Fair Play.

Published Every Saturday.

STE. GENEVIEVE, - - MISSOURI.

"GOOD FOR EVIL."

An Injunction Which If Carried Out Would Make Earth a Paradise.

There was a system of ethics introduced to the world over eighteen hundred years ago which was quite startling in its novelty. The Teacher who announced it upon his own authority quoted no other sanction for his new precept, but insisted upon it as of universal obligation. The law of life thus given is not easily obeyed. The Teacher must have known this, for he declares that a man must be born again to have this spirit. This necessity is a part of the self-consciousness of every one who has striven to conform his practice to the precept. To resent injuries, to revenge our wrongs, to give blow for blow, is easy enough; but to answer hate with love, to return beneficent service for gross injustice, to meet the despoiler of our rights with kindness and affection, requires a new principle in the heart, which in reality is a changed nature. It may be worth while even for a man immersed in business, or an overworked clerk whose salary will not quite bridge over that proverbial space in which both ends met, to take a moment or two for quiet thought and to ask himself if it is worth while to have the temper thus enjoined, and, if so, how it can be acquired. There are many who admire this character in theory, but associate it in their own minds with some recluse who has retired from active life and given himself up to holy meditation; or they regard it as something like a Sunday robe, to be brought into use only on saints' days and seasons of high religious solemnities. They do not realize, as they should, that to be real and of any practical value to the possessor it must be worn constantly, or, rather, be inwrought into the character and become part of the being itself. The merchant at his desk, the blacksmith at his forge, the salesmen behind the counter, the banker and his clerk, the writer and the printer, each at his daily avocation, must not simply possess it, but be transformed and governed by it as an all-pervading, controlling power. It must direct not only the speech but the thought that is behind it. It must be displayed in the action, but, more than this, it must be the inspiring motive that quickens alike all the mental and physical activities. Good for evil! Does it seem a strange business motto? Is it wholly out of place in the marts of trade? Is it an unquotable essence in the banking-house? In the shop or the factory must the hum of the flying wheels or the strokes of the hammer forever silence this pleading voice? May no writer weave its gentle words into his lines unless he is preparing a sermon or inditing a creed or a catechism? It is not a rare tropical growth requiring hot-house culture. It readily finds roots in any genial soil, when once it has established its right of growth. When it has been duly planted it has in it the pledge of an immortal life. It is known by its fruits. Its blossoms are beautiful and fragrant, but the clusters that ripen on its stem are the only growth beneath the skies that never turn to ashes on the lip. It is always seed time, and no one intent on a renovated heart need wait for a more propitious season. We wish that every eye which reads this line would turn its questioning glance inward to see if the seed has a lodging place subject to that vision, and the growth of the new life has really begun. If not, the promise of the planter is for the present hour, and there need be no postponement. Good for evil! It is the temper of the brooding heavens that would make a paradise of earth. It is a subject of profounder interest to any heart than the triumph of parties, or even the fate of nations.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

A MISSING MILLION.

Disappearance Forever of a Bundle of Currency During War Times.

"Good heavens!' said an old-time comrade, who had had something to do with many of the most startling events of the war. "Good heavens, but the strange things men living now know could their information all be put together. The most startling events of the war were not the battles, my friend. There were things going on, enormous schemes for money-making, money itself—events that make one's hair stand on one's head! The times made men and women reckless. For instance," continued my friend, as he got his gouty foot into an easy position. "I went to church the other Sunday. A gentlemen near me in the same pew politely handed me the book of service. Had it been in me to faint I think I should have astonished that bland, imperturbable gentleman and the elegantly dressed middle-aged lady in the same pew, who, I suppose, was has his wife (her diamonds were really very fine), by fainting. For I 'shadowed' him once a month in 1863 upon a suspicion of having stolen $1,000,000. Somebody got it, and though he was not a very high official the money was missing, and the only other person open to suspicion was just the one we dared not suspect?" "Well," said I, waiting for the rest of the tale, "what about it?" "Nothing," was the calm reply. "Why, you don't mean to say that——" "Didn't I tell you just now very extraordinary things were occurring then every day that at any other time would have made your hair stand on your head?" "Yes, you did, but I supposed there was a story or something," continued I, a little tamely. "Well, there isn't. All there is to it was that one day in a certain Government department $1,000,000 in United States currency that had been brought in that morning was missing. It was in rather smallish bills, fifties and hundreds, and made a pretty good-sized parcel. It was never found."—Washington Gazette.

Well Qualified.

Employer—Are you watchful and prudent in looking after business interests?

Applicant for Berth—I've carried the same umbrella over two years without losing it or having it stolen.

Employer—Then you may have entire control over my extensive business, and name your own salary.—The Jury.

—A woman in this State, in filling out a census blank, put down her husband as a lunatic. She told the census enumerator that he was at present engaged in paying an election bet by pushing a wheelbarrow twenty-five miles, and she didn't expect him home for a week.—Norristown Herald.

—A member of the House of Commons created considerable amusement by gravely asking the House secretary whether the law of 1874, making it illegal for any person to send a telegram [illegible] betting could not be enforced.

FEDERALIST ASSAULTS.

The Descendants of the Men Who Fought Jefferson Still on Deck.

Cabot Lodge, the Massachusetts Republican who stands as sponsor in the House of Representatives for the infamous Federal election bill, is a descendant of George Cabot, who was a member of the notorious Essex junto. The Essex junto was a cabal of old Federalists who held out for many years against the Democracy of Jefferson and in favor of the aristocracy of Hamilton. It was this junto, aided and abetted by the preachers of New England, that carried the old Federalist opposition to Jefferson almost to the point of treason and secession. Its members were aristocrats who hated the people and who believed that this Government should be managed by the wise and the good, they being the persons who were to decide who were wise and good. As for the idea that there could possibly be any wisdom or virtue in the body of the people, such a proposition never entered their heads. They regarded wealth as the first requisite of good citizenship, and a man's poverty was to them sufficient evidence that he was not wise and not good. The Essex junto was overthrown by the triumphs of Democracy; its members went croaking and lamenting to their graves, some of them publicly deploring the separation of the colonies from the British crown, and although their descendants organized further opposition to Democracy on practically the same lines they never again dared to raise aloft in the light of day the old Federalist motto of "Down with the people." The triumph of Democracy over this element was of as much importance as the triumph of the revolutionary army against King George's regulars and mercenaries. The one was the complement of the other, and without the triumph of Democracy over American aristocracy and privilege the triumph of the patriot army over the British monarchy would have been of little avail. There would have been a change of masters and no more.

Cabot Lodge fears and hates the people to-day as his ancestors hated and feared them three generations ago. He wants to govern them and to control them. If they do not vote as he wishes, or if they do not vote at all, he would like to have in use official machinery that would compel them to vote and to vote as he thinks they should vote. He has no sympathy with and no understanding of the Jeffersonian idea that the people are capable of governing themselves, of correcting errors as they may arise and of working irresistibly and continually toward justice and right. He believes in drastic measures and he is never quite so happy as when he is laying down rules and regulations for other people.

It is fit and proper that the party which is the direct descendant of the old Federalist party should have for a leader in its newest assault upon the liberties of the people a man who is a direct descendant of one of the bitterest of the old Federalist leaders. The business is congenial all around.—Chicago Herald.

FALL STATE ELECTIONS.

Upon Their Results Depends the Political Complexion of the Senate.

The infamous outrage perpetrated on the people of Montana gave the Republicans ten majority in the United States Senate, instead of the six to which they were entitled. On the 4th of March next twenty-eight Senators will have completed their terms, and in the election of their successors some important political changes may be expected. The condition of affairs in Wisconsin is not by any means favorable to the hopes of Senator Spooner for re-election, as there are good grounds to look for a Democratic Legislature. The contest in Illinois will be a most stubborn one, General Palmer, the Democratic candidate for United States Senator, being exceedingly popular, and being prepared to use all his influence as an effective campaign speaker for the election of a Democratic Legislature. California will likely send a Democrat to the Senate in Leland Stanford's place, and Connecticut Democrats expect to replace Orville H. Platt with a representative of the popular party of the State. Difficult though the task may be, on account of the iniquitous apportionment that prevails here, the New York Democracy are prepared to enter upon a spirited contest in the fall to elect a Democratic Assembly with a majority large enough to overcome the Republican majority in the Senate on joint ballot, and thus insure a Democratic successor to William M. Evarts.

With an assured Democratic House and a Senate that may be a tie, the country might rest easy for the remainder of the Harrison administration, as an effectual check will be put to reckless and extravagant appropriations. A radical change in the Senate would be of incalculable benefit to the country, for that body has hitherto exhibited the most profound indifference in regard to the welfare of the people. All the monopolies and pernicious elements which have so long controlled the councils and action of the Republican party, hold the Senate in their grasp. An infusion of new blood of a different nature from that of Ingalls, Stanford, Evarts, Platt, Farwell and Spooner would have a most healthful effect upon the Senate. There will be more general interest in the elections of the various State Legislatures this fall, on which depends the political complexion of the United States Senate after March 4, than has been felt for many years before. The Republicans are considerably handicapped by the widespread public sentiment against the Harrison administration and this most outrageous Congress. They will not hesitate to resort to all kinds of bulldozing tactics to retain power. But naught can avail against the voice of the people.—Albany Argus.

Recklessly Extravagant.

"It is a bold thing," says the Buffalo Express (Rep.), "to tell the truth about pensions, and most men fear to be accused of unpatriotic or selfish motives in objecting to the supposed demands of old soldiers. But the conference pension bill is not born of patriotism and justice, nor is it based on principles of good government. The Republican party, it is urged, stands pledged to do justice to the soldier. Do pension appropriations of $100,000,000 a year go for naught? Must $60,000,000 more be given to prove that the Republican party is the soldier's friend? That party has pledged itself to be just, and it has magnificently redeemed the pledge. When it becomes recklessly extravagant it forgets its duty to the American people. A deficit of $60,000,000 can never be explained, excused or extenuated. Right or wrong, it invites a disastrous rebuke at the polls."

BENNY'S POPULARITY.

The Doctor Repudiated by the Colored Voters of the South.

That was a curious and significant accident which befel the Administration in the capital of Tennessee.

Benjamin Harrison has been President of the United States for a little more than sixteen months. Though elected as an avowed advocate of civil service reform, on a platform sensationally aggressive in favor of the extension of the principles of that reform to all grades of the public service, he has made a record never before equaled in in the displacement of office-holders opposed to him in politics, and the appointment of party workers of his own political faith to succeed them. This ought to have endeared him to that element of his party, which is numerically much the larger part of it, which looks upon politics as a means of getting something for one's self. Somehow, this result has not been achieved.

Humiliating as the confession may be, it is certain that Dr. Harrison is not a popular man, even in the ranks of his own party. He has not voluntarily forfeited the respect of the rank and file of the g. o. p. He has, in truth, striven hard to give satisfaction. Though a man that has been largely advertised as possessing piety of the most unrelenting variety, he has not proscribed the unregenerate who aided in his election. In his official family sits a man whose presence there is due to his success in raising corruption funds. His most trusted and influential adviser, outside the Cabinet, is a man who refuses to deny the charge of having abstracted $660,000 from a State Treasury. Some of his appointees have been convicted of felonies, and a great many others ought to have been. These facts indicate that the President has been anxious to show that he is not too proud or too good to recognize the services of any element of his party. And yet they do not love him.

It is significant, too, that the colored element of the Nashville convention was conspicuous in the opposition to the resolution to indorse the administration. The colored voters in the South did not contribute much to Mr. Harrison's election, but those of the North held the balance of power in several States, and it was their votes that made his success possible. On the basis of the white vote, Mr. Harrison was beaten badly. His presence in the White House is due to the prejudice which compels colored men to vote the Republican ticket, contrary to their own interests and the good of the country. And yet one of these Republicans testified that there is all over the South, under the reign of Dr. Harrison, an effort to slap the negro in the face.

The Democratic party is not particularly interested in the unpopularity of the President. His renomination would not be an overwhelming misfortune for the Democratic candidate in 1892. If we may judge of his whole term by that part of it already past, we could go to the country upon the record thus presented with the most sanguine hopes of success. But unless he does something to strengthen his hold upon the dissatisfied element of his party his renomination seems hardly among the possibilities. The Nashville incident is certainly ominous. Heretofore the Federal office-holders have generally been omnipotent in Republican councils in the South, but all their influence at the Nashville meeting was exerted in vain. There are many indications that the sentiments expressed there are shared by Republicans in every section of the country.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

DRIFT OF OPINION.

——Bill McKinley and McKinley's bill are straining their ears to catch the faintest indorsement by Northwestern Republican State conventions.—Chicago Times.

——The Republicans of Illinois have beaten themselves at the start. They are down, and all the Democrats have to do in the campaign is to hold them down.—Chicago Herald.

——A Federal supervision of Thomas B. Reed's district, by which the sale of votes could be prevented, might have a wholesome effect upon wicked Southern communities.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

——Grover Cleveland, upon a tariff-reduction platform, will be something more than a possibility—a probability, at least, in 1892—should the Republicans not revise the McKinley bill in such a manner as to make it protective of all the people and of all the country's material interests, and coddling of none.—Philadelphia Telegraph (Rep.).

——Labor desires to share in the prosperity of the manufacturer, but the proposition is treated as an insult. It persisted in the manufacturer sends to Hungary, or Canada, or Bohemia for cheaper labor and the laborer does not get his raise. Yet high-tariff orators claim that protection helps the laborer. The claim is a delusion, a fraud and a lie.—Chicago Globe.

——The little town of Johnsonburg, Pa., is in rebellion. Postmaster-General Wanamaker has issued an edict changing the name of the post-office to Quay. The people of the village seem to know Quay too well to feel honored by this change and absolutely refuse to be reconciled to it. They do not wish to be called by a name that is a synonym for dishonor.—Northwestern Mail.

Playing a Gambler's Game.

The history of the last six months, by which the most important interests of the whole country, of every class in every community from the day laborer to the millionaire, have been used as counters in a gambler's game of politics, is a shameful one. For the first time in the politics of the United States intelligent men in power in the executive and legislative branches of the Government have willfully staked the prosperity of the people and the credit of the Government to win the support of a wealthy and corrupt ring of unscrupulous political speculators. The country is great and rich and progressive. It can endure and can outgrow such an outrage. But an outrage it remains, an indelible stain upon the honor of the Republican party and of the men who guide it.—N. Y. Times.

THROUGH ONE ADMINISTRATION

[Life.]

Correct.

Teacher — Bobby, what does lazy mean?

Bobby—Lazy means always to want your little sister to get it for you.—Puck

COLUMBIA'S BIG DAY.

The Semi-Centennial of the State University Celebrated—An Immense and Enthusiastic Crowd Assemble to Commemorate a Triumph of Civilization.

COLUMBIA, Mo., July 4.—The celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the State University of Missouri is coincident with the celebration of the Nation's birth. It was on the Fourth of July, 1840, that the corner-stone of the original edifice was laid, and to-day that event was celebrated. The men who have consecrated their lives to the up-building of this institution saw, afar off, the approach of that monumental year which should mark the close of the first half century of it existence. They began to prepare for its observance in a fitting and proper way. It was designed to make the occasion one of commemoration of the past and prophecy of the future. With that zeal and energy which has characterized them in every thing pertaining to this work they began the formulation of a programme which should represent and express their civic spirit of the State. This they have carried out, and their efforts culminated to-day in a memorable observance.

Governor Francis, State Treasurer Stephens, Secretary of State Lesseuer, Attorney-General Wood, Geologist Arthur Winslow and Adjutant-General Wyckham drove over in carriages last night from Jefferson City. They were joined here by Colonel Garth, of Hannibal, a member of the Governor's staff. The official party thus included about ten persons, and besides these there were many prominent men from all the countries comprising this section of the State. Excursion trains began running into Columbia at an early hour this morning. One from Fulton and Sturgeon arrived at three o'clock. The regular trains on the Wabash branch from Centralia were double their usual size and every seat was filled, with many passengers standing. On all the turnpike roads for which Boone County is famous, carriages, wagons and four-wheeled and two-wheeled vehicles brought thousands more, until by ten o'clock the broad streets of this beautiful university town were crowded with a mass of people from outside points numbering not less than five thousand.

A procession was the first thing in order. The line of march was along Broadway from the court-house east, and a return to the university. The order of the procession was as follows: First, music; second, the survivors of 1839; third, Governor D. R. Francis and staff and all other State officers; fourth, board of curators, executors and officers of the board of visitors; fifth, the alumni of the University; sixth, the presiding officers, chaplain and orators of the day; seventh, the builders of the University and all its additions; eighth, the University faculty and ex-members of the faculty; ninth, presidents and faculties of other colleges, high schools and academies; tenth, University students and ex-students; eleventh, invited guests; twelfth, citizens; thirteenth, Boone County Court and all county officers and ex-officers; fourteenth, fifty ladies on horseback; fifteenth, 250 wheelmen.

Governor Francis and party occupied closed carriages near the head of the procession.

The great auditorium of the University, capable of seating over three thousand people, was filled to overflowing, a little after ten o'clock. A great number of people who came after that hour were unable to secure admittance, and the corridors outside were soon filled and the crowd surged out over the wide flight of steps leading to the east entrance of the building on the front. The vast stage was empowered in flowers, and in addition to the eloquence of the flowers there were mottoes expressive of the occasion and the spirit of the day. After the procession had reached the University campus there was but little delay. The heroes of 1839, who are called the '49ers in University parlance, were conducted to seats on the stage. There were twenty-one survivors of the original subscribers to the University fund present. They constitute the roll of honor of Missouri and will have place in the records of to-day as follows: Mathew Barnes, Dripping Springs; James J. Joyce, Rocheport; Henry Caumbaugh, Columbia; Sanford Conley, Columbia; William H. Duncan, Columbia; James Estes, Columbia; General John Ellis, Ashland; Jefferson Garth, Columbia; Ed Henry, Columbia; Jacob O'Johnston, Columbia; Montgomery P. Leintz, Fayette; Rollin Lyman, Rocheport; Thornton Northcutt, Columbia; John Reed, Boone County; John W. Ridgeway, Hallsville; James Rodgers, Columbia; A. N. Turner, Columbia; William H. Wade, Columbia; A. R. Weldon, Boone County; R. Porter Waters, Hainesville; Reuben J. Wade, Hinton.

Beside these, and occupying seats on the platform, were other survivors of the great event of fifty years ago.

"Hail, Columbia, Happy land," by the Lexington Military Band, was a prelude to the regular programme. At its conclusion Robert L. Todd, cashier of the Exchange National Bank of Columbia, the oldest living graduate of the University, who was of the class of 1843, delivered an address of welcome. Mr. Todd paid an eloquent tribute to education as an aid to civilization, and said that this University and all institutions of learning like it are but monuments created to commemorate work done and inspire to work yet to be done.

Mr. Todd introduced General Olon Guitar, of Columbia, who delivered a discourse historical, analytical and critical in character.

At the conclusion of General Guitar's address Governor Francis was introduced. In concluding, the orator pledged himself at the coming session of the Legislature to urge justice and liberality to the University, and drew a picture of the centennial anniversary in 1940, when, with ample endowment, enlarged curriculum and graduates in every walk of life, the institute would hold its proper position. Governor Francis spoke for half an hour, and was listened to with the closest attention, and at the close was heartily applauded.

The barbecue occupied the time from one to two o'clock. Nobody was allowed to go hungry, and after the feast there was a duplication of the parable.

To-night there is a grand display of fire-works on the campus and a banquet at the opera-house.

—Judge—"Ten years! I should think you would get tired of this forgery business." Prisoner—"Well, it is a checkered life, anyway."

—A dish of charcoal placed in a larder where meat, milk, etc., are kept, will help to keep them sweet.

They Have Seen Better Days.

A good many stories of misfortune and trouble were revealed unexpectedly by an advertisement which a prominent business man inserted in last Sunday's papers for a clerk. The advertisement stated that a business man of experience was wanted, to begin at the salary of $12 per week. There were over 200 answers, and many of them were long letters from men who had formerly held positions of unquestioned importance and influence in the commercial world of New York. Some of them had been the heads of great dry-goods houses, while other applications were signed by the names of firms that were once well-known throughout the country. They were all willing, and indeed anxious, to get a position at the salary stated. One of the men had been cashier in a bank in New York, and had once possessed a good deal of property, but he wrote that every thing had gone against him for the last ten years, and that he was absolutely in need of the necessities of life. Among the answers were several letters from young men who had a collegiate education and a knowledge of several foreign languages.—N. Y. Sun.

—A Christian writer has forcibly said that "a dying body is adapted to the world of sense and time," and that, in contrast with such a body, "a deathless spirit is meant and made for a world as immortal as itself."

Malaria.

Nothing makes one feel so mean and incapacitated for work as a touch of malaria. How the bones ache! What chilly and listless sensations. What a poor appetite and what poor digestion. Here, James, run and get me some quinine; or stop, quinine doesn't just agree with me either. It makes my head feel like it would burst. It creates a buzzing sound in my ears. It impairs my digestion. It makes me feel dizzy. It gives me nausea; and a physician once told me that quinine sometimes causes paralysis. Not you, you don't get it. I won't take quinine. What is that? You say your mother takes Smith's Tonic Syrup when she has malaria, and that it allays fever, and that it also cured your brother of chills and fever. Well, get me a bottle of Smith's Tonic Syrup, and be quick. Come to think about it, I have read that this medicine has all the good effects of quinine and none of its evil nature. Strange I haven't tried it before.

THE hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that goes through a man's pockets in the wee sma' hours.—Munsey's Weekly.

Like a Circuit of Electric Wires.

The human sensorium resembles a circuit of electric wires, the various sets of nerves forming links in the circle of continuity. When digestion grows weak the epigastric nerve suffers, and the whole system is affected. Reinforce it with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and the nervous organism grows tranquil and reposeful. Fever and ague, constipation, kidney troubles and liver complaints retreat before this remedy.

THE silent partner is one who keeps his mouth shut while his active partner is spending his money.—N. O. Picayune.

Children Enjoy

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative and if the father or mother be costive or bilious the most gratifying results follow its use, so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

A SERMON is too often transformed into a highway over which a parson parades his literary attainments.—Atchison Globe

J. S. PARKER, Fredonia, N. Y., says: "Shall not call on you for the $100 reward for I believe Hall's Catarrh Cure will cure any case of catarrh. Was very bad." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

THE difference between a suitor and an office seeker is that one pays court and the other courts pay.—Washington Post.

Six Nice's Free, will be sent by Cragin & Co., Philada., Pa., to any one in the U. S. or Canada, postage paid, upon receipt of 2 Dobbins' Electric Soap wrappers. See list of revels on circulars around each bar.

THE dearest spot on earth is the summer resort. In comparison, there is no place like home.—Sioux City Journal.

READ carefully what is said in next week's issue of this paper by J. C. Shipley, of Muscatine, Iowa, about Shallenberger's Anti dote for Malaria. If you are a sufferer it may be of interest to you.

CLERGYMEN are like railway brakemen in one particular. They do a great deal of coupling.—Ram's Horn

PAIN from indigestion, dyspepsia and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

THE truth about the matter of luck and pluck seems to be that some men have luck and some get plucked.

THE most obstinate cases of chills and fever have been cured in this section by Smith's Tonic Syrup.—*J. E. Wescott, Gaston, Ala.*

AN Austin shoe-maker is writing a book. There will probably be a great many footnotes.—Texas Siftings.

PIMPLES are inexpressibly mortifying. Remedy—Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

"HE a pillar of the church! Why, he's a perfect fraud." "Sort of a pillar sham."—N. Y. Herald.

GIVE your children Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers. These little candies won't do them any harm and may do them much good.

PEOPLE who wait for what is offered generally have long spells between meals.—Milwaukee Journal.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 8, 1890.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 00	@	5 00
COTTON—Middling		@	12
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	2 45	@	5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	94½	@	97
CORN—No. 2	41½	@	42⅝
OATS—Western Mixed	31	@	35
PORK—Mess	13 25	@	13 75
ST. LOUIS.			
COTTON—Middling		@	11½
BEEVES—Export Steers	4 40	@	4 60
Shipping	4 00	@	4 35
HOGS—Common to Select	3 50	@	3 75
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	4 75	@	5 00
FLOUR—Patents	4 55	@	4 70
XXX to Choice	2 75	@	3 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	86½	@	86½
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	33½	@	34
OATS—No. 2	28½	@	29
RYE—No. 2	47	@	48½
TOBACCO—Lugs (Missouri)	1 00	@	2 00
Leaf, Burley	3 00	@	8 10
HAY—Choice Timothy	10 00	@	13 50
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	10	@	13
EGGS—Fresh	7½	@	8
PORK—Standard Mess		@	11 25
BACON—Clear Rib	5⅝	@	5¾
LARD—Prime Steam	5⅝	@	5½
WOOL—Choice Tub		@	25
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Shipping	3 50	@	5 00
HOGS—Good to Choice	3 70	@	3 90
SHEEP—Good to Choice	3 40	@	4 80
FLOUR—Winter Patents	4 75	@	5 20
Spring Patents	5 00	@	5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring		@	80¾
CORN—No. 2	32½	@	32⅝
OATS—No. 2 White		@	27½
PORK—Standard Mess		@	12 25
KANSAS CITY.			
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	3 40	@	4 40
HOGS—Sales at	3 55	@	3 60
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	78⅝	@	79
OATS—No. 2	26	@	26½
CORN—No. 2	26	@	27
NEW ORLEANS.			
FLOUR—High Grade	4 25	@	4 50
CORN—White		@	46
OATS—Choice Western		@	36½
HAY—Choice	16 50	@	17 50
PORK—New Mess		@	12 15
BACON—Clear Rib	5⅝	@	6
COTTON—Middling	11⅝	@	11½
LOUISVILLE.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		@	86
CORN—No. 2 Mixed		@	48
OATS—No. 2 Mixed		@	30
PORK—Mess	12 75	@	13 25
BACON—Clear Rib		@	6
COTTON—Middling	11⅝	@	12

TO REGULATE the stomach, liver and bowels, and promote digestion, take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills every night. Try them.

TRUTH may be stranger than fiction, but as a rule it isn't half so entertaining.—Boston Traveller

BEST, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists, 25c.

RESTAURANT KEEPERS are always ready to steak a man when he has money.—N. O. Picayune

"A RACE WITH DEATH!"

Among the nameless heroes, none are more worthy of martyrdom than he who rode down the valley of the Conemaugh, warning the people ahead of the Johnstown flood. Mounted on a powerful horse, faster and faster went the rider, but the flood was swiftly gaining, until it caught the unlucky horseman and swept on, grinding, crushing, annihilating both weak and strong.

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