Twin Suns.

The star Alpha Centauri—the nearest star to the earth as far as we yet know—consists, as the telescope shows, of two suns, one of which is five or six times brighter than the other. But recent observations by Mr Roberts at the Cape of Good Hope observatory have led him to the conclusion that the two components of Alpha Centauri, much as they differ in brightness, are really nearly equal in weight. Together they are twice as heavy as our sun. It seems to follow from these facts that one of those twin suns is losing its light, and in the course of ages may become only a gigantic opaque planet, while its companion will still continue to blaze with solar splendor.—Youth's Companion.

Home Influence.

Home is the test of character. If a man is harsh and cruel and rough at home, that is what he is in business and society, although he may conceal it with a mask. The man who is disrespectful and unkind to his parents at home will show the same spirit to the young lady whom he now courts when she becomes his wife.—Rev. A. P. Palmer, Methodist, Utica, N. Y.

Woman.

The character of a people is determined by the standing of its women. In barbarism she is a creature without a soul; in civilization she is a human being; in Christendom she is divine. The Kingdom of Heaven will be at hand when every man becomes a king and every woman a queen upon a throne.—Rev. J. W. Magruder, Methodist, Cincinnati, O.

Low Rate Excursions South.

On the first and third Tuesday of each month till October about half-rates for round trip will be made to points in the South by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Ask your ticket agent about it, and if he cannot sell you excursion tickets write to C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., or Geo. B. Horner, D. P. A., St. Louis, Mo.

"But, waiter, if this is spring chicken, where is its wishbone?" Waiter—(equal to the occasion)—"It was too young to wish, sir."—Detroit Free Press.

The Modern Mother

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy than by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy it and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only.

Examples of vicious courses practiced in a domestic circle corrupt more readily and more deeply when we behold them in persons in authority.—Juvenal.

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, 933 Arch st. Phila., Pa.

Bifkin—"Every one that rides in a Fifth avenue stage pitches into them." Snifkin—"Yes, and out of them."—Harlem Life.

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—Lizzie Ferrel, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, '94.

Among the Bohemians.—"Where do you dine to-night?" "I do not dine—and you?" "Nor do I." "Very good. Let us dine together."—Courier des Estas Unis.

It is positively hurtful to use ointment for skin diseases. Use Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50c.

Good, the more communicated, the more abundant grows.—Milton.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

Money is like manure, of very little use, except to be spread.—Bacon.

Econo-

my—just think—every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains 100 doses. This is true only of

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1

Hood's Pills cure biliousness, headache.

DRESSMAKERS

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

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Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

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THE DEMOCRATIC DILEMMA.

Troubled and Anxious Over the Coming Conflict.

A good deal of interest has attached to the expressions of the leaders of the sound money wing of the democratic party since the free silver men have obtained practical control of the party organization. It is apparent that a good many of them are troubled and anxious, not only as to the party future, but as to their own course of action. What shall they do in the event of the nomination of a free-silver candidate for the presidency upon a free-coinage platform? Shall they violate all consistency, abandon their principles, and support a candidate and policy which they believe to be full of danger to the country? Some of the leaders, we notice, are already talking of a compromise, and suggesting that, after all, it may be possible to support a candidate in favor of free coinage on the basis of sixteen to one. These gentlemen have, obviously, no real regard for principle, and are prepared to swallow the whole free-silver abomination rather than co-operate with republicans to secure its overthrow. Others argue that it is the duty of the sound money men to enter a determined protest at Chicago, and then, failing to make any impression upon the convention, to let the national election go by default. But this, too, is really a surrender of principle. Postmaster-General Wilson, who ranks among the more conscientious leaders, declares unqualifiedly that if the democracy shall embark upon a crusade against the financial credit, prosperity and progress of the union they will cease to be a great national party, and become a small and powerless sectional party wholly unworthy of the public confidence. But what will Mr. Wilson do personally in the event that his party puts a free-silver man at the head of its ticket? He carefully refrains from telling us. And what will Messrs. Whitney, Fairchild, Flower, Hill, Vilas, Dickinson and all the rest of the representative sound money men do, actually, if compelled to choose between a free-silver man and a sound-money republican who is also a protectionist?

It is quite clear that democrats who have some remnants of conscience are not likely to have a pleasant time of it during the next few months. Some of those who profess overmastering solicitude for a sound financial policy will, we suspect, compromise away their principles when they come to act. There are others, of course, who will stand by their guns and even brace themselves to the point of voting for a republican. There is one point, however, in connection with this dilemma of the democracy which should not be forgotten. The leaders have brought all the trouble upon themselves by their coquetting with the populist and free silver delusions in the canvass of 1892. It will be remembered that in that campaign, when the question of alliances with the populists in the western states was presented to the consideration of the party leaders in the east, practically all of them acquiesced in the proposition to fuse with this faction if necessary to carry certain states. It is even said that Mr. Cleveland consented to this policy. It was inevitable that the discordant forces thus brought into temporary relations would eventually dissolve, and that even for the time being genuine coherence would be improbable. Presuming upon the concessions made to them, the populists have ever since that canvass demanded more and more at the hands of the democratic leaders, and the result is that to-day, in remote Oregon, as well as in some more eastern states, the democracy has been practically absorbed by the populists, who themselves are in full sympathy with the free silver heresy. The discord and confusion and utter indifference to principle which now menace the party with overwhelming overthrow are largely the result of these conditions. It is impossible to feel any real pity for the men who, in their eagerness for success in the canvass of 1892, made these conditions possible. If Mr. Cleveland and the managers of his last canvass are now persuaded that they were guilty of a fatal mistake, as well as of disregard of principle, when they entered into their disreputable bargains with the populists of the western states, they are vastly more dull of apprehension than they are generally supposed to be. — Leslie's Weekly.

THE "M'KINLEY IDEA."

The People Are Anxious for Its Speedy Restoration.

It has been held as against Mr. McKinley that he is a man with but one idea—the idea of protection. What if he is? What is the McKinley "idea?" It is an American idea throughout. Mr. McKinley has not one public thought or sentiment ever in his mind that is not imbued with Americanism. And we have had too little Americanism of late, far too little. The one issue before the people to-day is the issue of protection to all American interests. Our mines, our forests, our fisheries, our manufactures and our agriculture all need a strong touch of the American "idea."

The people are demanding a restoration of the American "idea" of 1890, and who so able to give it to them as Mr. McKinley? With the tariff issue to be met, with reciprocity to be reestablished, with the problem of oriental competition confronting us, to what other leader can the people naturally turn rather than McKinley? It is his "idea" they want, his American "idea" of America for Americans.

There is no man in the United States to-day who is more bitterly hated in England than McKinley. That fact alone is proof that he is the best man for president of the United States. Why are the democratic papers so opposed to his receiving the republican nomination? Simply because they know that he is a thorough American, and the history of the present democratic administration in its every line shows un-Americanism. The people have had too much of this, therefore they have risen with one voice to demand a restoration of the American "idea," and, with it, they demand the man who represents that "idea"—William McKinley—for president of the United States.—American Economist.

☞McKinley's nomination will kindle new hope in the hearts of all true Americans; his election will kindle new fires in our furnaces and factories.—Newark (O.) Tribune.

☞The comfort of the American home depends on the maintenance of American wages, and the way to secure the one is to protect the other.—San Francisco Call.

DEMOCRACY'S ONLY HOPE.

The Tariff Smashers Have Got to Work on a New Issue.

The commitment of the democratic party to free silver by so many state conventions is to a large degree the expression of antagonism to Cleveland. The rank and file of the democratic party are making of Grover the scapegoat for the party. Upon his head are laid all the evils of the deficit producing Wilson tariff law and the piling up of the bonded debt for which it was primarily responsible; and he is to be driven forth into the desert as a propitiation for the sins of his party.

Besides this, the democratic leaders are agonizedly anxious to "change the issue." They fought and won the battle of 1892 under the banner of low tariff, and were championed and led by Cleveland himself. They humbugged and deceived the people completely. Never in our history has an unsound political theory been so quickly exposed and found worthless. Not one of the main democratic arguments for low tariff, presented from every stump in 1892, but is scouted to-day as false and pernicious to the people.

Face to face with the certainty of deserved and overwhelming defeat at the hands of a deceived and outraged people, the only hope of the democratic leaders is in a new issue. They desire to make the people forget all about the tariff failure. They want to get them stirred up on another fallacy, in the hope that the battered old hulk of democracy may ride on a tidal wave once more into the haven of national control. Hence they have taken up the free silver fallacy and propose to repeat the tactics of 1892. They will again attempt a wholesale misleading of the voting masses into the support of a false and pernicious theory.

Can the people be fooled a second time? The free silver at sixteen to one theory is even worse than the low tariff theory. The very men who would suffer most, were it to be put into operation, would be the men who were hit hardest by the tariff failure—the workingmen, those who work for wages. It would mean a financial panic so severe that the one of 1893 would be insignificant beside it. In place of reducing wages from ten to fifteen per cent., it would reduce them one-half at one stroke. And this reduction would come to every man who is on salary or hire, from the president of the United States down to the humblest street laborer. Are the people such fools as to be gulled the second time within the short space of four years?—Toledo Blade.

MEANS WHAT IT SAYS.

The Republican Platform Will Be Protective to All.

When Gen. Benjamin Harrison, then president of the United States, said that protection was not a matter of schedules but of principles, he compassed the whole question. Mr. Thurston enlarged a little upon Harrison's definition when he assured the St. Louis convention and the world that the republican party will insist upon "protection that protects, and reciprocity that reciprocates, thereby securing the best market to American products, and opening American factories to the free coinage of American muscle." This eloquently expressed sentiment provoked uproarious enthusiasm. Schedules are matters of detail that can be arranged easily when congress is informed by the principles of protection.

The platform of the republican party will be protective to all. The pensioner will be protected in enjoyment of his pension; the farmer in the market for his wool and grain. The workman will be protected against unrestricted competition with the ill-paid labor of the old world. And the producer of silver will be protected also against undue depreciation of this metal.

For the currency resolution concludes thus:

"All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at a parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth."

The personal organ of a gold monometallist declares that "the last sentence is surplusage." But it knows better. The resolution means what it says, and not more nor less than it says. The committee on resolutions was not a body of tricksters, and the convention was not a body that could be deceived by tricksters.

The platform in the main is a declaration for protection, prosperity and patriotism. It may please the mugwump to argue that the platform is something different from what it appears to be, but the people will believe that it is just what it is.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

CURRENT COMMENT.

☞The principles that define the parties this year force a man to be a republican or nothing.—Chicago Tribune.

☞Democratic and mugwump brethren have been making diligent inquiry, and find "nothing the matter with Hanna."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

☞Plenty of work and good wages, paid in honest dollars; no need to issue bonds. There is a platform good enough for any man's vote.—Chicago Times-Herald.

☞"Congress was elected to give the country relief," shouted an exchange, "and what has it done?" Well, congress couldn't abolish the administration could it?—Kansas City Journal.

☞One of the great advantages of the republican party lies in the fact that it can always spare men who become dissatisfied with it because it will not act dishonestly. — St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

☞The people are in favor of the restoration of the republican party to power because the discipline of hard times has fully satisfied them that prosperity is impossible under democratic rule.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

☞The name of McKinley is a household word, firmly associated in the minds of the masses of the American people as conspicuously representative of principles standing for American prosperity, and in distinct opposition to the blundering experiments and fallacies of the democracy. — Pittsburgh Commercial-Gazette.

☞Secretary Carlisle excuses his deal with the Belmont-Morgan syndicate by saying that there was not time enough to advertise for bids. The trouble with this plea is that it fails to explain why he delayed the sale of bonds so long that there was no time left to dispose of them in a regular and satisfactory way.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE FARMING WORLD.

SIMPLE EGG TESTER.

No Poultry Keeper Should Be Without One of Them.

One thing that is very essential in hatching by either the artificial or the natural way is an egg tester. Most incubator companies send a tester with every machine they sell, free of charge.

For those who are not so fortunate as to have one I will tell you how to make the kind I use at present. First, saw off two pieces 16 inches long from a hard pine board three-quarters of an inch thick and six inches wide; also two pieces 16 inches long from a pine board nine inches wide and one-half an inch thick, marking one with the figure 1 and the other 2. In one end of No. 1 saw three notches like the letter V. About seven inches from one end of No. 2 bore a hole large enough to place a piece of thick magnifying glass (those round disk-like glasses found on the sides of many lantern globes will do).

The center of the hole should be seven inches from the end, whatever the size of the hole.

On one side of No. 2 nail around the hole a square frame of cleats 5x5, the cleats being an inch square. (See Fig. 1.) This done, cut out a piece of leather about 4½ inches square. In the center of this cut an oval or egg-shaped hole about 1¾ inches long and 1 inch wide at its widest point. Nail this on the frame just made and nailed around the hole; then nail the four boards in the form of a box, placing No. 1 and No. 2 opposite each other. Be sure and have the end of No. 1 that has the notches cut in it placed down

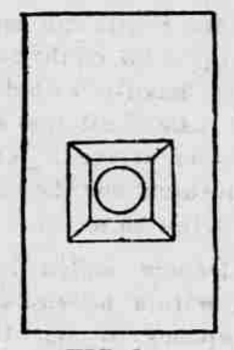


FIG. 1.

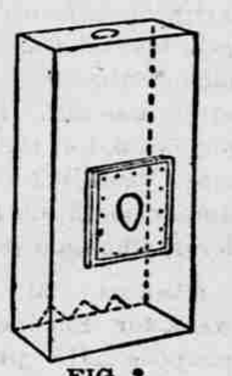


FIG. 2.

and the end of No. 2 nearer the hole down also.

Then cut out a piece of heavy tin large enough to cover the top part of the box. In the center of this cut a two-inch hole for the fumes of the lamp to pass through, and nail it on the top end, and your box or tester will look as shown in Fig. 2. Now nail a piece of very bright tin, or a reflector, 6x6 inches on the inside of the box just opposite the hole with the glass in it.

It is now ready to be placed over a lamp, which should be just high enough that the flame will come up level with the center of the hole with the glass in it. By placing an egg on the egg-shaped hole in the leather over the hole with the glass in it you will be able to see the required results. Use a No. 2 burner lamp and test the eggs in a warm, dark room.—Western Rural.

NOTES FOR BEEKEEPERS.

Bees do not like to be handled hastily, but will repel all quick motions.

We can only secure the best results in surplus honey from strong colonies.

Foundation for comb honey must be made very thin and of the best quality of wax.

All objectionable stock can be kept from breeding drones by using worker combs exclusively.

The hives should be raised sufficiently from the ground to admit of a free circulation of air.

Bees secrete wax only at times, and when necessary to furnish storage room for honey or brood.

Alsike clover is a good crop to grow, especially for the bees and honey. It is one crop that bees benefit.

First-class comb honey is made only during the heaviest flow of nectar, and only at a time of heavy flow.

By stimulative feeding, it is possible to have colonies swarming ten days or two weeks earlier than if left to themselves.

It requires the strongest colonies to work for comb honey, and these must be worked rapidly at the beginning of the flow.

Bees are much more liable to swarm if cramped for room. Care in this respect will largely prevent unnecessary swarming.

It is best to construct the size of the hive to suit the size of the colony. This can readily be done by the use of division boards.

A swarm of bees will seldom issue if no queen cells are present. By removing them swarming will be prevented until new cells are formed.

It is a mistake to draw from strong stocks in early spring to strengthen weak ones. Better put two weak ones together and allow good ones to remain.

An examination of the hive should be made and all unnecessary brood comb be removed as an oversupply of worthless drones is very objectionable.—St Louis Republic.

Ground Bone for Poultry.

Probably no people in the world waste so much as the Americans, simply because no people have so much that can be wasted. It seems a great loss when we consider the vast quantities of bone going to waste every day. This can be easily ground with small outlay for a bone grinder or cutter. The elements that are found in green bone are those of great value to the hen. She uses a part to make bone and a part to make egg shells and some of it even goes to make muscle; for lime is not the only thing found in the bone in its green state. Bones can be obtained from the butcher at a very low price, and in country places can doubtless be had for the asking. We as a people should save the vast amount of valuable food matter going to waste in the form mentioned.—Farmers' Review.

Poultry in the Summer.

It is very important to provide good ventilation during the summer By keeping the doors and windows open during the day the henneries can be kept cooler. So long as the poultry can have free range they will cost but little ventilation during the summer. By little grain feeding will be necessary. When intended to be fattened for market poultry should be kept in a close yard and be given all they will eat.—Denver Field and Farm.

CYCLONE HOUSES.

Every Town and Farm House Should Have One of Them.

Contrary to the belief of a few years ago, cyclones are not confined to the prairies of a few western states. They are liable to strike in any part of the country, and it is the part of wisdom to construct underground houses to which the terror-stricken family may repair when danger is imminent. A trip over the track of the St. Louis tornado convinced anyone, not already convinced, that a basement, or cellar under a house, is a dangerous place in time of a storm.

The safest place during a cyclone is in an underground house, so constructed that nothing can crush it by falling on it, and well ventilated so there can be no danger of smothering should heavy objects fall on it, and shut the occupants in.

Where money is no object, the best cyclone house is one built in the ground, of heavy stone masonry, and arched, so heavy weights falling on it could not crush it. It could be cemented inside and on top, covered with soil and sodded.

A cheaper one—which can be built with home talent—can be built as follows: Make an excavation, say six by eight feet, and four or five feet deep, on west side of house. Line inside of house with oak lumber two inches thick. With railroad ties build wall a foot or more above ground so as to make ceiling high enough. Cover top with heavy ties or logs laid solidly so nothing falling on cellar roof could crush it. It might be well to slightly incline timbers and cover with metal roofing. Put the dirt that came from cellar around and on house in a neat mound and sow to blue grass, or sod. Make steps on outside down to an upright door on east or north side of cellar, and have slanting door to cover the stairway.

The cellar must either be tile drained, or have a pipe in bottom, running to a small well, say six or eight feet deep, made near its side. If any water accumulates in cellar in wet spells the tube will carry it to the well where it can be easily pumped out.

Put a four by four ventilator in the top, and for fear it might be closed by something falling on it, it would be safe to put in a gas pipe on each side to give ventilation in case of emergency.

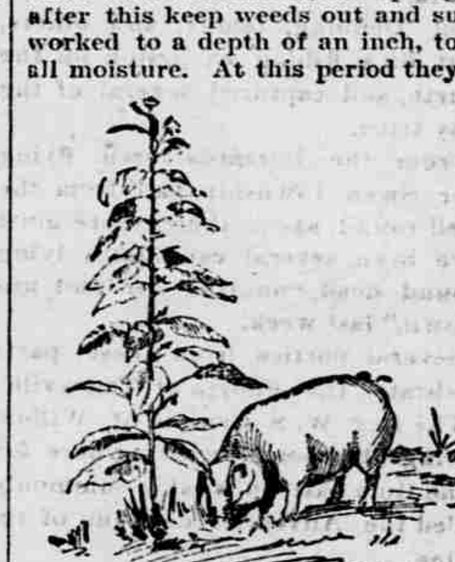
Where one does not wish to go to the trouble of making an underground cellar, a cheaper one, and one which will stand a very severe tornado, may be made by procuring eight oak posts ten feet long and a foot in diameter. Plant six feet in the ground; spike on two-inch lumber, and cover with heavy timbers that will withstand hard blows or heavy weight from above. If preferred, dirt can be thrown up around so wind cannot get hold of siding; and by covering top with tin, it also could be covered with dirt. Ventilate on different sides with gas tubes. Have entrance door that can be barred on going inside from storm. This would be a good kind of house for city people, but should be built several feet from any brick or stone building.

Such retreats as are here described are cheap, and can be made with unskilled labor. If, as some believe, the most destructive agent in the violent cyclone is electricity, the earth-covered house would disarm the storm of this potent agent; but if it is only wind, such structure would, 99 times out of 100, furnish a safe retreat in time of storm.—Journal of Agriculture.

ARTICHOKES FOR HOGS.

Used with Great Success in Kansas as a Summer Feed.

Soil should be naturally rich, if not, should be made so by manuring heavily the previous year with coarse manure. Plow deep and subsoil if possible, making a mellow bed not less than 16 inches deep. Mark off in furrows four inches deep, same distance apart as for corn; plant same as potatoes, using one eye to a hill, 18 inches apart in the row. Give level culture as for corn. While artichokes are small, use one horse and single shovel to cross plow them. Before they begin to bloom be careful not to plow too near the hill or deep enough to break the young tuber shoots beginning to form at that time. When in bloom, hill up slightly; after this keep weeds out and surface worked to a depth of an inch, to hold all moisture. At this period they need



all the moisture possible to develop them to full size. This is the great trouble in the semiarid section—dry weather during the time when they are making themselves. Should seasons be favorable, look out for a bushel every six hills.

In summer, when green pasture is scarce, turn the hogs in to help themselves. The value of artichokes is not so much in the fattening qualities as in furnishing a food to regulate the bowels and cool the system while hogs are on a corn diet. This makes them valuable as food when fed with other dry feed. Cows, horses, sheep and fowls relish them. Artichokes should be dug before ground freezes and stored where they can be got to feed at any time. Freezing does not hurt them if the frost be allowed to draw out before digging or removing from the pit. Five bushels will plant an acre.—M. H. Alberty, in Farm and Home.

How Many Horses Are Killed.

Don't give a big drink of water. Gradually increase the quantity of grass as the horse gets used to it. A free gorge at the first, especially with the advent of hot weather, predisposes to violent colic or inflammation of the bowels. Mistaken kindness kills a large number of horses every summer. Remember that a horse does not need a great variety of food, and that his bowels are more richly supplied with blood than a human being's, which accounts for the severity and fatality of his intestinal ailments. — Farmers' Voice.

An Appeal for Assistance.

The man who is charitable to himself will listen to the mute appeal for assistance made by his stomach, or his liver, in the shape of divers dyspeptic qualms and uneasy sensations in the regions of the glands that secretes his bile. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, my dear sir, or madam—as the case may be—is what you require. Hasten to use, if you are troubled with heartburn, wind in the stomach, or note that your skin or the whites of your eyes are taking a sallow hue.

Wherever the tree of beneficence takes root, it sends forth branches beyond the sky.—Saadi.

It is said, we pay the most for what is given us.—J. Beaumont.

THE MARKETS.

New York, July 3, 1891.

CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 10	@	$4 70
COTTON—Middling	7⅝	@	7½
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	3 30	@	3 60
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	65⅞	@	67
CORN—No. 2	....	@	33¾
OATS—No. 2	....	@	21½
PORK—New Mess	8 50	@	9 00
ST. LOUIS.			
COTTON—Middling	6⅞	@	7
BEEVES—Steers	2 75	@	4 25
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@	3 75
CALVES	4 12½	@	5 00
HOGS—Fair to Select	3 00	@	3 37½
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3 00	@	3 40
FLOUR—Patents	3 25	@	3 40
Fancy to Extra do.	2 30	@	3 05
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	53¼	@	53⅜
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	....	@	21
OATS—No. 2	....	@	15
RYE—No. 2	28	@	29
TOBACCO—Lugs	3 00	@	8 00
Leaf Burley	4 50	@	12 00
HAY—Clear Timothy	8 00	@	12 50
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	8	@	11
EGGS—Fresh	....	@	7
PORK—Standard Mess (New)	7 05	@	7 07½
BACON—Clear Rib	....	@	4⅜
LARD—Prime Steam	....	@	3⅞
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Shipping	3 90	@	4 60
HOGS—Fair to Choice	3 00	@	3 55
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3 00	@	3 90
FLOUR—Winter Patents	3 40	@	3 60
Spring Patents	3 25	@	3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	....	@	54⅜
No. 2 Red	....	@	56⅞
CORN—No. 2	26⅜	@	26⅜
OATS—No. 2	15½	@	15⅝
PORK—Mess (new)	6 85	@	6 90
KANSAS CITY.			
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	3 00	@	4 45
HOGS—All Grades	2 95	@	3 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	....	@	50
OATS—No. 2	15	@	16
CORN—No. 2	21½	@	22
NEW ORLEANS.			
FLOUR—High Grade	3 20	@	3 50
CORN—No. 2	....	@	37
OATS—Western	....	@	24
HAY—Choice	15 50	@	16 00
PORK—Old Mess	....	@	7 25
BACON—Sides	....	@	4⅞
COTTON—Middling	....	@	6⅞
LOUISVILLE.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	59	@	6[illegible]
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	28½	@	29
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	17½	@	18¾
PORK—New Mess	7 25	@	7 50
BACON—Clear Rib	4¾	@	5¼
COTTON—Middling	...	@	[illegible]

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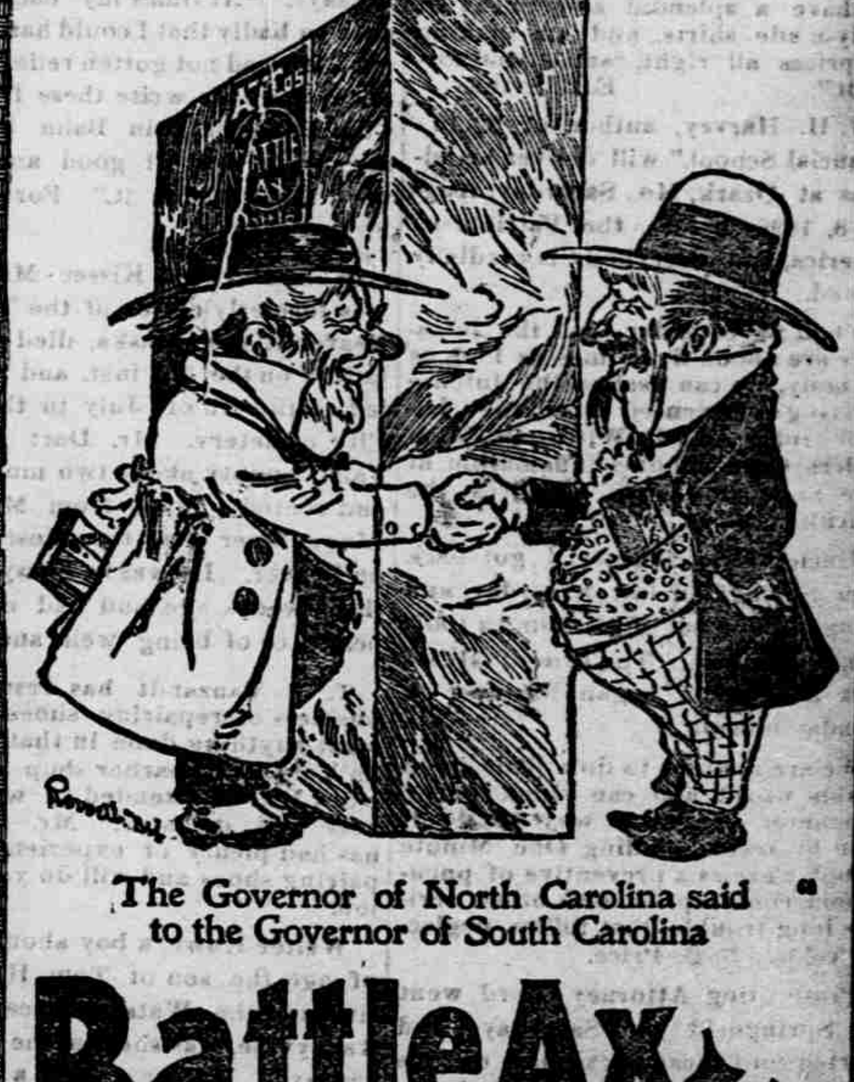

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