MISSOURI REPUBLICANS.

They Meet at Excelsior Springs and Nominate a Ticket.

The Platform Declares for Protection, Enforcement of Immigration Laws and the Consistent Coinage of Silver.

The Ticket.

Judge Supreme Court—
William M. Robertson, of Webb City.
Superintendent Public Schools—
J. R. Kirk, of Westport.
Railroad Commissioner—
Joseph Flory, of St. Louis.

There was a great crowd at Excelsior Springs on the 15th, when the republican state convention convened. The convention did not meet until 12 o'clock, although the hall, which seats 1500, was packed at 9:30. Chairman Bothwell of the state central committee called the convention to order, and made a brief address, reviewing the prospects of the party in general and the political outlook in Missouri in particular. When Chauncey I. Filley, Maj. Warner and Mayor Webster Davis of Kansas City entered the hall they were warmly received.

At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Bothwell introduced Maj. Warner as temporary chairman. Maj. Warner addressed the convention at length, predicting a republican victory this fall, and comparing the success of democracy conducting the ship of state to the traditional bull in the china shop.

Following Maj. Warner's address Mayor Thompson of Excelsior Springs welcomed the delegates. Maj. Warner responded to the address, after which Mr. L. M. Hall was made temporary secretary.

After appointing the committees on credentials, permanent organization, order of business and resolutions, a recess was taken until 4 o'clock.

After lunch Music hall was filled, and the time was occupied with speeches by various leaders of the party in the state, which infused the delegates with additional enthusiasm. A telegram of congratulation was read to the convention from Mr. R. Bartholdt, of St. Louis, the lone republican Missouri congressman, which was received with applause.

The committee on credentials reported that names of 945 delegates were entitled to seats in the convention. The committee on permanent organization reported Hon. L. H. Waters as permanent chairman, W. A. Hobbs, St. Louis, secretary, and Col. John P. Tracy, of Springfield, sergeant-at-arms.

THE NOMINATIONS.

Col. J. P. Tracy, of Springfield, nominated W. S. Shirk, of Sedalia, as a candidate for supreme judge, and Col. J. H. Flannigan nominated William M. Robinson, of Webb City. The vote stood as follows: Robinson, 681½; Shirk, 437½. On motion of Col. Tracy the nomination was made unanimous.

Joe McCoy, of Independence, nominated J. R. Kirk, of Westport, for superintendent of public schools, and B. [illegible] Russell, of Crawford, placed F. H. [illegible], of Mountain Grove, in nomination. The vote resulted as follows: [illegible] 668; Lynch, 311. On motion of [illegible] Russell the nomination was made unanimous.

The following were nominated for railroad commissioner: Joseph Flory, St. Louis; S. R. Grimm, T. J. Preston, Theodore Hews, C. D. Comfort. The vote stood: Flory, 573½; Grimm, 176½; Preston, 143; Hews, 55. McDonald and Comfort withdrew on motion, and the nomination was made unanimous for Flory.

FILLEY WITH A WHOOP.

When the chairman of the convention announced that the next order of business was the nomination of a chairman for the state central committee a ripple of suppressed excitement and expectation ran through the body. Mr. W. Leper, in a spirited speech, nominated Chauncey Ives Filley. A storm of applause greeted the mention of his name. No other name was put in nomination, and the suggestion went through with enthusiasm.

When came the nomination and election of four committeemen-at-large for the state central committee. An uproar followed which it was impossible for Chairman Waters to control for some time, though he shouted himself hoarse and nearly pounded his desk into kindling wood in his efforts to preserve order. Finally he entertained a motion to adjourn, which was voted down with an emphatic no, which nearly raised the roof. Something like order having been obtained, the nominations began, but confusion again broke out, and Secretary Hobbs was compeled to begin calling the roll for nominations, and the following gentlemen were named: Charles Schattner, Charles Covington, James C. Beach, W. S. Leper, James Taylor, Ed. H. Redmond, Charles F. Gilkamp, J. W. Wall, Burr Duncan, D. Bell and T. F. Russell. The nominations being closed, the ballot resulted in the following selections: Burr Duncan, of Poplar Bluff; Charles Gilkamp, of Franklin county; Charles Schattner, of Kansas City, and W. S. [illegible], of Hill county.

Numerous motions to adjourn were voted and lost, and great confusion ensued. The members being wearied with their labors and tired of waiting for the committee on resolutions to report, a member made a motion to adopt the Minneapolis platform and adjourn sine die.

This motion was defeated, and the convention took a recess for an hour for supper.

When the convention reconvened the committee on resolutions presented its report, which was adopted unanimously.

FILLEY CALLED FOR.

A motion by a rising vote tendering their thanks to the citizens of Excelsior Springs for the excellent manner in which they entertained the party was adopted.

Chauncey I. Filley was called to the platform and made a short address, in which he thanked the republicans for the business manner in which they had transacted the business of the convention and honor they had conferred upon him, and stated very emphatically that they would enter upon the campaign with renewed energy, with plenty of funds in the bank to carry on an aggressive and more vigorous campaign than ever before. The said victory was in the air, and there was nothing that could stay the march of republicanism.

The convention adjourned sine die.

[illegible] the supreme [illegible] is a man nearly 40 years of age. He is the judge of the Twenty-eighth judicial circuit, and is considered a very able jurist.

J. R. Kirk, the nominee for superintendent of schools, is a resident of Westport, and is a practical teacher of fourteen years' experience. He is a graduate of the Kirksville normal and has held a position as one of the teachers in that institution for a number of years. For the past eight years Prof. Kirk has resided in Westport and been intimately connected with Prof. Greenwood, of the Kansas City public schools, in educational work.

Joseph Flory, nominee for railroad commissioner, is a passenger conductor on the Wabash railroad's fast train between St. Louis and Kansas City. He is one of the most popular conductors on that road. He began at the foot of the railroad ladder as fireman and has steadily worked his way up.

The New Central Committee.

First District—John L. Gleason, Hannibal, George U. Hill, Unionville.

Second District—Frank Scruby, Chillicothe; D. C. Ormiston, Linneus.

Third District—Boyd Duffy, Gallatin; M. M. Campbell, Albany.

Fourth District—Wm. F. Rankin, Tokio; D. P. Dobyns, Oregon.

Fifth District—Robert D. Craig, Kansas City; John D. Jones, Aullville.

Sixth District—C. C. Russell, Greenfield; John G. Eggers, Appleton City.

Seventh District—F. M. Wilson, Hermitage; J. J. Smith, Sweet Springs.

Eighth District—J. P. O'Bannon, Buffalo; J. L. Irwin, Steadman.

Ninth District—D. S. Flagg, Louisiana; B. L. Matthews, Hermann.

Tenth District—Henry Ziegenhein, St. Louis; F. W. Rauchenstein, Clayton.

Eleventh District—F. P. Brownell, St. Louis; John C. Bensiek, Colemansville.

Twelfth District—Wm. M. Horton, St. Louis; Joseph Presker, St. Louis.

Thirteenth District—M. G. Dustin, Salem; D. L. Park, De Sota.

Fourteenth District—M. B. Chandler, West Plains; Moses Wybock, Marble Hill.

Fifteenth District—Thos. M. Allen, Cassville; Oliver Garrison, Carthage.

The Platform.

The democratic party has been in complete control of this government for a period of the past eighteen months, and during that time a condition of affairs confronts the country that beggars description and causes the people to look to the future of our nation with distrust and undisguised alarm. Therefore, the republicans of the state of Missouri present the following declaration of principles:

We again declare for a system of protective duties, adjusted so that every American resource can be developed by American labor, receiving American wages; and we insist upon a tariff that will accomplish these ends. We have but to mention the disastrous results that have followed the mere menace of free trade as conclusive evidence of the wisdom of the republican policy in the past upon this subject. We favor the enactment of laws that will prohibit the immigration of anarchists, and demand the strict enforcement of the immigration laws.

We reaffirm the unswerving devotion of Missouri republicans to the supreme sovereign right of every qualified voter, rich or poor, native or foreign born, black or white, to cast the free ballot in public election, and to have that ballot counted as cast, and we condemn all impediments under cover of law preventing qualified voters from depositing their ballots and having them counted.

We extend to the people of Hawaii, in their struggle to establish and maintain liberal and free institutions for the government, our hearty sympathy, and we assure them that the conduct of the present administration in its endeavors to force upon them by hostile menace a corrupt and semi-barbarous monarchy, does not meet with the approval of the American people.

We declare that the interests of all the people demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the government shall be as good as any other dollar.

We favor the largest possible coinage of silver that is consistent with the permanent maintenance of equal purchasing and debt-paying power of all dollars in circulation.

We do not want monometallism of either gold or silver, and we pledge ourselves to continue to work for bimetallism, to be brought about by all means within the power of the government.

The republican party, ever mindful of the patriotic services and sacrifices of the veteran soldiers of the republic, reaffirms its position in favor of liberality to the nation's defenders. We favor the granting of pensions to all honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors whose disabilities or necessities justly entitle them thereto.

And we unqualifiedly condemn the illegal action of the pension department of the party in power.

No Anti-A. P. A. Plank.

Richard Kerens, of St. Louis, pressed the committee on resolutions to report a resolution denouncing the American Protective association, otherwise known as the A. P. A. The committee did not put Mr. Kerens' proposition into the report, deciding that the convention was not properly concerned with the definition of anything except republican doctrine.

SIGNS HIS FULL NAME NOW.

A Clubman's Embarrassing Experience After Writing a Love Letter.

"Do you know," said Mr. Man the other evening at the roof garden, "that the boys at the club have a merry and most distressing 'find' on me. I suppose it's one of the inevitable consequences of renouncing bachelorhood that a man lays himself open to attack from the most unsuspected quarters. Now, loyal citizen as I am, I have received a bitter blow from the United States government. It stabbed me, using the dead-letter office as a dagger. It was like this: Just a month ago at the club I wrote a letter to the girl I am going to marry. I had told only one or two of my intimate friends of the engagement, and we weren't going to announce it until fall. Well, as I was saying, I wrote to Alice Jevons that day at the club, and told her how fond I was of her. I loved her very hard that day, and I used some strong expressions; I suppose my heart ran away with my pen, so to speak.

"To make a short story a little longer, I sat down by the window to direct the envelope. I got to gazing out on the fleecy clouds floating across the blue depths of the sky, and thinking about her, as a man does, you know. Well, I suppose, I directed the letter wrong. It never reached her. Instead of that, a month later, came a nasty-looking official envelope addressed to 'Loving Tom,' in care of the club. The post office people hadn't been able to find the girl, so they tried to send the drivel back to the one who wrote it, and their only clew was the signature and the engraved letter-head. Well, nobody at the club could fancy who 'Loving Tom' was, so the house committee opened the envelope. The first thing they saw was "Dearest Alice," and the first sentence was absolute inanity. Then they recognized my writing and forebore to read farther."

Mr. Man stopped to wipe from his brow the perspiration which sprang forth at the thought of his mortification. "Well, there's just one thing about it," he added thoughtfully, "I'll never again sign myself anything but my full name, even if I live to be a regular Methuselah and write to Mrs. Methuselah every day."—N. Y. Tribune.

—Hard times are not made any better by brooding over them and whining about them. It is better to smile than to sigh any time. Half our evils are imaginary—and most of the other half preventable.—American Farmer.

—"Before Johovah's awful throne" is a paraphrase of the hundredth psalm by Isaac Watts. It was much altered by John Wesley, who gave it the present form.

CHARGE OF THE SUGAR BRIGADE

Half a year, half a year,
Half a year onward,
Floundered the senators,
Floundered and blundered
Over the Wilson bill
Madly they rode to kill,
Gashing their bloody fill—
Gashes Six Hundred.

Slashing to right of them,
Slashing to left of them,
How the wild senators
Monkeyed and blundered!
On through the Wilson bill,
On over the corpse of Hill,
Slashes they made at will,
Slashes Six Hundred.

When can their glory fade?
What was the boodle paid?
All the world wondered
How much they took in trade
While they the changes made,
Changes Six Hundred.

—Chicago Tribune.

WHITEWASH AND SUGAR.

Disgrace of the Democracy in the Tariff Tangle.

The report of Senator Gray's committee on the sugar scandal was pronounced by the New York Herald a "whitewashing report," in spite of which "the scandal that has surrounded the manipulation of the sugar schedule will remain as one of the most disgraceful chapters in the history of American legislation." The Herald shows that the main charge to be investigated, whether legislation had been promised in return for contributions to the democratic campaign fund in 1892, the committee "left without satisfactory answer," and it did not even call the men who could have testified from knowledge. The members of the campaign committee who did testify were carefully not asked this question. The republican members of the committee point out that the sugar schedule as it stands is in the form desired by the sugar trust, although with the exception of five or six men at most the senate was unanimously of the opinion that the refiners should not have had so much protection.

Senator Gorman's public declaration in his great speech on the president's letter admitted that a duty on sugar was distinctly promised during the campaign of 1892 to Senators Gibson and White, of Louisiana. These senators had conferred first with the president, then the candidate who, in the words of Mr. Gorman, "told them that the democratic party was not to destroy industries, that it should place a fair duty upon dutiable articles, a revenue duty; that the bill which had met approval was the Mills bill, and on the lines of the Mills bill the democratic party would act." The Mills bill contained a graduated duty on raw and an additional protective duty on refined sugar. Then the senator related that he with Senators Brice and Smith were of the campaign committee, and were waited upon by the Louisiana senators after they had seen the president, and, says Mr. Gorman, "we all said yes, it is a dutiable article; it is to be and must be the cornerstone by which we will overthrow McKinleyism; you shall have it." He further said that he would have been glad to get free sugar, but no one had ever known him to break a pledge.

This is a straightforward and manly admission that the democratic candidate and organization were bound by a formal pledge to favor a duty on sugar, and more than that, a differential duty for the refiners such as the Mills bill contained. But this statement omits anything about the alleged reason for that pledge, or any contribution by the sugar interest to the campaign fund. Right there the investigating committee took so much care not to get at the truth that the public is compelled to draw its own inference. And now it appears, from statements made in democratic journals, that the president was willing to go even further than the senate had gone in its "bill of sale," and to make the differential duty for refiners a fifth instead of an eighth of a cent. It is further stated that the latest schedule is yet retained, but as to phraseology and detail, the Herald says, "the conference committee has the assistance and cooperation of Secretary Carlisle and the advisory counsel of the president."

If the three senators who were of the democratic campaign committee and the candidate who is now president all made a pledge to the sugar interest, and are laboring to carry it out, how comes the row between them? Because the president publicly denounced as "perfidy" the bill of sale which the senators had framed. In order to carry any bill, duties had been fixed on coal and iron ore and on woolens and cottons, and pledges had been given that all should stand or fall together. But the president insists upon free coal, and declares it dishonor and perfidy to tax raw materials. Then Senator Gorman answers that the president was pledged to the Mills bill, which put the tax on coal at seventy-five cents per ton, and that "there is but one concern in the world to which free coal would give any especial benefit." He describes the contract by which the Canadian government, for twelve cents per ton royalty, gave exclusive control of the Nova Scotia coal fields to capitalists of the Canadian Pacific, and "certain gentlemen within our own country associated with them," and says:

"Here are Boston, and Providence and New England, which consume the soft coal of the two Virginias, Maryland and Pennsylvania. 'We are nearer to it,' the Canadians said; 'we can deliver the coal there and drive the Americans out of their own territory. Give us free coal, and we will sweep this American industry from New England.' If you do you will place in the Canadian treasury money which ought to go into the American treasury. You were thus asked to permit the greatest combination of its kind to enter the United States. Mr. President, we have trusts enough to deal with now. I shall never agree that a foreign trust shall enter our territory, and take the substance from our people."

It is obvious enough that the people of the two Virginias, Maryland and Pennsylvania will be disposed to approve the position of the senator in this matter, and not that of the president who acts as agent for the Canadian government and the Nova Scotia coal syndicate. Yet the conference committee was trying to make a compromise between these opposing interests—as if it were possible by any device to satisfy the foreign monopoly, and at the same time the miners of this country whom that monopoly proposes to impoverish.—N. Y. Tribune.

GOES THROUGH IN THE HANDS OF ITS FRIENDS.—Chicago Tribune.

DRIFT OF OPINION.

☞If there is anybody who loves Mr. Cleveland for the enemies he has made, another installment of love is now due.—Toledo Blade.

☞One thing is sure—congress is making the republican campaign this year. Republican congressmen are not worrying about their home districts.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

☞Naturally enough the first visible effect of the passage of a democratic tariff bill was an increased activity in whisky. The gin mills of industry are about to start up again.—Chicago Tribune.

☞The tariff bill as it goes to the president is said to be full of blunders, omissions and inaccuracies. That part of it relating to the duty on sugar, however, will be found carefully drawn up and free from clerical errors.—Chicago Tribune.

☞Of course the sugar trust will subscribe heavily to the democratic congressional campaign fund. A republican victory would be a terrible blow to the "combine."—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

☞It is one thing for trusts to contribute "locally" to the campaign funds of the democratic party and to lobby for eight months in Washington for special legislation. It is another thing for them to make their own schedules the condition of all tariff legislation and to whip in the president and both houses of congress to their support.—N. Y. Tribune.

☞The viscousness of the senate tariff bill is that it robs everybody else for the benefit of a single state and the great trusts which made the bill. Even so conservative an organ as the New York Evening Post says; "They are believed to have been bought to take this position." The president is on record that it is one of "perfidy and dishonor."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

☞The democrats are entirely on the defensive this year. That is to say, they occupy the position of being responsible for the present confused and depressed condition of things, and they cannot win public favor by their customary plan of "pitching into" the republican party. That is the difference between having control of the government and not having it.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Degradation of the Senate.

To such a depth of degradation has the senate fallen. It no longer represents the people of the United States. It no longer represents the various states of the union. It is purely an industrial body. There are sugar trust senators, planter senators, silver senators, coal senators, iron senators, collar and cuff senators, pottery senators, etc., and they all stand together. The result is that legislation has come to be a sort of compromise between conflicting interests, agreed to by their representative in congress. There is no thought of the needs or wishes of the country at large. Party platforms are openly defied and denounced. Political principles have no binding force whatever. Business is the only consideration which has any weight with the men who are intrusted by a confiding people with the law-making power.—Indianapolis News (ind.).

WOMEN OFTEN WONDER

What All the Talk About Protection Means, but Here It is Explained.

The question of suffrage for women is one that they must decide for themselves without reference to its effect upon national affairs, but protection to the industries of the United States, whether they be termed "infant" or otherwise, is a subject that has a bearing of such national importance that it is well worth the attention of each woman, and more especially each mother.

Our national household is like the domestic household in that it provides protection for the people of our country just as certain devices protect the members of a household. A house is protected from burglars, for instance, by burglar alarms—the country is protected from the invasions of other countries by forts and posts along its coasts and borders, and these are called coast defenses. Houses are again protected from evil enemies by the police—our people are protected from evil enemies by an army and navy. The domestic household maintains freedom from an unjust competition in various lines of usefulness by means of certain fixed rules of domestic economy, which may not be transgressed without undesirable results—the national household affords protection to its people in their various interests by means of judicious political economy, and if peace and prosperity are to be maintained throughout the land, this law must be lived up to as in domestic economy. Thus we might draw a parallel which would read thus:

Domestic Household	*National Household*
PROTECTED BY	
Burglar Alarms,	Coast Defenses,
Police,	Army and Navy,
Domestic Economy.	Political Economy

Political economy is to a government what domestic economy is to the household. Domestic economy regulates the disposing to the best advantage of the income of the home. Political economy regulates the disposing and developing to the best advantage of the resources of a country for its people.

In the domestic household we find that the first thing to be considered is the income. In our government household the same question presents itself. In the former household, any ability or strength possessed by the family that may be turned into money is considered as a source of income; therefore, we may consider the brain of the business men, the brawn and strength of the farmer, the housekeeping ability of the women in the house, as the income-producing power in the domestic household.

In the government household the sources of national income are: Custom duties, internal revenue, public lands and miscellaneous sources. Custom duties are the chief source and therefore come first. Internal revenue means the money or revenue collected from taxes placed by the government upon liquor and tobacco and forms a secondary source; public lands means the money that is paid to the government by purchasers for the land owned by the government; miscellaneous sources may be said to include court fees, patent fees, etc.

Now that we have the sources of income specified, we next look to see just how much money or revenue may be expected as an income. I have purposely neglected to show how customs duties are raised, before considering that the chief source it is entitled to the lengthiest consideration. It is the question of custom duties that is causing the unsettled state of affairs throughout the country now; it is this question that always has the greatest attention from our legislators; it is custom duties upon which is based one of the leading issues in national and local political campaigns, and, finally, it is custom duties that regulate the prosperity of the country.

There are two sorts of duties that are known as specific and ad valorem; the former means a specific duty—example, the present duty on spool cotton—seven cents per dozen spools. The government has decided that all persons sending or bringing spool cotton from abroad shall pay to the government seven cents per dozen spools, irrespective of quality.

An ad valorem duty means ad, to, valorem, the value—according to the value. Example: The duty on silk stockings is 60 per cent. This means that if silk stockings worth $1 per pair are brought here, 60 per cent of it, or $1.80 must be paid to our government.

Thus in placing duties upon articles it is better to have the specific duty, because defrauding is then not encouraged as under ad valorem duties. The defrauding under an ad valorem duty is done by the foreigner representing a lower price than the actual value of his goods, so that he may thus pay less duty. Example: A pair of suede gloves may be worth $2 per pair, but in order to avoid paying the duty of 50 per cent. on $2 he may represent and even swear that they are worth but $1.25 per pair and thus pay but 50 per cent. on $1.25. ELIZABETH WILLIAMS.

American Wool in England.

The shipment of American wool seeking a market in free trade England emphasizes the prevailing depression here, pending the passage of the Wilson bill, and is a marked contrast with the prosperous business being done so recently as March, 1893, before the McKinley tariff law was menaced by repeal. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, the United States had not only used up the whole of the largest wool clip ever produced here, but in addition had consumed 32 per cent. more foreign wool than was ever imported in any previous year. The woolen mills had been busy to their full capacity, while the estimates of conservative journals show that 75 per cent. of the American woolen machinery for a long time has been idle. At present, instead of importing foreign wool to eke out the domestic supply, the imports of foreign wool have not only fallen off, but we have begun to export American wool to Europe to find a market on a free wool basis.

Gloomy Democratic Editor.

A democratic editor who has been hit hard, along with the rest of the country, thus rhythmically voices his woe: "Sing a song of nickels, pocket full of trash, over head and ears in debt, out of ready cash. Heaps of flying collectors, busy as can be, ain't we had a busy time in 1893? Grover in the White House playing with the kids, Carlisle in the treasury canceling silver bills; congress trying all they can to make us still more poor, ain't we got a bright outlook for 1894?"

WORKINGMEN are not to be blamed for wanting republican wages, but it is difficult to see how they are going to get them in democratic times.—Kansas City Journal.

IF THERE are any housekeepers not using ROYAL BAKING POWDER, its great qualities warrant them in making a trial of it.

The ROYAL BAKING POWDER takes the place of soda and cream of tartar, is more convenient, more economical, and makes the biscuit, cake, pudding and dumpling lighter, sweeter, more delicious and wholesome.

Those who take pride in making the finest food say that it is quite indispensable therefor.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Asking a Concession.

Although poor, he loved the girl with tropical warmth and oriental splendor.

"Darling," he whispered to her in the fervor of his soul, "there is nothing you could ask of me that I would not willingly grant."

"Well, Charlie," she responded, "give me a chance to marry somebody who has a little—just a little bit—more money than you have; that's a good boy."—Detroit Free Press.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21, 1894.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 40	@	4 80
COTTON—Middling		@	7
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	2 50	@	4 35
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	57	@	57¾
CORN—No. 2	63½	@	61
OATS—No. 2	31	@	31⅝
PORK—New Mess	15 00	@	15 25
ST. LOUIS			
COTTON—Middling		@	6⅞
BEEVES—Shipping Steers	4 25	@	4 85
Medium	4 00	@	4 50
HOGS—Fair to Select	5 15	@	5 20
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	2 25	@	3 00
FLOUR—Patents	2 60	@	2 75
Fancy to Extra do	2 00	@	2 10
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	56½	@	56¾
CORN—No. 2 Mixed		@	52
OATS—No. 2	29½	@	29¾
RYE—No. 2	50	@	52½
TOBACCO—Lugs	4 50	@	10 00
Leaf Burley	8 00	@	12 00
HAY—Clear Timothy	9 00	@	11 00
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	18	@	21
EGGS—Fresh		@	10
PORK—Standard Mess (new)	13 87	@	14 00
BACON—Clear Rib	8½	@	8¾
LARD—Prime Steam		@	7½
CHICAGO			
CATTLE—Shipping	3 25	@	5 00
HOGS—Fair to Choice	5 25	@	5 75
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	2 50	@	3 25
FLOUR—Winter Patents	2 50	@	2 80
Spring Patents	3 20	@	3 60
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	52½	@	54¼
No. 2 Red	54	@	55¼
CORN—No. 2	52½	@	53½
OATS—No. 2		@	29¾
PORK—Mess (new)	13 30	@	13 35
KANSAS CITY			
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	3 50	@	4 60
HOGS—All Grades	5 15	@	5 60
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		@	47
OATS—No. 2		@	28¾
CORN—No. 2		@	51
NEW ORLEANS			
FLOUR—High Grade	2 60	@	3 00
CORN—No. 2		@	
OATS—Western	38	@	28½
HAY—Choice	14 50	@	15 00
PORK—New Mess		@	14 37½
BACON—Sides		@	8½
COTTON—Middling		@	6⅞
LOUISVILLE			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	50	@	51½
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	50½	@	52½
OATS—No. 2 Mixed (New)	31	@	32½
PORK—New Mess	14 00	@	14 25
BACON—Clear Rib	8¾	@	9¼
COTTON—Middling		@	7⅞

A SURGEON'S KNIFE

gives you a feeling of horror and dread. There is no longer necessity for its use in many diseases formerly regarded as incurable without cutting.

The Triumph of Conservative Surgery

is well illustrated by the fact that RUPTURE or Breach, is now *radically* cured without the knife and without pain. Clumsy, chafing trusses can be thrown away! They never cure but often induce inflammation, strangulation and death.

TUMORS Ovarian, Fibroid (Uterine) and many others, are now removed without the perils of cutting operations.

PILE TUMORS, however large, Fistula and other diseases of the lower bowel, are permanently cured without pain or resort to the knife.

STONE in the Bladder, no matter how large, is crushed, pulverized, washed out and perfectly removed without cutting.

STRICTURE of Urinary Passage is also removed without cutting in hundreds of cases. For pamphlet, references and all particulars, send 10 cents (in stamps) to World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Unrehearsed Effect.—Aged and Venerable Retainer—"Here, noble sire, is the legacy of your great ancestor; this chest has not been opened for a couple of generations!" Don Diego—"Open it." (When the lid is raised a live cat jumps on to the stage.) Old Servant—"Drat those mischievous chorus lads!"—Humoristische Blatter.

KNOWLEDGE

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Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

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