THE VIRGINIA NIGHTMARE.

The Coming Struggle Between Mahoneism and Common Decency.

The unanimous nomination of Mahone for Governor of Virginia makes a sharply-defined issue between Mahoneism and decency, and the campaign will be a hot one. The nomination removes all doubts of Democratic solidarity. The Democrats who, being engaged in the tobacco business, think the first reduction of Federal taxes should be on tobacco, will forget their differences with those who advocate immediate reduction of tariff taxes. No man alive can bring more straight Democratic votes to the polls in Virginia than Mr. Mahone. His nomination of himself under such circumstances is characteristic of the man. He is as pugnacious as he is dictatorial. By nominating himself he humiliates his enemies in his own party and infuriates the Democrats. It is not probable that he expects election, but the fight will give him the keenest enjoyment.

The platform on which he was nominated is such a studied and elaborate jumble of incompatible ideas that it is more suggestive of nightmare than of any thing else. It glorifies Virginia and calls for Federal interference in its politics; it indorses the Confederacy and supports the Union; it denounced the Democrats for giving office to "ex-cavalry brigadiers and the like" rather than to farmers, while General Mahone and his brigadiers were waiting to be nominated on it; it is in favor of every thing every body wants, from the free coinage of silver to exemption from working the roads; it is bitterly opposed to every thing every body does not like to do, from paying inconvenient debts to getting the worst of a bargain. It is for high taxes and low taxes. It wants Federal tariff taxes kept up and Virginia State taxes kept down, and if there is any thing else it has failed to favor or oppose, whether it is free school books and "fostering care" for the oyster beds on the one hand, or bad roads and immorality on the other, it must have been omitted only because the platform committee was too drunk to think of it.

Or, if we reject this charitable view, we must account for the platform as a piece of pure Mahoneism; an attempt to appeal at the same time to ex-Confederates and negroes. This makes it ludicrous—a very "Snark" of a platform, to unravel which is an attempt attended by the same difficulties described by the doggerel bard in writing of his encounter with that inconsequential creature of indigestion:

> Every night after dark
> I engage with the Snark
> In a dreamy, delirious fight;
> And I serve him with greens
> In those shadowy scenes,
> And I use him for striking a light.

This suggests but does not limit the possibilities of this creation of Mahoneism—the Virginia nightmare. It will cut no figure in the fight, for the issue is Mahone, and the Virginia Democrats lose all sense of humor when the question is for or against Mahone. They will undoubtedly defeat him by a majority that ought to dispose of him finally.

In the meantime the demand is made for "the full recognition of the civil and political equality of this (Mahone) party, its organization and its constitutions by the National party and Administration;" which must mean that President Harrison must send Tanner and Blocks-of-Five Dudley down to assist in making good the platform guarantees of "full sympathy and succor for the disabled Confederate, or the widow or orphan of dead Confederate soldiers."—St. Louis Republic.

THAT PENSION RULING.

Laziness Will Hereafter Stand the Deserter for a Pensionable Disease.

Unterrified by the remarkable July statement of the public debt, which sounded the knell of the surplus and gave warning of pension payments far beyond the regular appropriations of Congress, the sub-official Bussey has republished the ancient edict of the Republican party, that dishonorable discharge from the Union armies shall not prejudice the cause of an applicant for pension.

This detestable ruling was overthrown with the entry of an honest administration under General Black. It does not seem possible that anybody save a thief, and he the thief in direct interest, should believe that a soldier dishonorably discharged, an enemy of his country, a man whose abilities were directed against the service—that such a man could under any conceivable circumstances be entitled to the gratitude of his country and the comforts of its liberal hand. Yet such is the decision of Bussey, upholding Tanner, who, after the recent whitewash, gleams white as an archangel.

The Herald, in denouncing this decision, rests its faith on the honor and patriotism of the soldiers who put down the rebellion. For the characters who deserted, who accepted bounties at one rendezvous only to seek another place of enlistment, who carried news to the enemy, who betrayed their comrades, or who, in any other unquestioned way reaped the disgrace of dishonorable discharge, there should be enduring hostility rather than dishonest subvention. Because thieves have votes, Bussey and Tanner would not only keep them out of jail, but furnish them a gratuitous Federal support. Because the men crippled by the war are already on the pension rolls, the surplus-reducers, now in the interest of war tariff and war expenses, send word for all the deserters to swear to a chronic disease and come a-running. So long as Tanner and Bussey may be in the Treasury, and the organized "soldier element" can be kept in the Republican fold, laziness will stand the deserter for a dire and pensionable disease.

The Government spent $31,000,000 in July, the greater part for pensions. The proportion of bogus pensions, under the rule of Bussey and Tanner, encouraged by a profligate Congress and irresponsible Republican conventions, grows at a rate that would be incredible if we did not have the debt statement of July, 1889. And Bussey, keeping in mind the forthcoming conclave of the Grand Army, reserves his latest extravaganza [illegible] occasion. "For this [illegible]," says Bussey, "to impose upon a soldier the forfeiture of the right to even claim pension because of a dishonorable discharge which may have been inflicted by court-martial for an offense of which the court had jurisdiction, would be equivalent to punishing the soldier twice for the same offense."

The case for the honest soldier is this: The Nation, large as it is, can not forever maintain a war-footing of tax. The present levy is $374,000,000. During the fiscal year of 1889, the Herald believes, over $150,000,000, and perhaps $200,000,000, will be disbursed for pensions, much of the sum in open defiance of both law and reason. Now let the real heroes ask themselves what would happen to legitimate pensioners if a gigantic foreign or civil war should suddenly wreak itself on the United States.—Chicago Herald.

PROTECTION AND TRUSTS.

Monopolistic Combinations Made Possible Only by a High Tariff.

We have often stated the argument against industrial trusts, and one of the arguments against a high tariff is that it favors their establishment. Trusts are more numerous and powerful than ever, and protection has recently achieved a signal victory. During the campaign the large dependence of trusts upon protection was plainly demonstrated, and it will hardly be contended that if the protective policy had been defeated at the polls, trusts would have continued to multiply, except upon the belief that there would be no serious disturbance of the tariff. The relation of a high tariff to trusts is evident and simple. A high tariff discourages importations of protected manufactures. Such discouragement is supposed to secure the home market. If, then, the existing domestic producers of protected manufacturers can agree to combine instead of compete, they can destroy domestic competition, and command the market at their own prices. In a period of tendency to the aggregation of capital this result is quite sure, as experience proves, to follow a high tariff. Such a tariff is expressly designed to secure a domestic monopoly. But that monopoly, once established, will by its own law tend to its own aggrandizement. Defended from foreign competition, it will strike at the domestic competition which remains.

This is the actual situation, and it has naturally alarmed some of the warmest friends of a high tariff, who see plainly the dangers of trusts. They see that they destroy the fundamental argument for a high protective policy, which is that it tends to diversify industries, and that diversified domestic industries are indispensable to a great nation. Consequently, even if a high tariff inevitably enhances the price of articles which it excludes from importation, the increase should be patriotically borne for a time, because the increase of production and the free and fair competition of domestic industries for the domestic market will presently diversify industries and lessen prices. This is the great argument of a high protective policy. But the natural development of that policy discredits it. This is denied by some of its ardent friends. But it is obvious. The very fact of the rapid rise of trusts illustrates it. Undoubtedly a wise and humane view of a high tariff regards it not as a device of taxing the many for the few, but as a National benefit. It is a theory that a nation may well pay a high price for its industrial independence of the rest of the world, and that patriotism should persuade its citizens to pay, at least for a time, higher prices for certain commodities than other nations pay, in order to secure the immense advantages of industrial independence. This is the most engaging, because not wholly a mercenary argument for a high tariff.

But it is sentimental, not practical. In practice, just in the degree that a high tariff tends to secure that independence, the independence is abused to the selfish interests of a class. The abuse is expressed in the word trusts. Are they patriotic? Are they formed for the public benefit or for private advantage? Are the prices which, like all monopolies, they can command, the price of greater National independence or a tribute paid to monopolists? Yet are they not in this country the simple, natural and inevitable result of the industrial situation produced by a high tariff? Is it supposed that except for such a tariff they would be generally organized? The natural corrective is foreign competition. If it be argued that such competition would merely tend to international trusts with the same ends in view, that is only to say that the evil would become so vast that it would be prohibited as against public policy. Laws to prevent combinations to raise prices are proper and familiar. But the discussion of the subject of trusts will inevitably deepen the conviction that a high tariff, by its necessary results, produces the effects of such a combination.—Harper's Weekly (Ind.).

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

——The Republican candidate for Governor of New Jersey is E. Burd Grubb. If his first name isn't Early it ought to be.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

——The Protectionist Commercial Bulletin, of Boston, has got so far as to say that the cause of the recent heavy failures in the worsted and woolen industries is that "they are handicapped by the high tariff."—Providence Journal.

——In his feeble, idiotic way Mr. Russell Harrison seems to be doing his best to bring the Republican institutions into disrepute among the bottle-nosed and varicose-veined aristocracy of Great Britain. The young man should be called in and redeemed.—Chicago News.

——The Iowa Republicans stand in name for this prohibitory law. In fact they stagger. They are not in earnest. They have utilized the prohibition sentiment of the State to continue their party ascendency. They trifle with the whole question.—Chicago Times.

FASHION LETTER.

Attractive Autumn Novelties in Great Variety—Advantages of Early Buying.

[Special New York Correspondence.]

The importers' windows and counters are already aglow with autumn novelties, some of them so alluring that they would tempt the most prudent of women to be recklessly extravagant, buying right and left, and not ceasing in her purchases until her pocket-book failed her. One thing greatly in favor of early buying is that the elegant exhibit is unbroken in its variety, and there is every thing new and fresh to choose from. Among the leading fabrics are various attractive and beautiful camel's hair twills both heavy and light, English serge diagonals, Imperial serges, Clairettes and superb India and French cashmeres. Fancy suitings are shown in profusion, but solid colors will prevail among the most stylish gowns for the autumn and winter seasons. There will be far less of combination effects in gowning, and the rule will be an elegant costume in monochrome handsomely bordered, or with a special design woven to accompany each dress pattern. Smoothly-faced ladies' cloth fabrics are brought out, with woven borders of stripes along the selvage, some of them showing wide lines in black on grounds of green, blue and rust-colored cloths. In the figured materials are very many new plaids and stripes of immense size, these mostly in the rough, yet very soft, pliable cheviots. Very few of the genuine showy Tartans are seen, the colors being chiefly in softer Madras tints, and there are also brought out among the choicer novelties in these textiles some very delicate wools with a lustrous silk material in Madras colors thrown upon the surface. These plaids do not show a gay mingling of many colors, but each pattern combines but two shades with very artistic effect, for instance, pine yellow and myrtle green, gray and green, olive and old rose, copper and coffee brown, etc. There are also for children's dresses gay bars of gold color, or Roman red, crossing grounds of black or deep Russian blue. All of the lovely tints of lilac and heliotrope are suddenly restored to their old-time popularity and some of the new dyes shade exquisitely into faint tints of old rose.

The effective and stylish union of black and red appears in many of the youthful toilets prepared for the autumn season. Red *crepe de chine* for example, is made up with black *point d'esprit*, and vivid Hungarian red is veiled with black marquise lace, the skirt slightly raised at the left side, but falling straight elsewhere. A black gauze fan, black silk hose and Spanish sandals of black kid are *en suite*. The shades of old rose grow more and more beautiful as they appear in fabrics of silk, wool and velvet. In evening toilets of corded silk or China silk veiled with tulle, this lovely color imparts a delicious glow to the complexion of either blonde or brunette. There is a fresh invoice of the charming French chalil fabrics—these intended for pretty afternoon gowns during the entire autumn. Some of the newly-imported patterns closely copy those of foulard silks and rich Pompadour brocades, and on darker grounds of green, olive, beige, etc., are small, brilliantly-colored devices in Persian dyes and patterns. These materials, when made up, form really elegant dresses, both in Directoire and Empire styles, and appear with straight skirts and remarkably pretty bodices, also in combination with plain China silk and added trimmings of old rose, mahogany, peach color or black velvet. Easy gowns, demi-trained princesse dresses and dainty breakfast robes are also made of these light but protective materials, these simply finished with collars and cuffs of velvet. The newest white Ursuline and Clairette gowns show either trimmings of fine white and gold passementerie, they have old rose, strawberry, black or other colored borderings, or they are uniquely made up with the new Madras silk plaids which combine only two rich colors, among these being the mixtures of orange and olive, salmon pink and linden green, and apricot and Roman red. The Empire, Grecian, Russian and Directoire models are four distinct types in dress that are to equally prevail in favor, but the variations upon these are bewildering and beyond all description. Picturesque effects will obtain very largely, even in stylish promenade and visiting gowns. Sleeves have reached such a degree of art as to approach the grotesque in many instances. Other models, however, are the height of grace and novel elegance.

The Spanish mantle is worn with dressy toilets of every description. Dark velvet capotes are worn with the cream-white wool costumes. These show all of the fluffy front hair, they are so diminutive, and are trimmed with scarlet berries, fine mauve wild flowers, velvet autumn leaves and cream white velvet Marguerites with golden brown hearts. Stylish young ladies wear the open Spanish jackets of black or moss velvet over plaited shirt waists of red or yellow silk. C. D. F.

AMUSING ANECDOTES.

ARCHDEACON COLLEY, while preaching in London a short time ago, was speaking rather unkindly of the devil. Recollecting himself in the midst of his fervor, and recalling the motto that the devil is not so black as he is painted, he replied to the fancied remonstrances of those who would ask him to give the devil his due. "Ah, my friends," he exclaimed, "if we give the devil his due, many of us would be missing."

ONE day a clergyman's wife, preparing to give a collation to her husband's association on the following Monday, and not being in the habit of doing extra work on Sunday, told her cook that she had better boil the ham for the sandwiches on Saturday, lest if boiled on Monday it might be too warm to slice. "Why," drawled the cook, "Miss White, yer don't think it wud be wickid ter bile it Sunday, do yer, ef we biled it slow?"

A CAT in Mississippi recently gave up his life to save the community. The river was very high, and the dyke which had been built to keep out the waters gave way in one place, and the water was pouring in unnoticed, when the cat passed by and, realizing the condition of affairs, crawled into the hole and stopped the flood. It is estimated that $80,000 and a number of lives were saved by the heroic feline, and the villagers have built a beautiful tomb of red granite, with mice carved in relief, over the bones of the animal.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

—Farm horses kept in well-ventilated stables when not at work will fare better, usually, than at pasture fighting flies.

—Milk may be canned just as you would fruit. Bring the milk to the boiling point and fill your jars to the brim with it, then shut air tight. This will keep any length of time and be just as good when opened as when it was put up.

—For green gage jam skin and stem ripe green gages. Make a strup using three-fourths of a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit and just enough water to keep the fruit from burning at first. Put the fruit in and boil quickly three-quarters of an hour, skimming and stirring often.

—Baked cucumbers.—Cut fine, large cucumbers lengthwise, scoop out the seeds, and stuff them with a dressing made of cold veal or chicken, bread crumbs, salt and pepper to taste, and enough melted butter to make a smooth paste. Tie the two halves of the cucumber together and bake in a slow oven. Serve hot as a side dish.—The Housekeeper.

—To can grapes.—Pick them carefully from the stems, taking care not to tear the skins much; put them in a porcelain kettle, with a little water; stir them carefully and only enough to make sure that they are well heated through; then put them in the cans. The pulp will then be whole, and the sance not all seeds and skins.

—Little red ants, it is said, can not travel over wool or rag carpet. One who has tried it covered her floor with coarse baize, set her sofa on that, and has not been troubled since. She adds: "Cover a shelf in your closet or pantry with flannel, set whatever you wish to keep from the ants on it, and they will at once disappear."

—The Northern plan of husking corn, that of building and putting the stalks from two shocks together, is a good one. One needs a rope, having a light iron ring at one end, with which to draw the tops of the bundles close together, previous to binding tightly so that no rain can enter, and so that the shocks will not blow over. The more care, the more good nutritious fodder will be saved.

PROFIT IN POULTRY.

Incessant Attention and Care Necessary to Success.

"Do you think there is any money in poultry?" said a young farmer to me one day. "My wife has the hen fever and thinks of going into poultry-raising quite extensively another winter, for the purpose of raising broilers. She likes to fuss with hens, but when I go near them, they fly all over me, get on my head, and are altogether too familiar; I can't stand it." His question was a fair one; it has been asked hundreds of times before, and in all probability will be asked times innumerable in the future. Any man embarking in any new venture, financial, mechanical, agricultural or otherwise, wishes to know whether the dollar he puts into it is likely to be returned to him with a few added cents as interest on his investment. Any man (and man embraces woman, 'tis said,) with a sound head will settle this point before embarking in any new enterprise.

In the case mentioned above it is safe to say that the farmer referred to will not make poultry pay. He "can't spend time fussing with them." He doesn't want them "climbing all over him." He had better "quit the business before he begins it." If there is one occupation that requires "fussing" more than another, raising poultry is that one. The secret of success in the whole business is attention to little things. That farmer's wife will be very likely to make it pay if she goes at it in the right way. Women are usually more successful with poultry than men, for the very reason that they will pay more attention to the details.

As to the profits to be derived from poultry, the same pains-taking care, and the application of the same business principles that would insure success in any other occupation, combined with a thorough knowledge of the business, would prove fairly remunerative in this. There have been many failures and disappointments among beginners. These have usually resulted from over-enthusiastic individuals embarking in it without sufficient experience, or a willingness to give proper attention to details. A man has a small flock of hens which prove quite profitable, yielding a net income, say, of $1 per head. Ten hens, $10 profit; 1,000 hens, $1,000 profit. Thus he reasons. Why not? If the poultryman can surround his 1,000 hens with the same conditions which surround the 10, there is no earthly reason why he can not make a proportionate profit. But, can he? Hens will not succeed in large flocks, hence they must be kept in small numbers.

He must expect to spend more time in caring for a large number than he would for the smaller one. He must learn the business thoroughly before engaging in it extensively. He must remember that good things come slowly, and must not expect to make a fortune all at once. If he really wants to make a business of keeping poultry, he should try a few hens at first and get all the information he can from all possible sources. If he succeeds with the few, he may increase the number by raising chickens from his own flock, and thus avoid the cash outlay necessary if hens are purchased. This may seem like a slow way, but it is a safe one, and the poultryman will thus be more likely to make the fortune he is after, than he would be in any other way.

If he has the broiler business in mind, the same remarks will apply about beginning in a small way. Artificial incubator, brooders, etc., are a necessity, and the outlay must of necessity be considerable. Incessant attention is necessary, and while physical strength is not so indispensable as it is in some other occupations, those who are averse to hard work had better shun the business. Yes, there is money in poultry, just as there is money in dairying, in fruit-growing, stock-raising, etc., but as there are many who fail to get the money there is in these and other occupations, so there are those who will fail to get the money there is in poultry.—Cor. Rural New Yorker.

A BEAUTIFUL CAVERN.

Strange Discovery of a Farmer Near Findlay, O.

His Horse Breaks Through the Earth and a Subterranean Passage Is Disclosed—A Large Cave That Has Been Only Partially Explored.

About ten miles southeast of Findlay, O., writes a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, lies a long stretch of limestone, which cropping out at various places serves to mark the dividing line between Hancock and Wyandot counties. At this point the limestone reaches its highest elevation in Northwestern Ohio and then dips rapidly away, not to appear again above the surface until it reaches the shores of Lake Erie on the north, and the Limestone river, near Springfield, on the south.

One mile south of this ridge of limestone is the beginning of what is popularly supposed to have once been a lake, from which the water has in some mysterious way been drained, leaving a sunken space varying in depth from ten to forty feet and ten miles long by three wide, over which the rank vegetation of perhaps centuries has grown, died and decayed, leaving a bog or morass.

A short distance from the marsh, and still further south, a wonderful cave has recently been discovered, concerning which marvelous reports have been put in circulation by the people living in the neighborhood. The entrance to the mysterious cavern was accidentally discovered by a horse breaking through a thin crust of earth while at work in a field. In rescuing the animal it was found that the hole into which he had partially fallen led down into some dark and unknown space, which gave back no echoing sound when substances were dropped into it. This aroused the curiosity of the farmer, Henry Greindle, who came to this city to relate the story of his wonderful find. A party of men drove out there and investigated the matter sufficiently to satisfy themselves that Greindle had actually discovered something much out of the ordinary in the cave line.

The farmer, finding a flood of people overrunning his premises looking for the entrance to the cavern, conceived the idea of turning his discovery into profit, and, manufacturing a rope ladder, he erected a tent over the yawning hole in the ground, and charged venturesome visitors ten cents each for the privilege of going down to the bottom of the cave.

The correspondent visited the cave and made as thorough an examination as it was possible. The distance from the top to the first landing is about sixty-five feet, and the passage is through solid limestone all the way, the aperture varying in diameter from three to thirty feet. The floor of the first resting place is dry rock of an uneven character. This landing is an ante-chamber about sixty-five feet wide at the back. The wall is a solid rock clear up to the surface of the earth and about one hundred feet in length, when it forms the doorway or entrance to the main cavern. The main chamber has a dome like roof of rock which rises gradually from all sides to an apex not less than fifty feet in height. The dimensions of this room, as near as could be measured, are 180 feet by 456. The floors are full of little hills and valleys, making walking in the semi-darkness—the only light furnished visitors being lanterns—exceedingly difficult and falls frequent. The roof of this part of the cave is dark, rocky and unbroken by any thing of a glittering character.

At the point where the chamber narrows there is a dark, deep fissure in the floor, beyond which human vision can not penetrate. This chasm, which is about twenty feet wide, has been bridged, and as one passes over he can hear the rippling of water beneath him. On the other side of this stream or river is a long irregular gallery which leads into another chamber, but not so large as the first. Here the roof and sides reveal stalactites in abundance, all resplendent in brilliant colors. Nothing indicating animal or vegetable life was found here or in any of the other apartments of the cave. Beyond this room is a lake of water, which in shape and contour of shore is a fac simile, in miniature, of the sunken lake above. This body of water has been measured, and in many places is eighty feet deep. The water is clear, cold and placid. Not a ripple mars its surface. It lies there still, icy and dead, while above it is the stalactite studded roof, and in and about it eternal silence. A small canoe is there to carry those who desire to venture the trip along the ragged shores for at least a quarter of a mile, where further progress is stopped by a solid wall of rock. This is the end of the cave. At least, no other opening or chamber has yet been discovered.

Numerous geologists have already written for full and minute particulars regarding its rock and crystal formations and a number have signified their intention of paying it an early visit, in which event it is likely that much of an entertaining and instructive character will be brought out. The country surrounding this cave, while having a limestone foundation, is comparatively level, and has none of the characteristics peculiar to the cave country of other localities.

Venom Inhaled with the Air.

And imbibed with the water of a malarious locality, has still a certain antidote. Experience sanctions confidence in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a preventive of this scourge. All over this continent and in the tropics it has proved itself a certain means of defense, and an eradicant of intermittent and remittent fevers and other forms of miasma born disease. Nor is it less effective for kidney troubles, constipation, rheumatism and nervousness.

PERSONAL cleanliness is essential. Bathe once a week. Baths to be of the same temperature as the body. Bathing enables the skin to throw off effete matter, causing the dead and useless epidermis to peel off.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3, 1889.

CATTLE—Native Steers	$3 15	@	$4 60
COTTON—Middling	....	@	11⅛
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	3 20	@	4 90
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	84⅛	@	86⅛
CORN—No. 2	42½	@	43
OATS—Western Mixed	24	@	28
PORK—Mess (new)	12 50	@	13 00
ST. LOUIS.			
COTTON—Middling	....	@	11
BEEVES—Expert Steers	4 25	@	4 40
Shipping "	3 25	@	4 25
HOGS—Common to Select	3 75	@	4 45
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3 75	@	4 25
FLOUR—Patents	4 20	@	4 30
XXX to Choice	2 80	@	3 90
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	75⅛	@	75⅛
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	29½	@	29⅝
OATS—No. 2	17½	@	18
RYE—No. 2	....	@	38
TOBACCO—Lugs (Missouri)	1 05	@	2 80
Leaf, Burley	5 00	@	7 00
HAY—Choice Timothy (new)	9 00	@	12 00
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	12	@	14
EGGS—Fresh	15	@	18
PORK—Standard Mess (new)	11 50	@	11 75
BACON—Clear Rib	6	@	6⅛
LARD—Prime Steam	....	@	6
WOOL—Choice Tub	....	@	35
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Shipping	3 50	@	4 85
HOGS—Good to Choice	3 50	@	4 65
SHEEP—Good to Choice	3 60	@	4 50
FLOUR—Winter	4 00	@	4 40
Patents	4 80	@	5 65
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	77⅛	@	77⅞
CORN—No. 2	....	@	33
OATS—No. 2 White	....	@	19⅛
PORK—New Mess	10 37½	@	10 50
KANSAS CITY.			
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	3 00	@	4 15
HOGS—Sales of	3 72½	@	4 35
WHEAT—No. 2	....	@	64
OATS—No. 2	16½	@	17
CORN—No. 2	....	@	24
NEW ORLEANS.			
FLOUR—High Grade	3 40	@	4 75
CORN—White	41	@	45
OATS—Choice Western	....	@	29
HAY—Choice	16 00	@	17 00
PORK—New Mess	11 25	@	11 50
BACON—Clear Rib	....	@	6⅛
COTTON—Middling	....	@	11⅛
LOUISVILLE.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	74	@	75
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	....	@	36⅛
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	22	@	21⅛
PORK—Mess	12 50	@	12 75
BACON—Clear Rib	....	@	6⅞
COTTON—Middling	....	@	11

The Best Testimonial

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When everything else fails, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures. 50 cents, by druggists.

WOMEN do with their accruing years what misers do with their money—the more they have the greater pang they take to conceal the fact.

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Rochester, Pa. Gents,—I have tried the bottle of Pills, for Malaria, sent me, with the most wonderful results; one dose cured a case of two months' standing. Please send me one dozen by mail, immediately, with some advertising matter.
Very truly,
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Dealer in General Merchandise.

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If you have no employment, or are being poorly paid for the work you are doing, then write to B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and they will show you how to transform Miss-fortune into Madame fortune. Try it.

A NEW YORK man has invented an electrical switch, and somebody suggests that it is about time for the small boy to begin to behave himself.

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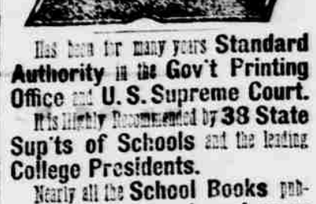

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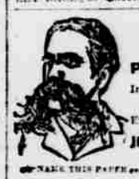

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