Success.

It is not luck that enables men to climb to positions of merit and attainments; it is the natural consequence of high and noble purpose, coupled with industry.—Rev. M. G. Coleman, Methodist, Beardstown, Ill.

A Wonderful Phenomenon.

The man who should pass through life without experiencing a twinge of indigestion, might be fitly regarded as a wonderful phenomenon. We doubt if such a privileged mortal has ever existed. If so, we have never seen him. But thousands are known to be daily relieved of dyspepsia by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the popular remedy for that truly national complaint, as well as for fever and ague, debility, constipation, rheumatism and kidney troubles.

"JOHN," said Mrs. Wilbur, "why don't you brush that fly off the top of your head? He's been there three minutes." "Oh, let him stay," said John. "I'm not using the top of my head just now."—Harper's Bazar.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. DR. KLINE, 931 Arch st. Phila., Pa.

A SUBTLE DISTINCTION.—"I suppose you have music at the hotel?" "No; but we have a band."—Harper's Bazar.

I BELIEVE Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—MRS. ALLIE DOUGLASS, LeRoy, Mich., Oct. 20, '94.

SHE—"Was there any particular thing about the town which struck you?" He—"Yes; a bicycle."

Hall's Catarrh Cure
Is taken internally. Price 75c.

JOHNNY says it was William Tell's son who had such an arrow escape.

First

Last and always advertised as a true blood purifier, the most wonderful cures on record are made and the greatest sales are won by

Hood's

be sure to get Hood's, only Hood's **Sarsaparilla**

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness.

WHAT LINE

made the rate one cent per mile to St. Paul for the THIRTIETH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT G. A. R.?

WHAT LINE

alone granted a return limit of thirty days on all tickets to the next Encampment at St. Paul?

WHAT LINE

deserves the united support of all the members of the Grand Army and their hosts of friends?

WHAT LINE

will you patronize? Under these circumstances, other things being equal, surely it will be the

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

"Maple Leaf Route"

F. H. LORD, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

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FIND THE ONLY ORIGINAL DESIGNS PUBLISHED In This Country —IN— L'Art de La Mode,

And all the most reliable information on the question of dress. Order of your Newsdealer or send 25 Cents for the last Number.

Flat Pattern of this design, 10 Bust, for 50 Cents.

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BIAS VELVETEEN SKIRT BINDING

has a strip of Featherbone stitched in one edge. It both flares and binds the skirt and holds it away from the feet; the newest of the S. H. & M. bindings.

If your dealer will not supply you we will.

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"Home Dressmaking Made Easy," a new 72 page book by Miss Emma M. Hooper, of the Ladies' Home Journal, tells in plain words how to make dresses at home without previous training; mailed for 25c.

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OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga.

BRYAN NOTIFIED.

The Ceremony Witnessed and Enjoyed by Thousands

Who Filled Madison Square Garden From Floor to Roof—The Wife of the Democratic Nominee the First to Receive an Ovation.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—William Jennings Bryan and Arthur Sewall were formally notified last night that they were the choice of the democratic party for the highest offices in the gift of the people of the United States.

Whatever might be the political inclinations of any person who attended this grand ratification of the democracy at the spacious Madison Square garden, he must have been permeated with the blindest prejudice not to have been thrilled by the excitement and the enthusiasm which prevailed during the entire time the notification ceremonies lasted. The presence of so stupendous a crowd of human beings was in itself an eloquent tribute to the importance attached to the occasion. And such a crowd as it was. Men and women poured into the vast auditorium through many inlets. They came in droves, in sections, and in orderly marching step. The opening of the doors was followed by a hurrying, scurrying rush of feet, and in they came, shouting, jumping, shoving, pushing, all intent on reaching the places best available to see and hear all that was to be seen and heard After awhile the ingress became more orderly, and the entrance of the audience settled down into a constant movement inflow of human beings.

At 7 o'clock the doors were thrown open, and, despite the efforts of the police to restrain them, the crowds on every side made desperate rushes for the entrances. A wild scene of turmoil ensued at the main entrance. Men, women and policemen were jumbled together in an indiscriminate mob. Men tore each other's and their own clothes in their frantic endeavors to gain admission, and matters looked serious for some moments. Shriek after shriek came from the women in the struggling mass, and two or three fainted. Then the police rallied, and with a vigorous use of their clubs formed a line, and thereafter there was a semblance of order. From floor to roof the garden was crowded. It was hot, and perishing humanity brought fans in plenty. Overheated men took off their coats and loosened their collars. It was not an evening dress crowd. Those who came in gowns suited to the weather and negligee shirts were happy.

When the young wife of the Nebraska nominee entered a box reserved for herself and friends the assemblage let itself loose for the first time. Cheer after cheer went up from floor and

National Chairman Jones.

platform, and the dark-skinned little woman opened her eyes in surprise, and then went ahead calmly settling herself in her seat in the box nearest to and to the right of the rostrum. But the cheering continued, and men got upon their chairs and waved hats and fans in their desire to do honor to the wife of the democratic candidate. Women, too, rose and joined in the shouting, and soon it looked as if the whole audience was on its feet yelling with might and main. Mrs. Bryan, of course, rose to bow her thanks. The cheering became more enthusiastic. She bowed again. Finally the cheering ceased and Mrs. Bryan began wielding a palm leaf fan and calmly surveyed the audience. Mrs. Bryan had entered the hall on the arm of William P. St. John. Mrs. St. John could not attend on account of illness, and the wife of Gov. Stone came in her place. In the box with Mrs. Bryan were Mr. and Mrs. Bland, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Macey, of New York, and Clark Russell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution.

It was just eight o'clock when Mr. Bryan entered. He had reached the garden in company with his wife and Mr. St. John, but had remained below until they were seated. They had been conveyed to the Twenty-seventh-street entrance, from which the police had kept back the crowd, and the arrival of the candidate was not known to the struggling masses around the other doors. But when he stepped on the stand and was recognized by many in the audience a great cheer went up. "Bryan, Bryan, Bryan!" was the cry. The cheering stopped at last, and those who timed it said that the ovation had lasted six minutes. The crowd was reserving itself for the event of the evening.

At 8:15 Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the national committee, after several attempts to call the audience to order, managed to get enough quiet to announce that Mr. Danforth was the chairman of the evening. Mr. Danforth was heartily cheered. Mr. Danforth then presented Gov. William A. Stone of Missouri, chairman of the committee on notification. Then there was more cheering as the form of Missouri's executive rose from his place on the stand and came forward to give formal notification to Messrs. Bryan and Sewall of their nomination by the convention.

There were hisses when he spoke of the British gold standard in force in America, and more hisses when he spoke of Marcus Aurelius Hanna. "Hit him again," cried a voice in the gallery at the reference to Mr. Hanna.

Then the audience began to grow impatient and cried for Bryan.

When Gov. Stone concluded, a man began to wave a big American flag over the latter's head. The crowd went wild with enthusiasm and rose as a man when Chairman Danforth stepped forward and introduced Mr. Bryan. Then came a demonstration that far exceeded those that had followed the mention of Bryan's name previously in the evening. The scene presented was strongly reminiscent of the tumult that raged in the Coliseum at Chicago when Bryan finished the effort preceding his nomination. Men and women rose to their feet and cheered. On the platform, in the boxes, up in the galleries, people were shouting like mad. Men waved their coats and their hats and women fluttered fans and handkerchiefs. The band struck up and added to the din. Mr. Bryan held up his hand for silence. It was like an incentive to yell louder. The crowd would not be thwarted. Mr. Bryan made an effort to speak. His voice was drowned in a wild howl. Again he held up his hand and again the cheering rose in its might.

This was too much for him, he sat down wearily, but in a second jumped up again, with one hand upraised for silence. The shouters were getting weary by this time, but the restraining hand made them take a last lease on their efforts. Senator Jones shouted: "I appeal to this crowd to be in order." But he was not listened to, and the crowd did not cease until it felt like it. Then Mr. Bryan spoke as follows:

Gov. William B. Stone of Missouri.

Mr. Bryan's Speech.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Committee and Fellow Citizens:

I shall at a future day, and in a formal letter, accept the nomination which is now tendered to me by the notification committee, and I shall at that time touch upon the issues presented by the platform. It is fitting, however, that at this time, in the presence of those here assembled, I speak at some length in regard to the campaign upon which we are now entering. We do not underestimate the forces arrayed against us, nor are we unmindful of the importance of the struggle in which we are engaged; but, relying for success upon the righteousness of our cause, we shall defend with all possible vigor the positions taken by our party. We are not surprised that some of our opponents, in the absence of better argument, resort to abusive epithets, but they may rest assured that no language, however violent, no invectives, however vehement will lead us to depart a single hair's breadth from the course marked out by the national convention. The citizen, either public or private, who assails the character and questions the patriotism of the delegates assembled in the Chicago convention assails the character and questions the patriotism of the millions who have arrayed themselves under the banner there raised.

It has been charged by men standing high in business and political circles that our platform is a menace to private security and public safety; and it has been asserted that those whom I have the honor, for the time being to represent, not only meditate an attack upon the rights of property, but are the foes both of social order and national honor.

Those who stand upon the Chicago platform are prepared to make known and defend every motive which influences them, every purpose which animates them, and every hope which inspires them. They understand the genius of our institutions; they are staunch supporters of the form of government under which we live, and they build their faith upon foundations laid by the fathers. Andrew Jackson has stated, with admirable clearness, and with an emphasis which cannot be surpassed, both the duty and sphere of government. He said: "Distinctions in society will always exist under every just government. Equality of talents, of education or of wealth cannot be produced by human institutions. In the full enjoyment of the gifts of heaven and the fruits of superior industry, economy and virtue, every man is equally entitled to protection by law." We yield to none in our devotion to the doctrine quoted. Our campaign has not for its object the reconstruction of society. We cannot hope to remove the results of a thousand years in a day. We do not propose to transfer the capital of industry to the hands of politicians. Property is and will remain the stimulus to endeavor and the compensation for toil. We believe, as asserted in the declaration of independence, that all men are created equal; but that does not mean that all men are, or can be, equal in possessions, in ability or merit; it simply means that all shall stand equal before the law, and that government officials shall not, in making, construing or enforcing the law, discriminate between citizens.

I assert that property rights, as well as the rights of persons, are safe in the hands of the common people. Abraham Lincoln, in his message sent to congress in December, 1861, said: "No man living are more to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned." I repeat his language with unqualified approval, and join with him in the warning which he added, namely: "Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the doors of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all of liberty shall be lost." "Those who rally follow the injunction, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," are now, as they have ever been, the bulwark of law and order—the source of our nation's greatness in time of peace, and its surest defenders in time of war.

William Jennings Bryan.

But I have only read a part of Jackson's utterance. Let me give you his conclusion: "But when the laws undertake to add to those natural and just advantages artificial distinctions—to grant titles, gratuities and exclusive privileges, to make the rich richer and the potent more powerful—the humble members of society, the farmers, mechanics and day laborers, who have neither the time nor the means of securing like favors for themselves, have a right to complain of the injustice of their government." Those who support the Chicago platform indorse all of the quotation from Jackson, the latter part as well as the former part.

We are not surprised to find arrayed against us those who are the beneficiaries of government favoritism—they have read our platform—nor to learn that we must, in this campaign, face the hostility of those who find a pecuniary advantage in advocating the doctrine of non-interference when great aggregations of wealth are trespassing upon the rights of individuals. Such opposition is the highest indorsement which could be bestowed upon us.

We are content to have the co-operation of those who desire to have the government administered without fear or favor. It is not the wish of the general public that trusts should spring into existence and override the weaker members of society; it is not the wish of the general public that these trusts should destroy competition and then collect such tax as they will from those who are at their mercy; nor is it the fault of the general public that the instrumentalities of government have been so often prostituted to purposes of private gain. Those who stand upon the Chicago platform believe that the government should not only avoid wrongdoing, but that it should also prevent wrongdoing; and they believe that the law should be enforced alike against all enemies of the public wealth.

The Chicago platform has been condemned by some, because it dissents from an opinion rendered by the supreme court declaring the income tax law unconstitutional. Our critics even go so far as to apply the name anarchist to those who stand upon that plank of the platform. It must be remembered that we expressly recognize the binding force of that decision so long as it stands as a part of the law of the land. There is in the platform no suggestion of an attempt to dispute the authority of the supreme court. The party is simply pledged to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted." Is there any disloyalty in that pledge?

When courts allow rehearings they admit that error is possible. The late decision against the income tax was rendered by a majority of one after a rehearing.

While the money question overshadows all other questions in importance, I desire it distinctly understood that I shall offer no apology for the income tax plank of the Chicago platform. The last income tax law sought to apportion the burdens of government more equally among those who enjoy the protection of the government. At present the expenses of the federal government, collected through internal revenue taxes and import duties, are especially burdensome upon the poorer classes of society. A law which collects from some citizens more than their share of the taxes and collects from other citizens less than their share, is simply an indirect means of transferring one man's property to another man's pocket, and while the process may be quite satisfactory to the man who escapes just taxation, it can never be satisfactory to those who are overburdened. Not only shall I refuse to apologize for the advocacy of an income tax law by the national convention, but I shall also refuse to apologize for the exercise by it of the right of dissent. I am a believer in the supreme court. It is a co-ordinate branch of the government, and its decisions are binding upon every public official as a stable statute, and the people have a right to expect his official acts. No public official who resents not only discharges his duty well by seeking to deny to those he serves the right to express his official conduct.

It is necessary to defend the principle of bimetallism. No national party during the entire history of the United States has ever declared against it, and no party in this campaign has had the temerity to oppose it. Three parties—the democratic, populist and silver parties—have not only declared for bimetallism, but have outlined the legislation necessary to restore silver to its ancient position by the side of gold. The republican platform expressly declares that bimetallism is desirable when it pledges the republican party to do all in its power to secure as soon as the assistance of certain foreign nations can be obtained. Those who represented the minority sentiment in the Chicago convention opposed the free coinage of silver by the United States by both arguments which rest on the ground that in their judgment it would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bimetallism, to which the efforts of the government should be steadily directed. When they asserted that efforts should be steadily directed toward the establishment of international bimetallism, they condemned monometallism. The gold standard has been imposed in the balance and found wanting. Take from it the powerful support of the money owing and the money changing classes and it can not stand for one day in any nation in the world. It was fastened upon the United States without discussion before the people, and its friends have never yet been willing to risk a verdict before the voters upon that issue.

Hon. Arthur P. Sewall.

There can be no sympathy or co-operation between the advocates of a universal gold standard and the advocates of bimetallism. Between advocates whether independent bimetallism and the gold standard there is no hope, upon one side, of converting a majority to favor of international bimetallism conducted in good faith, or on our opponents really desire to maintain the gold standard permanently? Are they willing to admit the superiority of a double standard when joined in by the leading nations of the world, or do they still insist that gold is the only metal suitable for standard money among civilized nations? If they are, in fact, desirous of securing bimetallism, we may expect them to point out the evils of a gold standard and defend bimetallism as a system. If, on the other hand, they are heeding their enemies, forward the permanent establishment of a gold standard under cover of a declaration in favor of international bimetallism, I am justified in suggesting that honest money cannot be expected at the hands of those who deal dishonestly with the American people.

The test of honesty in money must be plainly found in the purchasing power of the dollar. An absolutely honest dollar would not vary in its general purchasing power; it would be absolutely stable when measured by average prices. A dollar which increases in purchasing power is just as dishonest as a dollar which decreases in purchasing power.

It cannot be seriously claimed that monometallism or bimetallism, or any other system, gives us an absolutely just standard of value. Under both monometallism and bimetallism the government fixes the weight and fineness of the dollar, invests it with the legal tender qualities and then opens the mints to its unrestricted coinage, leaving the purchasing power of the dollar to be determined by the number of dollars. Bimetallism is better than monometallism, not because it gives us a perfect dollar—that is a dollar absolutely unvarying in its general purchasing power—but because it makes a nearer approach to stability, to honesty, to justice, than a gold standard possibly can. Prior to 1873, when there were enough open mints to permit all the gold and silver available for coinage to find entrance into the world's volume of standard money, the United states might have maintained a gold standard with less injury to the people of this country; but now, when each step toward a universal gold standard enhances the purchasing power of gold, depresses prices and transfers to the pockets of the creditor class an unearned increment, the influence of this great nation must be thrown upon the side of gold unless we are prepared to accept the natural and illegitimate consequences of such an act. Any legislation which lessens the world's stock of standard money increases the exchangeable value of the dollar; therefore, the crusade against silver must inevitably raise the purchasing power of money and lower the money value of all other forms of property.

Our opponents sometimes admit that it was a mistake to demonetize silver, but insist that we should submit to present conditions rather than to return to the bimetallic system. They err in supposing that we have reached the end of the evil results of a gold standard; we have not reached the end. The injury is a continuing one, and no person can say how long the world is to suffer from the attempt to make gold the only standard money. The same influences which are now operating to destroy silver in the United States will, if successful here, be turned against other silver-using countries, and each new convert to the gold standard will add to the general distress. So long as the scramble for gold continues prices must fall, and a general fall in prices is but another definition of hard times. Our opponents, while claiming entire disinterestedness for themselves, have appealed to the selfishness of nearly every class of society. Recognizing the disposition of the individual voter to consider the effect of any proposed legislation upon himself, we present to the American people the financial policy outlined in the Chicago platform, believing that it will result in the greatest good to the greatest number.

The farmers are opposed to the gold standard because they have felt its effects. Since they sell at wholesale and buy at retail, they have lost more than they have gained by falling prices, and besides this, they have found that certain fixed charges have not fallen at all. Taxes have not been perceptibly decreased, although it requires more of farm products now than formerly to secure the money with which to pay taxes. Debts have not fallen. The farmer who owed $1,000 is still compelled to pay $1,000, although it may be twice as difficult as formerly to obtain the dollars with which to pay the debt. Railroad rates have not been reduced to keep pace with falling prices, and besides these items there are many more. The farmer has thus found it more and more difficult to live. Has he not a just cause for complaint against the gold standard?

The wage earners have been injured by a gold standard, and have expressed themselves upon the subject with emphasis. In February, 1895, a petition asking for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at 16 to 1 was signed by the representatives of all or nearly all of the leading labor organizations and presented to congress. Wage earners know that while a gold standard raises the purchasing power of the dollar, it also makes it more difficult to obtain possession of the dollar; they know that employment is less permanent, loss of work more probable and re-employment less certain. A gold standard encourages the hoarding of money because money is rising; it also discourages enterprise and paralyzes industry. On the other hand, the restoration of bimetallism will discourage hoarding, because, when prices are steady or rising, money cannot afford to lie idle in the bank vaults. The farmers and wage earners together constitute a considerable majority of the people of the country. Why should their interests be ignored in considering financial legislation? A monetary system which is peculiarly advantageous to a few syndicates has far less to commend it than a system which would give hope and encouragement to those who create the nation's wealth.

Mr Bryan devoted much attention to the subject of international bimetallism, and when he concluded, after speaking an hour and 40 minutes, there was another but briefer demonstration.

Mr. Sewall was then introduced by Gov. Stone in tones that were inaudible and delivered a brief speech unequivocally indorsing the Chicago platform.

CHARLES F. GUNCKEL

Died at Middletown, O., Under a Heavy Cloud.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—A special from Middletown, O., says:

Charles F. Gunckel died here Tuesday. He was for the last 20 years probably at the head of more industrial enterprises than any man in Ohio. He was associated with Congressman Paul J. Sorg for many years in the banking business, and was president of the Merchant's national bank. He organized the Gunckel Banking Co. It failed four years ago, and was immediately followed by the collapse of the United Tissue Paper Co., the Ohio Paper Co., the Miami Valley Storage Co., the Middletown & Madison Street Railway Co., and several other industries. All the failures were for large amounts. Mr. Gunckel was a Methodist and gave $14,000 to the new church here. When ugly rumors were afloat concerning some of the failures he withdrew from the church and died without the fold. He was indicted for embezzlement two years ago, but the case was taken from the jury by Judge Giffen, and the prisoner discharged. The new grand jury indicted him for larceny and embezzlement, but the case was never called. His residence was the finest in the city. A widow and two children survive him. He spent most of his fortune fighting the indictments against him.

PROBABLY FATAL LEAP

Of W. D. Lally From a Fourth-Story Window of Pittsburgh Hotel.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 13.—W. D. Lally, a Cleveland (O.) contractor, whose mind is thought to have become temporarily unbalanced by the excessive heat of Tuesday, jumped from a fourth-story window of the Hotel Boyer, on Seventh street, about 3 a. m. He first struck the roof of a veranda, 35 feet below, and rebounded, falling on the flagstone sidewalk, 15 feet below the veranda roof. Lally regained consciousness at the hotel and complained of his injuries. An examination at the hospital disclosed that his condition is critical. His right leg was broken at the ankle, but the extent of the internal injuries were not fully determined at the first examination. Lally arrived at the Boyer at ten o'clock Tuesday evening, and attracted much attention and comment by reason of his nervousness and mentally-excited condition. He did not retire to his room until one o'clock in the morning, and even then did not rest. Lally is about twenty-five years old, well dressed and plentifully supplied with money. He informed Hotel Clerk McCauley that he was to take charge of some of the construction work on the Pittsburgh & Butler railroad.

PAYMASTER ROBINSON RETIRED

He Was Promoted for Saving Secretary Seward's Life.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Maj. George Foster Robinson, paymaster, has been placed on the retired list of the army, having reached the statutory age limit of 64 years.

While a messenger in the war department in 1865, after serving as a private in a Maine volunteer regiment, he was detailed as nurse to Secretary Seward, who had been thrown from a carriage, and the night President Lincoln was shot Robinson saved the secretary of state from the hand of the attempted assassin Paine, for which he was awarded a gold medal for meritorious services. President Johnson appointed Maj. Robinson to the pay corps, and since that time he has been stationed chiefly at western posts.

President Cleveland will fill the vacancy caused through Maj. Robinson's retirement by an appointment in all probability from civil life.

THE SALVATION ARMY

Roughly Handled by a Mob at Belleville, Ill.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Aug. 13.—The Salvation army disturbances, which have extended over a period of months, culminated Tuesday night in the worst riot which has ever occurred here. The soldiers took their stand on the steps of the courthouse, and for two hours held their position against the repeated rushes of the mob. They were rushed from the steps countless times and roughly handled. One of their flags was torn, and they were subjected to great abuse. The mob was led by Hans Schwarz, who mounted a pillar and harangued the crowd to acts of greater violence. Police protection was appealed for and refused, but later Capt. Yiackel and a squad drove the crowd away and compelled the army to go to its barracks. Threats of renewed violence are freely made.

Nay, Ask No Vow.

Nay, ask no vow, dear heart! Too lightly slips
The word "forever" from our careless lips.
We pledge eternity—who in one day,
Forgotten, silenced, mingle clay with clay!
How do you know that your eyes will always shine
With that glad welcome when they meet with mine?
How dare I say this heart for aye will swell
To answer yours—knowing its frailty well?
To-day seen plighted troth and clasping hands;
To-morrow, shattered faith and broken bands.
Oh, pitiful for mortal lips to swear!
More fitting this: unceasing, fervent prayer
That our love's flower, escaping frost and blight,
May bloom immortal, as we hope to-night,
—Catherine Y. Glen, in the Century.

Regretfulness.

"If I were a man," said the restless lad,
"I'd never give up and be still and sad.
Were my name but known in the lists of life
I'd never say die till I'd won the strife.
But who will challenge the steel of youth,
Though his heart be brave, and his motto 'truth?'
There's work to be done in this life's short span,
But, alack-a-day! I am not a man."

"If I were a boy," says the toiler gray,
"I'd fashion my lot in a better way.
I'd hope and labor both day and night,
And make ambition my beacon light.
Were my bark but launched upon youth's bright stream
I'd bend to the oar, nor drift nor dream,
Till I reach the haven of peace and joy—
But, alack-a-day! I am not a boy."
—Washington Star.

Out of Tune.

O roses! cease your blooming,
And, winds, your perfuming;
I cannot bear that thou should'st be,
And she—and she—
in earth's deep, sad entombing;
Out of sight and sound of me,
Hid in death's pale mystery.

And, shallow stream, be still:
I hate your lithesome trill
Beneath the sun's fair 'broidery—
And she—and she—
Her lonely grave must fill,
Out of sight and sound of me
While thou art here to mock at me!

But, soul, thy moaning comforts me,
Thou, too, art full of misery.
Thy lashing waves, and hidden graves—
O, soul! and sea!—
Art full of endless mystery,
And sorrow fills thy lonely caves.
—Julia N. Fiske, in N. O. Times-Democrat.

THE MARKETS.

New York, August 17, 1896.				
CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 10	@$5	$4 75	
COTTON—Middlings	8	@	8½	
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	3 25	@	3 75	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	....	@	69½	
CORN—No. 2	....	@	37½	
OATS—No. 2	....	@	21½	
PORK—New Mess	8 50	@	8 75	
ST. LOUIS.				
COTTON—Middling	....	@	7¾	
BEEVES—Steers	3 60	@	4 75	
Cows and Heifers	2 00	@	3 75	
CALVES	5 00	@	6 50	
HOGS—Fancy Select	3 60	@	3 65	
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3 00	@	3 90	
FLOUR—Patents	3 25	@	3 40	
Fancy to Extra do	2 50	@	2 7	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	....	@	69	
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	....	@	29½	
OATS—No. 2	....	@	17½	
RYE—No. 2	....	@	35	
TOBACCO—Lugs	3 00	@	5 00	
Leaf Burley	4 50	@	12 00	
HAY—Clear Timothy	8 00	@	11 00	
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	13	@	15½	
EGGS—Fresh	....	@	9	
PORK—Standard Mess (New)	6 00	@	6 75	
BACON—Clear Rib	....	@	4½	
LARD—Prime Steam	....	@	3½	
CHICAGO.				
CATTLE—Shippers	3 30	@	4 75	
HOGS—Fair to Choice	3 60	@	3 75	
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3 10	@	3 25	
FLOUR—Winter Patents	3 15	@	3 40	
Spring Patents	3 15	@	3 75	
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	....	@	64½	
No. 2 Red	....	@	69½	
CORN—No. 2	....	@	32½	
OATS—No. 2	....	@	18½	
PORK—Mess (new)	6 25	@	6 30	
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OATS—Western	2 75	@	3	
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PORK—New Mess	....	@	8 25	
BACON—Sides	4½	@	4¾	
COTTON—Middling	7	@	7½	
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CORN—No. 2 Mixed	28	@	28½	
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