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MISSOURI NEWS.

Albany is going to build a $10,000 brick hotel next year.

Cole county has a supply of granite only four miles from Jefferson City.

Mrs. E. Satterlee, of Moundville, aged 73, has commenced to cut her third set of teeth.

There are 1,500 miners on the pay rolls of the various companies operating in the Rich Hill district.

A sprained ankle, resulting from a defective sidewalk, cost Missouri's Athens $1,695 in cold cash the other day.

Rolla, by a vote of more than two to one, decided against the proposition to issue $8,500 in bonds for the erection of a city hall.

William Johnson, a Carroll county negro, went gunning for an imaginary ghost the other night, and succeeded in shooting himself.

The Joplin *News* tells how Colonel Gregg, one mile east of Jackson, has taken out nearly 12,000 pounds of lead at grass-root depth in four weeks.

Mexico A. O. U. W. will hold a series of open sessions during the winter. Interesting musical and literary programmes will be presented.

The Columbia High School has been placed on the list of "approved schools," graduates from which can enter the University without examination.

Library day was proclaimed to Missouri schools in 1891. Among the first to announce its celebration this year are the Concordia public schools.

Marceline has lost the Estes Augur Company. It has been incorporated under the laws of Iowa, and headquarters will be removed to Fort Madison.

The Brookfield *Budget* says Arkansas is getting a few citizens from Missouri, but for every man who leaves this state for Arkansas, two come from other states.

H. Mohammed, a Turk, and his wife, carrying three canary birds with them, arrived in Rich Hill on what they claim is a walking tour of from New York to San Francisco, for a $3,000 wager.

The missing and much sought S. B. Black who disappeared September 30, and was first heard of afterward in North Carolina, a short time ago, returned to his home in the Carl Junction neighborhood last week.

Emeline Barr appeared in the place of Mrs. Emmett in support of "Fritz," in his Joplin performance, Mrs. E., or "Emily Lytton," as she is known on the stage, having skipped to California, with $4,700 of the company's cash, to join the only man she ever loved.

Another 10 per cent. dividend has just been paid to the depositors of the defunct Bank of Brookfield, making a total of 68⅓ per cent. paid. The assignees think that in the wind-up the depositors will not have lost more than 20 per cent. of the face value of their accounts.

George W. Kincheloe, the well-known populist orator, who formerly resided at Macon, Mo., died at the home of relatives in Wright county, twenty-five miles south of this city. His son, A. S. Kincheloe, of St. Louis, came out on hearing of his father's serious illness, arriving a few hours after his death. Deceased was 64 years old, and had been a resident of the state many years.

Squire Hume, of Rolla, had a peculiar experience in the marriage line one day last week. A young couple called on him with a license, and asked him what his charges were for tying the connubial knot. He informed them that the law set the price, which was $2.50, which was the best he could do. The young man turned to his lady friend and said: "Darling, I guess we won't get married; the price is more than I will pay." They then turned and left the house.

At the Lafayette Park Presbyterian church, St. Louis, Colonel Luther McGilvray, wealthy iron broker, and Miss Clara Fleschert, formerly typewriter for the Missouri State Sunday School association, were united in marriage. The two met last summer after the Colonel had, for some time, watched his bride of to-day at work in the association's office opposite his in the Laclede building. Finally, though he was old enough to be her father, he fell in love with her. He dictated his own proposal to her, leaving out the name of the person to whom it was addressed. She wrote out the proposal and he took it to his office, wrote her name at the top of it, and sent it to her by mail. There was not enough romance in that to suit her and she rejected him. Then he proposed with pen and ink and won his suit. The Colonel's five girls by a former wife made all sorts of objections to the match, but he went right along with his preparations, and the young woman went so far as to personally call on the McGilvray girls and invite them to the wedding. Such devotion could not miss appreciation and the girls were there.

MISSOURI NEWS.

Douglas county is going to sell all sixteenth section and swamp lands.

Several thousand bushels of wheat were sold by farmers near Armstrong last week at 55 cents a bushel.

Dr. C. C. Williams, aged 73 years, died of heart failure at Clinton. He was one of the early pioneer physicians of that county and later a druggist.

A move is to be made by the St. Louis Municipal Assembly to reduce the price of gas to 50 cents per 1,000 feet, and also for a 3-cent fare on street cars.

A company of Aurora miners has leased a number of lots on the old Swinesberger ground, in the original Leadville hollow district, which was mined forty years ago.

A note for $50, on which $132.50 interest had been paid, was canceled the other day in Mexico. The note was given to the school fund of Audrain county, January 1, 1863.

The Odd Fellows Grand Encampment of Missouri elected officers as follows: S. W. Hoover, of Harrisonville, grand patriarch; J. W. Black, of St. Louis, grand high priest; J. G. Adkins, of Kansas City, grand senior warden; R. M. Abercombie, of St. Joseph, grand junior warden; E. M. Sloan, of St. Louis, grand scribe; E. Wilkerson, of St. Louis, grand treasurer; Henry Cadle, of Bethany, grand representative; C. A. Conrads, of Trenton, grand marshal; L. L. L. Allen, of Pierce City, grand inside sentinel; M. E. Craft, of St. Louis, grand outside sentinel. General T. T. Parsons, of St. Louis, president of the department council, and O. H. P. Grundon, assistant adjutant general, will hold their positions until next April. The other department council officers are as follows: Lieutenant Colonel M. T. Balsley, of Joplin, vice president; Major J. F. Weston, of St. Louis, treasurer; Colonel T. P. Rixey, of Jonesboro, warden; Charles R. Wendler, of St. Joseph, guardian; Major Charles A. Linck, of St. Louis, sentinel. Both the encampment and department council will meet at St. Louis next year. In the drill contest, Canton Lincoln, of Joplin, won the prize, and J. S. Hire, of Canton, won the medal for the best drilled chevalier. The judges in the contest were Captain C. E. Wagar, Captain A. C. Kinsard and Lieutenant E. Denslow, of the Third regiment, Kansas City.

AROUSING LODGERS.

From the St. Paul Dispatch.

Umpire Bill Hays of the Windsor has invented a new system of calling sleepy guests. Its very simplicity is its supreme attraction.

The other night a newspaper man went to the Windsor, and, being desirous of being called at an early hour, left instructions with Umpire Hays to do the work. Satisfied that everything would be lovely, the scribe retired and slept. Early this morning the newspaper man was disturbed by a lively tattoo upon the door.

"Well?" he demanded sharply.

"I've got an important message for you," said the bell boy outside.

Yawning until he sprained his face, the scribe jumped out of bed, toddled across the floor, and opened the door. The bell boy handed him an envelope and then went away. The newspaper man opened the envelope and found therein a slip of paper bearing the following:

"Why don't you get up?"

A NEW OYSTER DISEASE.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Oyster dealers along the Virginia rivers are greatly exercised over a new disease which exists among bivalves.

The oysters have been attacked by some malady which has, in a measure, rendered the catch in various sections worthless. The inner space in the shells is filled with a reddish liquid which closely resembles blood. The oysters themselves show no sign of being affected by the liquid, and seem to be healthy. The dealers who have received such oysters have in some cases had them returned after they had been sold.

Various opinions have been advanced as to the cause of the disease. Some say the condition is due to the continued dry weather, while others attribute it to long-continued fog.

NOT AN INSINUATION.

From Pick-Me-Up.

"My darling," said the wife, as, at 9:30 a. m., she found her husband strapping up all the umbrellas in the hall, as if he were off on a railway journey. "My darling, surely you not going to take all these to the office with you?"

"Sweetest," he responded suavely but firmly, "surely you remember that you have an 'at home' this afternoon."

She raised her hands in horror.

"Surely you do not insinuate that my guest would steal—."

"Steal! Nonsense. But it's a million to one they would recognise the initials."

She hung her head in silence, knowing full well that the man but spoke the truth.

GENERAL NEWS.

If the Canadians' Alaskan boundary line is established, Juneau will be in British territory.

Three children in one family died within 24 hours at, Denison, Texas, and two more are sick.

Sir Henry Ponsonby, formerly private secretary to Queen Victoria, and keeper of the Privy Purse, died November 21 of paralysis.

Gen. Sir Henry Frederick Ponsonby, by reason of his long and confidential relations with the Queen as her private secretary and manager of her personal estate, was one of the best-known officials in England. He was the son of Gen. Sir Frederick Ponsonby, and was born in 1825. He entered the army when a youth, having graduated from the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, in 1842. He was transferred to the Grenadier Guards, and appointed aid-de-camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and in 1849 was made private secretary to the Viceroy of Ireland, serving under the Earl of Clarendon and Lords St. Germain and Carlisle while they held that office. Gen. Ponsonby served with the Grenadier Guards in the Crimea, but at the conclusion of the war was appointed equerry to the Prince Consort. After the latter's death, he served with his battalion in Canada. In 1870 he was appointed private secretary to the Queen, an office which he held until last January, when he was compelled to retire because of a stroke o paralysis. Gen. Ponsonby was a member of the Privy Council, Knight Commander of the Bath, Knight of the Order of the Medjideh and Receiver General of the Duchy of Lancaster.

All England and all France are again agitated over labor conflicts. That in France began as a strike, but has obtained its national importance as a lockout. Several months ago the glass-workers at Carmaux went out because their employers refused to reinstate two members of their labor union who had been discharged for absence from work to serve as delegates to a labor convention. This strike failed, but when the employees voted to go back to work, agreeing among themselves to support their blacklisted comrades by assessments, the general managers refused to re-employ them unless they submitted to additional conditions. It was at this point that the interest of the nation was aroused. Radical and socialist papers in different parts of France started subscriptions toward the support of the Carmaux glass-workers, and many labor unions assessed their members a cent a day for the same object. This sympathetic assessment has accomplished in a peaceable way what the sympathetic strike attempts in a warlike way. The workmen directly help each other and indirectly hurt the offending employer, instead of directly hurting unoffending employers in the hope that indirectly they may help each other. Through this outside support the employees have been able to hold their ground, until now the matter is before the French Parliament, and the new Ministry is virtually pledged to force the employers to accept arbitration. The English strike is less picturesque, but perhaps more important as illustrating the present course of industrial development.

Ship-building has been practically suspended in the great yards at Belfast, Ireland, and along the Clyde in Scotland, because the restoration of higher wages, demanded by the men, is rejected by the Irish employers, and, although there is no serious contention between the men and their employers in Scotland, the Scotch employers have bound themselves to support their "competitors" in resisting the demands of labor. The spectacle of a sympathetic lockout has aroused the same indignation among the disinterested classes throughout Great Britain that was aroused by the introduction of sympathetic strikes, and the agitation in favor of compulsory arbitration has assumed almost irresistible proportions.

With the sudden and unexplained departure from Denver of Francis Schlatter, the "healer," ends a chapter in an extremely curious psychological story. This man is said to be an Alsatian peasant by birth, and to be of moderate education and intelligence. Very few facts are known about his early life. For some years after coming to America he was a shoemaker in a Long Island town, where he was known to hold strange religious views and to have so-called "visions." He was first heard of as a "healer" or "Messiah" in New Mexico, and there he was imprisoned for falsely claiming divine powers. For several months Schlatter has been in Denver, neither teaching nor preaching, but simply exercising his alleged power to cure disease, either by the laying on of hands or the blessing of handkerchiefs which are afterwards applied to the afflicted part. There is no clear knowledge as to his own claims or belief, but many of his followers say that he regards himself as a Messiah. His farewell message is typical of his few utterances: "My mission is finished. Father takes me away." The extraordinary thing about the matter is the extent to which belief in the "healer's" power has extended. Tens of thousands of people have visited him, waiting many hours in line to take his hand.

A striking incident illustrative of the public sensation was the running of a free train to take railway employees who wished to be "treated," the train being sent out at the instance of a railway official who believed in the "healer." Stories of cures and partial cures are numerous. It must be added that there seems to have been nothing like a careful scientific examination of these stories. When we take into account the undoubted possibility of the mind and the will power affecting the bodily condition; the number of people with a tendency to hypochondria in a mild form; the great class of diseases which naturally ebb and flow in intensity; the astonishing credulity of the untrained, unscientific human mind; and, finally, the invariable habit of marvelous stories to gain in the retelling—perhaps we have given all the explanation possible of Schlatter's power. There is much evidence that the man is absolutely sincere though self-deluded. He has consistently refused pay either in money or presents.

MOLASSES FOR ROADS.

From the Salt Lake Herald.

It is not generally known, but the Utah Sugar Company has begun a novel use for the waste product from the works at Lehi, known as by-product or molasses. Roads are actually being constructed with the syrups which are valueless as sugar producers, the life having been extracted. The molasses is used as a cement, the body of the road being made up of fine gravel.

This new method was first used on the road leading from the country road on the sugar factory, and the travel over this thorough are since the opening of the sugar season has demonstrated the value of the syrups and gravel as materials for the improving of roads. The piece of road that has been so improved is as hard as the best of macadam, and even the heaviest loaded wagons do not cut it up. The syrups are first poured over the roadway to be improved, and then a layer of gravel is sprinkled on. More syrups and gravel follow in their turns, until the road is in perfect condition. There seems to be just sufficient potash salts in the molasses to give it the necessary cementing qualities.

This making of roads and walks with refuse syrups from sugar factories has also been successfully tried in California. It is not at all unlikely that at the end of the present season the company will make more improvements on the roads leading to the factory. At first the molasses showed a tendency to ooze up through the gravel, but the application of an extra coating of gravel remedied this, and made the road as smooth as a floor.

THE COFFEE TREE.

From Good Housekeeping.

The coffee tree is ambitious in its tendencies and would grow to the height of sixteen or eighteen feet, but is seldom permitted to exceed eight or ten feet, for convenience in gathering the fruit. The stem is upright and covered with a light brown bark; the branches are horizontal and opposite; the flowers grow in clusters at the bases of the leaves, are pure white and very fragrant. The fruit has the size and appearance of a small cherry and contains two seeds or beans. When these are ripe, they are gathered and bruised to separate the berries which are then washed and dried. Some authorities claim that the berry contains from six to eight per cent. of cane sugar; but in the roasting process this becomes converted into caramel. The most important principles are the caffeic acid (the tannin of tea), the alkaloid caffeine and the fragrant volatile oil called caffeone. This oil is in minute drops in the cells or between the outer membrane and body of the seed, and may be taken up by distillation with water. Roasting dispenses it through the sold substance and wholly expels it if the process is pushed too far. The caffeic acid becomes modified in the roasting and gives the greater portion of the flavor and peculiar properties of the coffee. After roasting, the coffee should be kept in air-tight tin cans, that the flavor may be perfectly developed and preserved.

NO NEED TO CHANGE IT.

From the Chicago Record.

"What have you named the baby?"

"We shan't name her at all."

"That's very odd."

"Well, you see, we named the oldest girl Mary and the boy William. Now one signs herself 'Marie' and the other 'W. Leonard.' We're going to let our last one fix up her front name entirely unhampered."

ALL KINDS OF ITEMS.

It is proposed to erect a monument in honor of the late Dr. S. F. Smith, author of "America."

Secretary of State Headley attempted to stab Attorney John Brand in a courtroom at Georgetown, Ky.

Mrs. G. W. Buckner, wife of Rev. G. W. Buckner, pastor of the First Christian Church of Macon, died last week. Mr. Buckner was formerly of Pike County and is well-known through-out north and east Missouri.

Reports from the Turkish Provinces are not reassuring. Twenty villages in Northwestern Aleppo have been burned and the inhabitants massacred. Aleppo is the Province of which Behri Pasha, notorious for his cruelty to Armenians, was recently appointed military commander in the face of protest by the foreign ambassadors.

The Armenians at Marash are reported to be again in great danger. Kurds are preparing for a raid on the Christians at Syria.

The property of the Lebanon Light and Water Company in Lebanon consisting of the Gasconade Hotel, electric light and water plant, electric street railway, real estate, etc., was sold under decree of foreclosure of the circuit court. The property represented an investment of $325,000. Edmon E. Crebs, a prominent banker and capitalist of Fairfield, Ill., was the purchaser of all the property as trustee. He was the only bidder and bought the property for $20,000. In his purchase Mr. Crebs represents the present holders of the bonds, amounting to $100,000. The property probably cost 20 times the amount he had paid for it. The sale of the property and reorganization will no doubt prove a benefit to the city and profitable to the new owners.

Redfern, the well-known London tailor, is dead.

Redfern was an underling in a London dressmaking establishment, when he decided to open a shop of his own. He became famous for his tailor-made gowns. The original doctrine of Redfern, which was narrow and did not aspire to any great conquests outside of street gowns and riding gowns, was taken up and was adopted into gowns of every description, and so far as its central doctrine concerned, that is, the idea of simplicity, it rules to-day, in spite of many savage attacks from Paris. Afterwards Paris regained its supremacy as a center of fashion, but Redfern never lost his hold.

He had got most of the royal highnesses and grand duchesses and the like into his order books, and for certain things he kept them there without a defection until it was forgotten that he and he alone had thought out the tailor-made idea.

He built up a vast business, too vast and too scattered for one man, So Redfern became a stock company, with practical independent houses in half a dozen European cities and in New York, Newport and Chicago in the United States. There was some talk of selling the good will of the American branches a few years ago, and the London company was offered $575,000 for it.

Judge Reynolds, assistant secretary of the interior, in his annual report recommends legislation which will define with more certainty the pensionable right of minor children under the act of June 27, 1890, in those cases where the soldier dies leaving no widow surviving the construction of the act on this point now resting in much doubt and the title of such children being sustained only by implication.

The suggestion made over a year ago for a more uniform rule for proof of marriage in pension cases is renewed.

Stress is again laid upon the recommendation of the previous year for legislation which will secure for their maintenance to the wives and daughters of pensioners who unlawfully abandon those dependent upon them a portion of the bounty paid such pensioner, and also for the legislation which will remedy the evils arising from the manner of making the quarterly payments by checks direct to the agencies to certain weak and incompetent persons, who, on such occasions are subject to scenes of the dissolute and induced to squander their pension money.

It is also suggested that while the statues provide a proper punishment for embezzlement of pension money by guardians, yet there should be lodged, if possible, in the federal courts the right of anyone, on behalf of the government, to intervene for the purpose of securing greater protection to the fund and a speedier process for its recovery, it having been brought to the attention of the department that many and flagrant abuses exist in the management of pension funds which are not properly and effectively remedied by application to the local courts by those entitled to institute the proceedings.

During the year the assistant secretary has brought practically up to date the work of his office in reviewing pension cases appealed from the action of the commissioner of pensions.

AMERICAN FARMING.

The report of the Secretary of Agriculture begins with a review of the work of the Bureau of Animal Industry. The total sum of animals inspected at the slaughter houses was considerably over 18,000,000, an increase of over 5,500,000 over the previous year. During the year ante-mortem inspection was also made of 5,000,000 animals. The cost of inspection was reduced to 1.1 cents per animal. In 1894, inspection cost 4⅗ cents per animal, and in 1894 it cost 1¾ cents. Over 1,360,000 animals, cattle and sheep, were inspected for foreign markets, of which 665,000 were shipped abroad. Over 45,000,000 pounds of pork was inspected microscopically for export against 34,000,000 in 1894 and 23,000,000 in 1892.

Of the amount exported last year nearly 23,000,000 pounds went to Germany and over 9,000,000 pounds to France. This inspection involved the placing of 1,900,000 specimens under the microscope. The cost of the examination was less than 5 cents or for each pound of meat 2 mills. The loss of cattle in transit to Europe was greater than in 1894, being respectively for 1895 and 1894, .62 and .37 per cent.

Over 30,000 cars carrying over 820,000 animals, were inspected for Texas fever at quarantine pens during the quarantine season; nearly 9,000 car loads of cattle were inspected also in transit, and over 28,000 cleaned and disinfected. Besides over 156,000 cattle from the non infected districts o Texas were inspected for shipment to Northern States.

The Secretary urges their importation free of duty as advantageous to feeders having a surplus of feed, and to the consumers, who outnumber the producers.

Much space is devoted to discussing the opportunities for American meat products in foreign markets. Of 341,000 tons of meat received at the London Central Market in 1894, 71,000 tons were American, while nearly 53,000 tons came from Australia. The American proportion has not been maintained during 1895.

In the imports of live cattle to Great Britain the United States and Canada had a practical monopoly until the last two years. Since 1893 Argentia's shipments have greatly increased. During the first eight months of the year, these shipments amounted to over 25,000 head. Although the meat of he South American cattle is not as salable as the American, the business is profitable and likely to increase. American cattle sell, though slaughtered soon after landing, at prices equal to the average paid for British carcasses.

The export of American horses to Great Britain has increased steadily, having more than doubled since 1893, amounting in the first eight months of 1895 to 22,755 head, valued at nearly $3,000,000. American geldings averaged this year in the English market $155. A rigid inspection of horses for export will be undertaken. The foreign trade in dairy products is carefully reviewed.

In cheese the United States, while a large shipper to British markets, holds the conspicuously unflattering place in the extreme fear as to quality and price, and is the only one of the competitors for this trade whose business shows a serious falling off.

In butter the United States is out of the race, supplying less than 1 per cent. of the British demand for foreign butters, notwithstanding the fact that Great Britian imported in eight months $46,000,000 worth of butter.

Referring to our standing in the foreign dairy market, the secretary warns shippers of the consequence o their methods, adding:

"We have a graphic illustration of the disastrous effects in all trades of disregarding the tastes of consumers and of acquiring a bad reputation."

The secretary says the crop-reporting work is the substance of constant criticism. As at present organized it can hardly fail to be otherwise, though more satisfactory at present than at any previous time. The secretary thinks that the duty of ascertaining the acreage of staple crops in each state on June 1 of each year, might be imposed upon the authorities of the agricultural colleges and stations in consideration of the annual appropriations they receive from the National Treasury. Such acreage being given and the character of the soil known, with the the climate conditions published daily by the Weather Bureau, approximations as to the yield of each crop could probably be computed with more accuracy than under the present method.

Of the savings in the department, he says the total amount remaining unexpended out of the appropriations for the years 1893, 1894, 1895, aggregates $1,800,000 available for return into the treasury.

He commends the extension of the civil service, which now includes all the chiefs of division in the department. He regards an extension of the law to include all non-political officers as essential to efficient service; recommends radical reorganization in the matter of salaries, to conform government service to that of reputable commercial establishments throughout the country and condemns the spoils system as one by which "favoritism," injustice and dependence upon political influence saturates the service with mediocrity, indolence and inefficiency.

The report closes with a discussion of the question of the future of farms and farming in the United States. The average value of farms by the census of 1890 was $2,900. The value of implements, domestic animals and sundries will make a total farm plant of $4,000 for a family averaging six persons. These farms have fed the farmers and their families and forty million urban residents, besides supplying $500,000,000 worth of produce to foreign consumers. In the presence of these facts the secretary asks: "Now can anyone dare to assert that farming is generally unrenumerative and unsatisfactory to those who intelligently follow it."

The mortgage on farm values does not exceed 15 per cent.—a less incumbrance on capital invested than in any other line of industry.

He forecasts confidently a steady increase in the value of farm lands as the population of the country increases.

THE SWEET YOUNG SISTER.

The Minister of Bereavement.

The sweet young sister of a little boy was dying. The child had heard that if one could secure but a single leaf from the tree of life that grew in the garden of God every illness could be healed. No one had dared to attempt the quest, however, for the way was very hard and a great angel guarded the gate of the garden against mortals. The child loved his suffering sister so well that he resolved to find the garden and plead with the angel for the healing leaf. So over rock and moor and hill he went, until in the golden sunset the beautiful gate appeared, and he tearfully made his request to the angelic sentinel. "None can enter this garden," replied the angel, "but those children for whom the King has sent, and He has not called for you." "But one leaf," pleaded the child, "one little leaf to heal my sister. The King will be angry. He cannot wish that my sister should suffer so and die and leave me alone. Have pity, great angel, and hear my prayer."

The angel looked down on the little suppliant with deep love and pity, and said: "The King has sent my brother, the angel of death, to bring your sister to Himself. If you are allowed to keep her, will you promise me to see that she shall never again lie tossing on a sick bed in pain?" "How can I?" said the wondering child. "Not even the wisest physicians can keep us from sickness always." "Then will you promise me that she shall never be unhappy, nor be cold or hungry or tired, nor be spoken to or treated harshly?" asked the angel. "Not if I can help it," answered the child bravely; "but perhaps even I could not always make her happy." "Then," replied the angel tenderly "the world where you would keep her must be a sad place. Now I will open the gate just a little, and you may look into the garden for a moment, and then, if you still wish it, I will myself ask the King for a leaf from the tree of life to heal your sister."

And the astonished child looked in where grew the living tree, and where flowed the crystal river, and where stood the bright mansions, and where walked and talked immortal children under a light more beautiful than that of the sun and with friends more loving than those on earth, and where love and blessing reigned forever. He looked until his eyes widened in surprise and glowed with joy, and, turning to the angel, he said softly: "I will not ask for the leaf now. There is no place so beautiful as this; there is no friend so kind as the angel of death. I wish he would take me too."

So the child turned back under the stars that shone like celestial eyes upon him. And as he went a ray of holy light fell upon his path, and wonderful music, such as he never before heard, filled his ears, and he knew that the golden gate had opened to receive his sister. And it was so that when he saw her silent form upon her little bed at home he was comforted.

OPENING AN UMBRELLA.

From the New York Sun.

"Not infrequently," said a stroller, "you see people with their arms full of bundles making hard work of opening an umbrella. There is a very simple and easy way of opening an umbrella with one hand, known to many but perhaps not all. You grasp the little cylinder around the handle, to which the lower ends of the ribs are attached, plant the point of the umbrella against a lamp post, and push until the little cylinder catches on the upper catch, and there you are, without the least trouble in the world."

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

CATTLE.

Shipping and Export.—In this class the representation did not include any choice grades. Most of the cattle on sale were fair to medium quality. The range was $3.40 to $4.75 for fair to best 1,300 to 1,400 pound steers, the bulk sold at $4.60 to $4.35. During the previous week fair to best 1,300 to 1,500-pound steers sold at $3.60 to $4.10 and the bulk sold at $4.00 to $4.10.

1,200 pound Steers.—The steers in this class sold at a full range of $3.50 to $4.15, the bulk sold at $3.75 to $4.00, the quality good. During the previous week the full range was $3.50 to $4.00, the bulk at $3.75 to $3.90.

Above 1,000 and below 1,200 pounds.—A fair representation in this class in small lots or loads sold in extremes from $2.60 to $4.40. The bulk sold at $3.60 to $3.80. During the previous week the bulk sold at $3.50 to $3.85 and the full range was $2.85 to $4.05.

Butcher Steers below 1,000 pounds.—The full range in this class was $2.50 to $3.90, the bulk sold at $2.80 to $3.25. The previous week the bulk sold at $2.85 to $3.40, and the full range was $2.50 to $3.90.

Stockers and Feeders.—In this class the range was $1.90 to $3.30, and the weights ranged from 400 to 1,050 pounds. The bulk sold at $2.50 to $3.10. The representation was quite fair and liberal.

Cows, Heifers and Mixed Lots.—The full range was $1.00 to $3.30, the best full loads sold at $3.10 to $3.35. The bulk of the carlots of cows sold at $2.00 to $2.75 and not a large number sold above $3.00 per 100 pounds. During the previous week the bulk of all the cows sold at $2.00 to $2.50. The bulk of the southwest cows sell at $1.75 to $2.00, and the better class up to $2.50.

Calves, Heeifer and Yearlings.—Veal calves sold largely at $5.00 to $5.75 per 100 pounds, the top price was $6.25 and the full range for veals was $4.00 to $6.25. Heeifer calves sold at $1.75 to $3.00 per 100 pounds and yearlings at $1.25 to $3.10. Calves sold down to $3.50 by the head.

Bulls, Stags and Oxen.—The bulls sold at $1.50 to $2.85, the bulk sold at $2.00 to $2.35, oxen sold from $2.15 to $3.00, stags at $2.00 to $3.50.

Milkers and Springers.—During the week common cows and calves sold at $15.00 to $18.00 per cow and calf, fair to medium cows and calves at $19.00 to $25.00, good at $26.00 to $32.00. Choice at $34.00 to $37.50. The bulk went at $22.00 to $32.00 per cow and calf. Southwest cows sell largely at $15.00 to $22.00 and are not often good enough to sell above $28.00 per head.

HOGS.

The bulk of the hogs sold at $3.45 to $3.55, but late sales were on a lower basis. Light weights sold from $3.50 to $3.50 and medium weights at $3.35 to $3.55. Good to choice heavies at $3.45 to $3.60.

SHEEP.

The fair to best lambs sold at $3.00 to $4.75, the bulk sold at $3.60 to $4.10. The sheep in mixed lots sold in extremes from $2.05 to $3.65 and the bulk sold at $2.60 to $3.25. The inferior sheep, culls, stockers, etc., sold at $1.25 to $2.25. Bucks sold at $1.50 to $2.25.

HORSES.

Heavy draft, com. to extra	$40.00 to $100.00
Heavy draft, average sales	60.00 to 80.00
Drivers, common to extra	50.00 to 125.00
Drivers, average sales	60.00 to 85.00
Saddlers, common to extra	50.00 to 125.00
Saddlers, average sales	65.00 to 90.00
Chunks, common to good	40.00 to 85.00
Chunks, average sales	50.00 to 65.00
Southern horses, common to good	20.00 to 50.00
Southern horses, average sales	30.00 to 40.00
Matched teams, common to extra	75.00 to 250.00
Matched teams, average sales	100.00 to 150.00
Plug horses	7.50 to 20.00

MULES, 4 TO 7 YEARS OLD.

14 hands, fair to extra	$27.50 to $ 47.50
14½ hands, full range	32.50 to 55.00
15 hands, full range	45.00 to 65.00
15½ hands, full range	67.50 to 87.50
16 to 16½ hands, full range	70.00 to 120.00

IN CHICAGO.

Hogs.—Market 5 cents lower, top heavy hogs $3.65.

Top hogs, Chicago $3.65, St. Louis $3.60, Kansas City $3.47½, Omaha, $3.45.

GEORGIA'S NAMELESS TOWN.

From the Macon Telegraph.

Mr. J. R. Shepard, a prominent citizen of Nameless, Laurens county, Ga., was in the city yesterday on business, and while here told a reporter how his town got its queer name.

"After the postoffice authorities at Washington decided to give us a postoffice," said Mr. Shepard, "the question of naming it arose. I had interested myself in getting the office, and therefore it was left by common consent to me to suggest a name to the authorities. Accordingly I sent on a name that I thought was a beauty, and while awaiting a reply I pictured how some day that same name would be known all over the country and that the town would grow and blossom as the rose, for I believe that there is much in a name. Finally the answer came back that, while the name I had suggested was a good one, it was too similar to another postoffice in Georgia. Then I put my brain to work on another name. I just knew that they would accept it, but the same answer came back as before. Still another and other names were sent, and each time the authorities would write back that there was either another postoffice in the state by that name, or that it was so much like some other name that if it was adopted there would be confusion in the mails.

"At last I sat down and wrote out a list of several hundred names and told them if they could not find one in the list to suit them the office would remain nameless, for I had suggested every name I had ever heard of. In due time the answer came back. 'Let it remain Nameless,' and ever since then it has had that name, which, while a little odd, is not such a bad name after all."

MISCONSTRUED.

Written for this Paper.

Teacher.—Johnnie, how many cardinal directions, and what are they?

Johnnie.—Two, east and west.

Teacher.—Why Johnnie Smart! I am surprised at you. You certainly know—

Johnnie.—Yes'm, I know there used to be four, but the papers say there is no north and no south now.