chow Chow: Half a bushel green tomatoes, one dozen onions, half dozen green peppers, chop all finely together, sprinkle one pint of salt over it and let it stand over night; then drain off the brine, cover with water and vinegar and boil slowly one hour, then drain and pack in a jar. Have ready three pounds brown sugar, two tablespoonfuls cinnamon, one of allspice, one of cloves, one of pepper, all ground, half a cup ground mustard, two quarts of vinegar. Heat all together boiling hot and pour over contents of jar and it is ready for use.—Albany Journal.

COWARDLY INSECTS.

How the Ichneumon Captures and Kills the Carpenter-Bee.

There are certain enemies of the carpenter-bee too cowardly to achieve their objects by a fair fight. One of these, a light and airy insect, with a scimitar-shaped body belongs to the *Ichneumonidæ*, a family noted for deceitfulness and immoral conduct, to say nothing of bloodthirstiness. This designing creature loiters about and watches the Ceratina building her nest. When the nest builder has filled a cell with pollen and deposited an egg, and has departed to seek material for a partition, the Ichneumon sneaks slyly in and lays one of its eggs in the cell, too; so, when the bee comes back, she unconsciously walls in with her child its deadliest foe. When the young bee has nearly attained full size, the Ichneumon egg hatches into a venomous little grub, which evidently looks upon the fat bee-larva as a hungry child might look upon a choice beefsteak. It at once falls to eating the helpless creature which conveniently proves to be sufficient food to nourish the little ichneumon until the latter has completed its growth. When sufficiently grown, the young Ichneumon spins a beautiful silken cocoon about itself, in the most innocent manner, and changes to a pupa. In this state it waits until the bees in the tunnel above it have matured and departed, and then issues forth a full developed Ichneumon, and flies into the world to play its hereditary tricks upon any unwary insect it may chance to meet. We found one of these Ichneumon cocoons in the middle cell of a Ceratina nest. Only one of the mature bees was found in the tunnel below the cocoon, and it had its head pointed downward; thus telling, as plainly as words could have told, that, disgusted with the creature it found obstructing its upward pathway, it had turned about with a firm intention to dig out by way of China, or die in the attempt. And, undoubtedly, many which escape being eaten by the parasite, die thus from imprisonment.—Anna Botsford Comstock, in St. Nicholas.

—A druggist recently received a visit from a lantern-jawed, hollow-eyed man, who asked, in cadaverous tones, if he could give him any remedy that would drive away a nightmare-care that was preying upon his health. The man of drugs nodded, and compounded a mixture of quinine, wormwood, rhubarb and epsom salts, with a dash of castor oil, and offered it to the despairing patient, who apathetically gulped it down. History avers that for six months he could not think of any thing except new schemes for getting the taste out of his mouth.

GRAINS FOR GRANGERS.

An acre of land devoted to small fruits will often give a larger return than five acres devoted to grain.

Simply scarifying the ground with the hoe is sometimes better for destroying weeds than to dig down a few inches.

A man with sharp tools can do more work in a day than two men with dull tools. It may take a little time to sharpen the tools, but it will be labor saved.

Take care of the tools and implements is one of the best modes of economizing on the farm. The value of the tools annually depreciated from lack of cleaning, oiling and exposure to weather is enormous.

Sweet potatoes should be cultivated well until they begin to run. They will not thrive if the weather is very wet, and the more air and sun admitted to the roots the better, as to give them an early start.

Lettuce is a plant that will grow in a great variety of soils, but to grow to perfection it should have a deep, rich, well pulverized soil, filled with partially-decomposed manure. No garden is complete without a good supply of lettuce.

Whenever a crust forms on the surface of the ground break it with a cultivator. A hard crust prevents absorption of moisture and allows the rain from quick showers to run off to some extent. It also prevents a complete appropriation of the plant food near the surface.

Sweet potatoes will not thrive if the season is very damp, as they delight in a warm, dry soil. They should be well tended until the plants cover the hills. The cutworm will do damage on cool nights, and an examination of the patch should be made every morning, as it may be necessary to replant.

As a rule white clover springs up on land that has been well dressed with wood ashes, and the result has been excellent pasturage; it is a very good crop, and if it is allowed to grow long it is not wasted. Cutting it off only causes it to grow vigorously. It should be pulled up by hand from among rows of vegetables.

Cut the hay just as the seed heads begin to form. If the seed is allowed to mature and become dry the plant will be robbed of its nutritive matter by the seeds. By cutting the crop before the heads form the most nutriment is saved for the formation of seed is arrested in the stalks, and the hay will be more valuable.

As cows as manure have made growth enough to be worked, broadcast around them with wood ashes. Ashes are excellent for manure, but good, well rotted manure should also be used liberally as well. Keep the ground well worked until they begin to run, then work before the runners—not among them—and pull out the weeds and grass by hand from among the plants.

Hauling out fresh manure for crops that are to be planted on the manure is unwise. Before the plants can derive benefit from the manure it must first decompose in the soil and the elements dissolved by the rains. Well-rotted, decomposed manure is always the best for any crop, if the manure is undecomposed it will not become available as plant food to its fullest extent until the next season. The more litter in the manure the slower the process of decomposition.

A new and distinct variety of strawberry, and a valuable addition to the numerous varieties of this much-esteemed fruit, is known as "Parker's Fredonia Seedling." It was discovered by J. J. Parker, of Fredonia, N. Y., some two years ago growing in a bed of "Wilsons." The new berry is large and of a bright crimson color, and is said to be a very strong grower, having in the course of a few years run out the "Wilsons" from the bed in which it was found.

Why They Lead.

Dr. Pierce's medicines outsell all others, because of their possessing such superior curative properties as to warrant their manufacturers in supplying them to the people (as they are, doing through all druggists) on such conditions, as no other medicines are sold under, viz: that they shall either benefit or cure the patient, or all money paid for them will be refunded. The "Golden Medical Discovery" is specific for catarrh in the head and all bronchial, throat and lung diseases, if taken in time and given a fair trial. Money will be refunded if it does not benefit or cure.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets—gently laxative or actively cathartic according to dose. 25 cents.

Solid gold thimbles, elegantly carved and frequently set with diamonds, are found none too good for many fashionable home decorators.

"A Bundle of Nerves."

This term is often applied to people whose nerves are abnormally sensitive. They should strengthen them with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. After a course of that benign tonic, they will cease to be conscious that they have nervous systems, except through agreeable sensations. It will equable them to eat, sleep and digest well, the three *sine qua nons* for increasing tone and vigor in the nerves in common with the rest of the system. The mental worry begotten by nervous dyspepsia will also disappear.

Many speak the truth when they say that they despise riches and preferment; but they mean the riches and preferment possessed by other men.

In 1879, Henry Goethe, of Beaufort, S. C., wrote Dr. Shallenberger:

"I regard your Antidote a specific for chills and fever. It was used on the Charleston & Savannah R. Road last summer and autumn in the most sickly region, and under the most trying circumstances. Out of one gang of negro operatives, *fifty* were stricken down with chills and fever, and every one recovered by the timely use of Shallenberger's Antidote. You possess the GREATEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD."

Thimbles made to order with the monogram or initials of the person for whom they are intended set in precious stones are by no means unknown objects d'art.

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

The Fifth Vermont was the first New England regiment to enlist for three years.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 25, 1889.

CATTLE—Native Steers	$3 75	@	4 60
COTTON—Middling		@	11
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	3 30	@	3 85
WHEAT—No. 2 R. W.	89½	@	90½
CORN—No. 2	41½	@	41¾
OATS—Western Mixed		@	27
PORK—Mess (new)	13 00	@	13 25
ST. LOUIS.			
COTTON—Middling	10½	@	10¾
BEEVES—Extra Steers	3 75	@	4 00
Shipping	3 55	@	4 05
HOGS—Common to Select	4 00	@	4 35
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3 25	@	4 50
FLOUR—Patents	4 20	@	4 65
XXX	2 50	@	3 15
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	79½	@	80
CORN—No. 2 Mixed		@	31
OATS—No. 2	22½	@	23
RYE—No. 2	37	@	40
TOBACCO—Lugs (Missouri)	1 05	@	2 80
Leaf (Burley)	5 30	@	7 80
HAY—Choice Timothy	8 50	@	12 00
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	11	@	12
EGGS—Fresh		@	10
PORK—Standard Mess (new)		@	12 50
BACON—Clear Rib	6	@	6½
LARD—Prime Steam		@	5½
WOOL—Choice Tub		@	27
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	3 75	@	4 25
HOGS—Good to Choice	4 00	@	4 60
SHEEP—Good to Choice	3 25	@	4 75
FLOUR—Winter	4 25	@	4 50
Patents	4 75	@	5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring		@	79½
CORN—No. 2		@	32
OATS—No. 2 White		@	22½
PORK—New Mess	11 75	@	11 75
KANSAS CITY.			
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	3 00	@	3 85
HOGS—Sales	4 05	@	4 22
WHEAT—No. 2	69	@	70
OATS—No. 2	19½	@	20½
CORN—No. 2		@	26
NEW ORLEANS.			
FLOUR—High Grade	4 00	@	4 60
CORN—Western		@	46
OATS—Choice Western	32½	@	33
HAY—Choice		@	18 00
PORK—New Mess		@	12 50
BACON—Clear Rib		@	7
COTTON—Middling		@	10½
LOUISVILLE.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	80	@	81
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	31	@	33
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	24	@	25
PORK—Mess	12 00	@	12 12½
BACON—Clear Ribbed	6¾	@	6¾
COTTON—Middling		@	10½

"The race is not to him who doth the swiftest run,
Nor the battle to the man who shoots with the longest gun."

"All the same" a long gun does count, and "the tallest pole gets the persimmons." If you are not satisfied with your equipment for the race for financial success or position in the battle of life, take our advice and write to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., and our word for it they will show you how to get a fresh start, with the best possible chances of winning some of the big prizes.

The first regiment in New York to offer its services to the Government is said by Colonel Adams, of the Sixty-Seventh, to be the regiment he commanded.

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.

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