Fair Play.

Published Every Saturday.

STE. GENEVIEVE, - - MISSOURI

HARD ON MAINSPRINGS.

Watchmakers Say That Sudden Changes of Weather Are Dangerous to Them.

"Mainsprings are very much like people," said a Broadway watchmaker the other day. "They are as susceptible to extreme degrees of heat and cold as human beings. When the thermometer is hovering around the freezing point or dancing away up in the nineties the little mainspring will give up in disgust and uncoil itself and die, just as men succumb to freezing or sunstroke."

This uncertain piece of mechanism is supposed to be adjusted to meet the various degrees of temperature, but when the change is very great and comes with short notice there is nothing that can prevent them from snapping. They are made in Switzerland of the very finest quality of steel, absolutely flawless. Very often the watchmaker can detect a bad spring before putting it in the watch, either by its color or the softness of its spring. These have been too highly tempered in the making, and instead of being subjected to merely a red heat the fire has been brought to white heat, thus weakening the strength of the metal. The finest watches that are handled by reliable dealers are put through a "cooking and freezing" process before they are sold, for the purpose of testing their reliability in all temperatures. The watch is first placed in a little metal box, which is made airtight. Then a strong gas flame is turned on the under surface of the box and is kept there for two or three hours so that the watch is so hot at the end of that time that it could not be touched with the bare hand. From this it is immediately taken and put into another metallic box which is buried in ice. There the costly watch is allowed to freeze for an equal length of time, when its torture ceases and the examination is made. If during this excessive test the watch appears to have ticked merrily on without deviating a fractional part of a second it is placed back in the case and marked "guaranteed for two years." The mainspring is the first piece of mechanism that succumbs to the test. If it survives nothing else need be feared.

Mainsprings are, however, about the only part of a watch that the jeweler cannot successfully diagnose. They can guarantee any of the numberless little wheels or pivots or balances that go to make up the anatomy of the watch, but the mainspring has as yet baffled the most skilled makers of watches of all countries. It is not so much the severe extremes of the weather that prove fatal to the spring as it is the process of changing from hot to cold, or vice versa. Like the human frame, if the ribbon-like little coil of steel can withstand the effects of this change it may be considered proof against breaking when the change to normal weather comes.

Many people who have been possessors of new watches but a short time come into the dealer's with blood in their eyes, declaring that they have paid an enormous price for the timepiece and the mainspring has broken after only a week's use.

"That is nothing," remarked the jeweler. "We have them snap in our case before the watch has ever been shown for sale." Others imagine that they might have wound the watch too tight, but this does not harm it. It is rather the jerky, hurried winding that will eventually tell on the temper of the metal. Every good stem-winder has a stop placed in the stem, which prevents the winding too tight.

Damp weather has an ill effect on mainsprings, and in England they do not, as a rule, last as long as in this country. A severe thunder and lightning storm also frequently proves disastrous to the durability of the spring. The dealer who took in seventy-nine watches on August 1 said that last summer on a day immediately following a terrific electrical storm there were twenty-one watches brought into his store within five hours for new mainsprings. The cost of a new mainspring is the small part of making such repair. It is the putting them in, the labor expended, that costs. It costs from twelve to fifteen dollars to put a mainspring in the Jurgensen watch and a little less in a Patek Philippe, while in a cheaper American make it may cost only fifty cents or one dollar.

A man purchased a three hundred dollar watch from a leading dealer several years ago, and shortly after he left for a tour around the world. He was gone a year, and when he returned he went back to the dealer with his watch and complained: "Here's a watch I paid you three hundred dollars for a year ago, and while I was traveling abroad it lost two minutes. You guaranteed it, and I want you to make it good." The watch was placed in the window with this card bedside it.

"This watch lost only two minutes in a year in a trip around the world. Price three hundred dollars." It sold within an hour.

It is said that one bar of iron costing five dollars will produce two hundred and fifty dollars worth of mainsprings.

Some springs are made in this country by the manufacturers of cheap watches. These springs are several feet long and take nearly two minutes to wind up.—N. Y. World.

He Was Out and In.

Peddler—"Boy, is your father in?

Backwoods Boy—No, thir. He's out now.

"Where is he?"

"In th' house."

"You said he was out."

"Yeth, thir; that's why he's in th' house."

"I don't understand."

"Wall, y'r almighty dumb, seems ter me. He couldn't be in ther house ef he wasn't out, could he? He wouldn't be out yet but he got thirteen months off fer good behavior."

"Um—I see. What was he in fer?"

"Fer robbin' a peddler. Come in."—Good News.

A Faux Pas on the Sea Shore.

"Charles," she said, "my slippers are full of sand. Will you kindly remove it?"

"Certainly," said Charles. "Wait a minute and I will borrow my little brother's shovel."—Truth.

An Unjust Conclusion.

Loewenstein—Rachel, your teeth was like pearls!

Miss Cohen—Vy, Aaron, do you only lofe me for my teeth?

Loewenstein (injured)—Rachel, you thinks I was a dentist?—Life.

THE CAMPAIGN IN IOWA.

It Is Opened by Gov. Boies in a Speech on the Tariff.

Effects of a War Tariff on the National Treasury—The McKinley Bill and Its Effects on Prices and Labor.

The democratic presidential campaign was opened in Iowa by a grand rally of the state forces at Carroll on September 15. Gov. Boies was the orator of the day, and he delivered a lengthy and brilliant address upon the leading issues of the campaign. In reference to the tariff question he said:

"More than a quarter of a century ago necessity alone compelled the levy by this government of an enormous revenue tariff upon almost every article of necessity produced in this country and consumed by our people. Some of these have been placed upon the free list. Others have been retained and in some instances the war tariff has been increased.

"The necessity which caused the levy of this tariff has passed away. Since the war closed we have had five republican administrations and one democratic. The latter terminated three and a half years ago. It came into power with the war tariff in force. It was powerless to change it, for one branch of congress was republican. It could do nothing less than receive into the treasury of the nation the money which this tariff took from the people.

"What was the result?

"A treasury gorged by these laws until at the end of that administration on the fourth of March, 1889, it contained eighty-three millions of dollars in excess of every matured obligation of the government, and this was being increased at the rate of nearly a hundred millions of surplus annually. This was the condition of the treasury when a democratic administration turned it over to a republican successor. Where is that surplus now?

"To answer in the mildest language I can use, I will say, dissipated.

"Why was it dissipated?

"Because it stood in the way of a protective tariff. The two could not exist together. One or the other must disappear.

"Here the two parties divided. A democratic president had said, reduce the taxes; stop the inflow of money into the treasury; change the tariff to a revenue basis, and in this way get rid of the surplus, both present and prospective. The republican party, by its acts at least, said, spend the surplus and preserve our protective tariff. With this policy inscribed upon its banner, President Harrison's administration came into power with partisan majorities in both branches of congress.

"The manufacturers had elected that administration. They had performed the stipulations on their part 'nominated in the bond,' and now they demand their 'pound of flesh.' The McKinley bill cut it out of the breast of a startled nation.

"At the first opportunity a hurricane of indignation swept from power an arrogant majority in the popular branch of congress. At that time the people could accomplish no more. All knew that sweeping as it was it was a barren victory unless followed by others yet to be won. Between a democratic majority in the lower house and the power of an overwhelming majority of the people of the United States to undo the McKinley bill, stood a republican president and republican majority in the senate, both pledged to support it.

"In that battle of ballots Iowa stood at the front. Nine thousand stalwart votes represented her great majority against a policy that enslaved her own industry for the benefit of those in other states. Two years have passed. Once more the lines of battle are formed. What will Iowa do? Let no one mistake the importance of the struggle. It is a strife of giants. Are we to go forward and complete the victory so gloriously begun two years ago, or shall we turn our backs to the future, retrace our steps, bow our necks to the yoke and bear the burdens that make us poor that others may be rich?

"Have we a government that is ruled by majorities? If so how have the wishes of the majority as expressed in 1890 on this identical question been respected by the republican party? Has it proposed to change its policy in the least degree? Never. In its national convention, in every branch of the government under its control, in every public act of the party and all its leaders it has reaffirmed its devotion to the doctrine of statutory protection for specified industries. In the face of a protest, more sweeping than any that ever befell a political party in this nation on such a question, it has defied the people and stood firmly by its pet measure, the McKinley bill. To-day, Manomet like, it bids them come to it, it does not propose to go to them.

"Listen to the arguments of its leaders. 'You democrats in 1890 deceived the people. You said to increase the tariff on articles that are consumed by the American people would increase their cost. That to lessen the same would cheapen their cost. We have disproved these statements. The McKinley bill does its own talking. The cost of living is less to-day than it was two years ago.'

"Who discovered this, we ask. The president says a non-partisan committee of experts. The truth is certain members of a committee with republican proclivities alone. Can the common people see this? Hardly. It requires the skill of a protectionist expert. So many things enter into the cheapness or otherwise of many articles of necessity that none other can determine it. Quality is one important element. Experts alone can judge of this in many cases. I do not belong to that class. Probably not many of my hearers do. But suppose we concede all that these experts claim, that prices have not advanced, what does this prove? Simply that manufacturers heard the protest of two years ago. That it frightened them. That in the face of it they have not yet dared to take advantage of the law. In this they simply display ordinary business sagacity. Suppose they had at once taken advantage of the opportunity afforded by the McKinley law and advanced prices as they know they can whenever they please, what would have been the result? The repeal of the law, and every man of them knew it.

"Do they propose to give up the law? Not at all. They simply say, allow us to retain the privilege the McKinley law gives us. You see we don't abuse it. Shall we trust them? Why should we? If the law is of no use to them why do they want it?

"But let us see whether a tariff, when it is actually paid either to the government or the home manufacturer increases the price of the article on which it is laid.

"I know as I you know about sugar. Certain grades of this was put upon the free list by the McKinley bill and on all others the tariff was greatly reduced. What was the effect? You now buy twenty pounds of sugar for the same money you formerly paid for eleven. How strange, if it is true that a tariff does not increase the cost of an article on which it is laid.

"Ah, but our friend says, the tariff does not work so in other cases. Take calico, for instance. The tariff on certain qualities is, we will say, 5 cents a yard. It sells for 4½ cents in our own market. If the tariff increased it cost it would sell for 9½. Don't you see?' Well, I do see, but this is what I see. The 5-cent tariff is simply prohibitory. That is, it shuts every yard of calico of that kind manufactured in foreign countries out of our market, just as much as it would be shut out if the law declared in so many words that it should not be imported under any circumstances whatever. This being true, home manufacturers fix their own price. Take away the 5-cent tariff and see if this calico will not sell for less than 4½ cents. That will test the question of whether a tariff adds to its cost or not and you cannot test it in any other way.

"But our friends say again, take the tariff on wire nails. Under the McKinley bill the tariff on these is 2 to 4 cents a pound. They are cheaper to-day than they were before that bill was passed, and so of many other articles of necessity that we could name. See how differently the tariff has worked in these from what it did in the case of sugar.'

"Yes, my friends, we do see. But now be honest. You accuse us of fraud in 1890. You certainly ought not to attempt it now. I remember, and some of my hearers do, when if one wanted a few wrought nails he went to his blacksmith and hired him to hammer them out upon his anvil. They cost a shilling or more a pound but their cost was in the labor it took to make them. Now a machine almost human in its capability takes a piece of wire in its teeth and spits it out a perfect nail. So quickly, so perfectly is this done that the cost of the labor required to produce these nails is almost nothing.

"In my boyhood I have stood by a country smith and watched him hammer out on his anvil a farmer's hoe. It took him half a day to do it, and when it was done it cost, I suppose, a dollar, but nearly all the cost was in the labor required to make it. Since then I have stood by another of the wonderful inventions of man; seen it take in its iron jaws a piece of rod iron, steel partly complete and pass it on to another, and quicker than I can describe it that piece of steel was a perfect hoe, costing perhaps 25 cents instead of $1.

"And so of nearly every article of necessity that enters into the consumption of men. Human ingenuity has harnessed the lightning from the clouds and yoked the tremendous power of water and steam to almost every conceivable device for the lessening of human labor in the production of these necessities, and as this has been reduced their cost has been diminished in every market of the world.

"Tariffs have nothing whatever to do with this. Prices have receded in countries that have no tariffs just as rapidly as they have in the most highly protected markets in the world.

"Put away this argument, for I assure you it is a fraud. Some of the men who use it know this. For these we may well blush. Some do not. They deserve our sympathy.

"But our friends say this protective tariff is made for the benefit of the laboring men. It is not intended for the benefit of his employer; he is simply the agent through whom the government, after compelling one class to pay the tax, distributes it to another. All that the tax is intended to do is to equalize the difference between the wages of American workmen and the pauper labor of Europe.

"A beneficent theory indeed, but how does it work?

"The employer, usually a member of a trust, levies the tax on domestic goods when he does the price of his goods and collects it when he sells them at the enhanced price the tariff gives him. Who keeps this account? No one, not even the man who levies or collects it. The manufacturer distributes it to his workmen when he pays them their wages. Who keeps that account? The same fellow who kept the other and in the same way. If it is true, my hearers, that this tax is levied or collected for the benefit of American laborers, did anyone ever hear of such a shiftless way of doing business?

"The men who levy and collect it distribute it. They keep no account on either side. They keep no load. They are responsible to no power on earth for good faith even. If they embezzle every dollar they collect it is not a crime, not even a moral delinquency of which the most orthodox of Christian churches could take cognizance.

"If our friends are honest when they say they made the McKinley bill for the benefit of American workmen, every man who voted for it ought to be impeached for incompetency.

"If this was its purpose there is no parallel for such legislation in the history of the world. But it was not its purpose. When it was under consideration it was not the laboring man who appeared at the capitol of this nation and asked to have it passed. Hundreds, if not thousands of manufacturers, with the ablest attorneys they could employ, did so appear. It has now been in force for two whole years. Has it allayed the struggle or lessened the contest between capital and labor? Let Homestead answer first, and then let us examine a broader field.

"The war tariff, although at the beginning levied for revenue alone, was, because of its magnitude and general application to all manufactured goods, highly protective. It has been continued for more than a quarter of a century. If the laboring men of this country have received its benefits they surely should be independent by this time. What are the facts?

"The census is a wonderful educator. It dispels many an illusion that could not be gotten rid of any other way. The results of our last one are made public as yet to a limited extent only. A bulletin issued on July 30 of this year deals with the state of Maine. This is one of the states of the union in which the protected industries flourish and where laboring men should be independent if protection is for them. The census tells us that 52 per cent. of all the families of that state are homeless. 48 per cent. alone live under roofs they call their own. To which of these classes do you suppose the manufacturers of that state belong—to those who own their homes or those who rent them?

"Turn from this to the city of Boston, in the very center of the protected industries of this country. From the report of the labor commissioner of Massachusetts we find that the total number of houses in that city is 54,141; of these 34,788 are occupied by owners, 36,221 by renters. The number of persons living in these rented houses is 61 per cent. of the entire population; 33 per cent. alone own the homes in which they live.

"Which of these classes do you suppose are the manufacturers and which the laborers?

"No, my friends, this will not do. Put aside this argument. To all except those who will not see it is a transparent illusion. A protective tariff is made for the manufacturer, not for his workmen. He hires his help precisely as the unprotected producer does, in the labor markets of the country, wherever he can get it the cheapest, and puts into his own pocket the profits of his business which the tariff enables him to make just as other men would do under the same circumstances. If we are honest with ourselves and really desire to ascertain the effect of a protective tariff on wages, we ought to take labor markets in protected and unprotected countries as nearly alike in their surroundings as possible. We can find protected markets in Germany, in France and in Russia, all of which countries levy a tariff tax on imports, and unprotected markets in England and some other countries where practically free trade prevails.

"These are all found in old countries where population is dense and the demand for labor fully supplied. It is a well-known fact that a comparison between these markets is decidedly in favor of those that are not protected by tariff laws. Republicans, however, never resort to this comparison. It answers their purpose better to compare the crowded markets of England with the sparsely supplied markets of our own country and attribute the difference in wages to the tariff instead of natural laws of supply and demand."

BLAINE'S ATTITUDE.

Suspicious Sounds from the Tomb of the Plumed Knight.

James G. Blaine means that there shall be no misunderstanding of his contempt for President Harrison. The singular letter which he has caused to be published discloses his sentiment toward the president not merely by his significant failure to mention the name of Harrison and Reid; but also by the time of its appearance and its contents.

President Harrison's letter of acceptance has been published, in which the president traversed the political road from Dan to Beersheba, covering every conceivable "issue" in the canvass, as he would have it made. In a curt letter Mr. Blaine brushes all this aside contemptuously and outlines the campaign, as he would conduct it, on three lines only. As Harrison conspicuously reduced to a minimum the reciprocity feature of the new tariff law, Blaine has magnified it out of all proportion. He has gone further by hinting at Harrison's opposition to reciprocity when it was under consideration and revealing the lines of cleavage in the republican party.

In its substance the letter is characteristic of Blaine. Its conscious or unconscious design is to teach the republican party the mistake it has made in abandoning Blaine with his clean-cut plan of campaign, and taking up a small man like Harrison with his clouded notions of mingling issues to get votes. The force bill is struck at by silence as bitterly as is Harrison himself. Mr. Blaine puts himself at Harrison's side at the first opportunity, and invites the republican party to measure the two. In form, the latter betrays the feeble condition of its writer so manifestly that comment is unnecessary. The sentences are not such as the Blaine of ten years ago would have dictated.

The letter will have little effect upon the canvass. Mr. Blaine's star set at Minneapolis never to rise again, and many of his former followers have turned to other leaders and will resent, as President Harrison must in his heart, this letter, as an impertinent intrusion into a campaign shaped already by others on lines different from those which he now advances. — Albany Argus.

—"The tin-plate industry is rapidly getting into the hands of the American," is the proud boast of McKinley. The latest intelligence from the west shows this particular industry to be largely in the hands of the Indiana sheriff.—N. Y. World.

—The little one-story house of Pan, in which Marshal Bernodotte, the first king of Sweden, was born, is still standing and was recently offered for sale.

TRAVELERS AT ST. LOUIS.

Three Thousand Men to Parade with Military Escort.

The Illumination Attracting Great Crowds—Increasing Popularity of the "Ex."—Other Attractions.

St. Louis, Sept. 15.—The illuminations to-night embraced all the grand features of the earlier displays, and were even grander than the earlier illuminations, owing to the arrival of several thousand additional globes and an immense quantity of electrical apparatus. The whole of the 75,000 gas and electric lights were alight, and the proceedings passed off without a hitch and amid great enthusiasm. Several visitors from eastern cities and from Europe were loud in their expressions of opinion that the illuminations are far grander than anything ever seen in any other city.

After the lights were turned out there was a general rush to Exposition Building, and the magnificent structure was thronged with delighted guests. This, the ninth consecutive season of the St. Louis exposition, is far exceeding all past efforts, both in the matter of beauty and attendance, and Gilmore with his band of one hundred men holds the crowd enraptured four times daily.

A large number of special attractions are announced for the Exposition, including a Travelers' Protective association celebration on Saturday, October 1. On the evening of that day the T.

P. A. will take charge of the Exposition programme. An oration will be delivered by W. C. P. Breckinridge and by the governors of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and other states. A general invitation has been issued by the national president and directors of the T. P. A., and the largest gathering of traveling men of the west seen for years will be the result. About 3,000 will parade with a military escort, and a very elaborate programme has been prepared for the entertainment of the visitors during the day.

The Veiled Prophet will also arrive on October 1st, and will give his annual parade and ball on the following Tuesday. The route of the parade has been considerably extended and the pageant will be grander than ever. From October 3 to October 8 the annual fair will be open, and for this a large number of additional attractions are announced with two grand street illuminations and other treats. The carnival is proving a remarkable and unprecedented success.

The railroads are offering exceptional inducements to tourists and excursionists, and full advantage is being taken of their enterprise and liberality. As is well known throughout the commercial and business fraternity of the United States, St. Louis is the best railroad center on the continent, an immense number of trunk lines either terminating or passing through the city. It is on the line of three or four favorite routes from New York to the Pacific coast, and is the natural terminus of all roads running south and southwest and into the Mexican republic. St. Louis is so highly appreciated as a great manufacturing and commercial center, as well as a unique carnival city, that the practice of securing tickets through it and stopping off a few days to enjoy the beauties of the city is becoming more and more common. Tourists in making their arrangements should bear this fact in mind, and not omit from their itinerary one of the most important and interesting points of the new world.

—In Cochin, a town on the coast of Travancore, a state in the southwest of India, there is a small body of Jews who are called White Jews, because their skin is fair and their hair light. They were once very numerous along this coast, but in Cochin, where they have a quarter all to themselves, there are now only some two hundred of them. They have dwelt here for hundreds of years as a distinct race, and claim to be descendants of the Jews who fled from Jerusalem after its destruction by the Romans (A. D. 70).—Little Folks Magazine.

—Gateau de Plumes: Boil in a pint of water one and a half pounds of loaf sugar until it becomes a rich sirup; weigh two pounds of apples after they have been peeled, cored and cut into small pieces; boil them in the sirup with the grated peel and juice of a large lemon till they are reduced to a pulp; put it into a mold. The following day serve it, turned out in a glass dish with a rich custard.—Boston Herald.

Breathes There a Man

Who can inhale malaria-breeding air with impunity? No, not unless he be fortified against its insidious poison with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Then, indeed, is he defended. Not only is this medicine most thorough as a bulwark against chills and fever and bilious remittent, but it thoroughly relieves dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, biliousness, nervousness and kidney trouble.

RICOS—"How long has your wife kept servants?" Jiggs—"Two weeks, sometimes."—Elmira Gazette.

Have You Asthma?

DR. R. SCHIFFMANN, St. Paul, Minn., will mail a trial package of Schiffmann's Asthma Cure free to any sufferer. Gives instant relief in worst cases, and cures where others fail. Name this paper and send address.

APPLY the rules of higher criticism to roast beef and you will starve yourself to death.—Ram's Horn.

CONSUMPTION, E. D. Locouis, Detroit, Mich., says: "The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderful." Write him about it. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

BOB—"Are trout easy to catch?" Bob—"No, they're a very fly fish."

BOHEMIAN Hops and Minn. Barley is what "The A. B. C. Bohemian Bottled Beer" of St. Louis is made of. Nothing healthier.

THE birrest for pool: Behring sea.—Philadelphia Record.

FOR a Cough or Sore Throat the best medicine is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Piso's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

THE man with no music in his soul should hire a hand organ.

WHO suffers with his liver, constipation, bilious ills, poor blood or dizziness—take Beecham's Pills. Of druggists 25 cents.

NOTHING in it—A dude's conversation.—Life.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 19, 1892.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	$ 3 90	@	5 25
COTTON—Middling	7⅞	@	7¾
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	2 90	@	4 85
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	78	@	79¼
CORN—No. 2	55	@	56¼
OATS—Western Mixed	32	@	39
PORK—New Mess	11 75	@	12 00
ST. LOUIS.			
COTTON—Middling		@	7
BEEVES—Choice Steers	4 60	@	5 25
Medium	4 25	@	4 50
HOGS—Pair to Select	5 00	@	5 40
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3 75	@	4 75
FLOUR—Patents	2 85	@	3 20
Family—Extra Do.	2 50	@	2 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter		@	69¼
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	46½	@	47
OATS—No. 2		@	29
RYE—No. 2	51½	@	52
TOBACCO—Inspected Lug	1 10	@	5 10
Leaf Burley	4 50	@	7 75
HAY—Clear Timothy (new)	9 00	@	11 50
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	20	@	22
EGGS—Fresh		@	15½
PORK—Standard Mess (new)		@	10 62½
BACON—Clear Rib	6½	@	7
LARD—Prime Steam		@	7
WOOL—Choice Tub	32	@	34
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	5 75	@	5 60
HOGS—Fair to Choice	5 00	@	5 35
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3 00	@	5 75
FLOUR—Winter Patents	3 85	@	4 10
Spring Patents	4 00	@	4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring		@	68
CORN—No. 2		@	47½
OATS—No. 2		@	29½
PORK—Mess (New)	10 12½	@	10 15
KANSAS CITY.			
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	3 70	@	4 50
HOGS—All Grades	4 25	@	5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	64	@	65
OATS—No. 2	26½	@	27½
CORN—No. 2	40	@	40½
NEW ORLEANS.			
FLOUR—High Grade	3 60	@	4 00
CORN—No. 2		@	52
OATS—Western	40	@	41
HAY—Choice	16 00	@	16 50
PORK—New Mess		@	11 00
BACON—Clear Rib		@	7½
COTTON—Middling	6⅞	@	7
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	70	@	71
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	46	@	47½
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	30½	@	35
PORK—New Mess	11 00	@	11 25
BACON—Clear Rib	9	@	9½
COTTON—Middling		@	7½

—How many truffle eaters know that the dainty is a fungous growth found in loose soil a few inches under ground, usually in forests where oak, beech and chestnut trees abound? All truffles are imported, none being found in this country. In olden times in England truffle hunting was a sport, pigs being used to scent them out.—N. Y. Times.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

"August Flower"

I have been troubled with dyspepsia, but after a fair trial of August Flower, am freed from the vexatious trouble—J. B. Young, Daughters College, Harrodsburg, Ky. I had headache one year steady. One bottle of August Flower cured me. It was positively worth one hundred dollars to me—J. W. Smith, P.M. and Gen. Merchant, Townsend, Ont. I have used it myself for constipation and dyspepsia and it cured me. It is the best seller I ever handled—C. Rugh, Druggist, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

TIME AND EXPERIENCE HAVE SHOWN THAT PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

Above all other remedies, is best adapted to this climate.

It is especially effective in PURIFYING THE BLOOD AND COUNTERACTING MALARIA.

IT WILL CURE

All complaints arising from a disordered condition of the Liver, the Stomach, the Kidneys and the Bowels; Dyspepsia, Habitual Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Bilious Complaints, etc., etc., yield rapidly to its beneficent influence.

It tones up the system and restores perfect health, is purely vegetable in composition and pleasant to the taste.

If you have not tried it, TRY IT NOW! ALL DRUGGISTS HAVE IT FOR SALE.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

FACE AND FIGURE show it, if you're a healthy woman. They'll have a beauty of their own, no matter what your features. Perfect health, with its clear skin, rosy cheeks, and bright eyes, is enough to make any woman attractive.

To get perfect health, use faithfully Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. That regulates and promotes all the proper functions of womanhood, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health, flesh and strength.

For periodical pains, prolapsus and other displacements, bearing-down sensations, and "female complaints" generally, it is so effective that it can be *guaranteed*. If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back. Is anything that isn't sold in this way likely to be "just as good."

HILL'S MANUAL THE GREAT FORM BOOK

Standard in Social and Business Life. New edition July, 1892, with the latest models of best advertisements in all kinds of apparel. Sent prepaid, price, write DANKS & CO., 52 D arborn St., Chicago. CANVASSERS WANTED.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

BICYCLES

BSHOPWORN Bicycles, PNEUMATIC TIRES, Price List HARTFORD, $105. MAGNA, $120. PHOENIX, $120. COLUMBIA, $85. Also BARGAINS in NEW and SECOND-HAND Bicycles. Lowest Price CUSHIONS and Second-hand Tires. Ltd. KNIGHT CYCLE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

DO YOU DANCE? If not here is your golden opportunity to teach yourself at home. Don't be laughed at. EXPERT WALTZING MASTER. TWO CHARTS AND COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS, 25c. AGENTS WANTED. 25c. PROF. PARKER & CO., 634 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

MAN Wanted. Salary and expenses. Permanent place; whole or part time. Apply at once. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Chicago.

PEACH SEED Wanted. STARK BROS., Louisiana, Mo.

Give Ear

To the plain facts about *Pearline*, and then give *Pearline* a chance to prove them, by giving it a fair trial. Nothing else will give the same result. It washes safely, as well as surely; it cleans carefully, as well as easily. It is as cheap as soap and better. Anything that can be washed, can be washed best with *Pearline*. It lightens labor and does lightning work. As nearly as we can figure, about eight millions of women use it. Do you? You will sooner or later.

Don't Listen — To peddlers or unscrupulous grocers who offer imitations of Pearline, and say, "it is just as good as," or "the same as" Pearline. IT'S FALSE.—Pearline has no equal and is never peddled. 299 JAMES PYLE, New York.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN, THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

A genuine sewed shoe, that will not rip, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

$4 and $5 Hand-sewed, fine calf shoes. The most stylish, easy and durable shoes ever sold at these prices. They equal fine imported shoes costing from $6 to $12.

$3.50 Police Shoe, worn by farmers and all others who want a good heavy calf three soled, extension edge shoe, easy to walk in, and will keep the feet dry and warm.

$2.50 Fine Calf, $2.25 and $2 Workingmen's Shoes will give more wear for the money than any other make. They are made for service. The increasing sales show that workingmen have found this out.

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LADIES' $3 Hand-sewed, $2.50, $2 and $1.75 Shoes for Misses are made of the best Bon-gola or fine Calf, as desired. They are very stylish, comfortable and durable. The $3 shoe equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $6. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this out.

CAUTION.—Beware of dealers substituting shoes without W. L. Douglas' name and the price stamped on bottom. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretenses.

ASK FOR W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES.

If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free. Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for Catalogue. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

IF NO DEALER SELLS IVERS & POND PIANOS

In your locality write us and we will send Catalogue free. We ship pianos for examination, sell on easy payments at whatever distance you live from Boston, take old pianos in exchange, and would like an opportunity to correspond with intending piano purchasers. WRITE US.

IVERS & POND PIANO CO., MASONIC TEMPLE, BOSTON.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED SAPOLIO

GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.

An Old Quotation.

The quotation, "who shall decide when doctors disagree, and soundest casuists doubt like you and me?" was written by Alexander Pope, "Moral Essays," Epistle 3, line 1. The original did not apply to doctors of medicine, but to doctors of philosophy. There is one fact all doctors agree upon and that is that indigestion is at the bottom of half the ills that afflict the human race. When the stomach is all right the system is all right but when the stomach is all wrong the entire system is a wreck. There is no escape from this fact. If when you are tormented with dyspepsia you will get a box of the laxative gum drops and take them regularly you will soon be relieved of all trouble. These drops have no taste of medicine and they can be given to children as so much confectionery but they act gently as a cathartic without pain or griping and they will help the most obstinate case. Get them of any dealer. Small boxes 10 cents; large ones 50 cents. SYLVAN REMEDY CO., Peoria, Ill.

CURES RISING BREAST

"MOTHER'S FRIEND" is the greatest blessing ever offered child-bearing woman. I have been a mid-wife for many years, and in each case where "Mother's Friend" had been used it has accomplished wonders and relieved much suffering. It is the best remedy for rising of the breast known, and worth the price for that alone. MRS. M. M. BROWN, Montgomery, Ala.

I can tell all expectant mothers if they will use a few bottles of Mother's Friend they will go through the ordeal without any pain and suffering. MRS. MAY BLANHAM, Arguasilla, N. D.

Used Mother's Friend before birth of my eighth child. Will never cease its praise. MRS. J. F. MOORE, Colusa, Cal.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Sold by all druggists. ATLANTA, GA.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies —or— Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

$500 MADE-OUT THIS OUT! OVERCOATS AND SUITS ALMOST GIVEN AWAY!

The GLOBE SHOE AND CLOTHING CO. of St. Louis offer $500 to any one who can prove that they do not save you $2.50 to $10 on any Suit or Overcoat. Their $10 to $15 Suits and Overcoats are sold elsewhere $15 to $25. They also guarantee a saving of 25 per cent. on all Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Furnishing Goods. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Country orders promptly filled. Send for illustrated catalogue. THE GLOBE OCCUPIES THE ENTIRE BLOCK, 708 to 713 Franklin Avenue, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Ely's Cream Balm WILL CURE CATARRH Price 50 Cents.

Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N.Y. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and Railroad Agent's Business here, and secure good situations. Write J. D. BROWN, Sedalia, Mo. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. CATARRH Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

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