Spring Medicine

Is a necessity with nearly everybody. The run down, tired condition at this season is due to impurities in the blood which have accumulated during the winter, and which must be expelled if you wish to feel well. Hood's Sarsaparilla thoroughly purifies and vitalizes the blood, creates a good appetite, cures biliousness and headache, gives healthy action to the kidneys and liver, and imparts to the whole body a feeling of health and strength. This spring try

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"Hood's Sarsaparilla purified my blood, gave me strength, and overcame the headache and dizziness, so that I am able to work again. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to others whose blood is thin or impure, and who feel worn out or run down." LUTHER NASON, Lowell, Mass.

Creates an Appetite

"With the first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla my headache entirely disappeared, and where before I could not muster up an appetite for my meals, I can not now get enough meals to satisfy my appetite. I am at present taking my second bottle and feel like a different person." WILLIAM LANSING Post 69, G. A. R., Neenah, Wis.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

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

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

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Some Children Growing Too Fast

become listless, fretful, without energy, thin and weak. But you can fortify them and build them up, by the use of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
Of Lime and Soda.

They will take it readily, for it is almost as palatable as milk. And it should be remembered that AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE OF COUGHS OR COLDS, IN BOTH THE OLD AND YOUNG, IT IS UNEQUALLED. *Avoid substitutions offered.*

The Pope Favors
Convalescents
from the Influenza
with exemption
from Lenten
rules (1890).

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Restores
Strength and Vigor.
Take it
now.
Prepared by
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Lowell, Mass.

Tutt's Pills

CURE

Malaria, Dumb Chills, Fever and Ague, Wind Colic, Bilious Attacks.

They produce regular, natural evacuations, never gripe or interfere with daily business. As a family medicine, they should be in every household.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SALVATION OIL
TRADE MARK
KILLS ALL PAIN. 25C A BOTTLE

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure your cough for 25c.

MOTHERS' FRIEND
MAKES **CHILD BIRTH** EASY
IF USED BEFORE CONFINEMENT.
Book to "Mothers" Mailed Free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

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LOW PRICE RAILROAD LANDS and
FREE Government LANDS.

MILLIONS OF ACRES in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. SEND FOR Publications with maps describing THE BEST Agricultural, Grazing and Timber Lands now open to Settlers. SENT FREE. Address CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Commissioner, ST. PAUL, MINN.

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IT IS USED by CHILDREN'S CHILDREN. Thousands of young men and women in the U. S. A. owe their lives and their health and their happiness to Ridge's Food their daily diet in Infancy and Childhood having been Ridge's Food. By Druggists, 35 cents up. WOOLRICH & CO., Palmer, Mass.

IS THE LEADING FOOD IN ALL COUNTRIES.

OPIUM AND WHISKEY HABITS CURED AT HOME WITHOUT PAIN. Book of particulars SENT FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., ATLANTA, GA. Office 65½ Whitehall St.

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PATENTS! Invent something and make your FORTUNE! A 40-page BOOK OF INSTRUCTIONS FREE. Address W. T. FITZGERALD, WASHINGTON, D. C.

NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

APRIL FOOL.

MANDY JANE! where did you git
That awful smut upon your nose?
Jimmy Jones, you've tored a hole
In that bran' new suit o' clo'es!
Ann Eliza, there's your beau
Comin' here, I do declare,
An' he'll never come agin
If he sees that head o' hair."

So Jane, with harsh endeavor,
Rubs her spotless nose's end;
And Jimmy Jones, to see the hole,
Doth twist and turn and bend;
While Ann Eliza flies upstairs
As fast as she can run—
"Aperl fool!" cries little Joe.
My, what fun!

Not a thing in all the house
All day long is fit to eat!
Salt is in the sugar bowl,
Sugar sprinkled on the meat.
"Ma, a han'sum lady's called,
Wants to speak alone to pa."
"Pa, the preacher's in the parlor,
An' he heard you scoldin' ma."
Letters come with nothing in;
Door-bells jingle—no one's there!
And before you take a seat
You had better test the chair.
Hither, thither, helter-skelter,
Flushed and wrathful, rush and run—
"Aperl fool!" cries little Joe.
My, what fun!

Mrs. George Archibald, in Judge.

AN "APRIL FOOL" JOKE.

How It Was Neatly Turned and I Gained a Reputation.

AT A dinner given by a society of medical students one of the most celebrated surgeons of New England, who was a guest of the young fellows, in response to the toast, "My First Year of Medical Practice," related the following anecdote of one of his early professional efforts:

"I took my degree at the medical college," said he, "twenty-six years ago. I was twenty-one years old that June. I remember just how fresh and green the whole world looked to me on those June days. The color may have been partly a reflection from something inside me. Indeed, I had an intuitive feeling that this was the fact. In considering where it would be best for me to settle, I accordingly fixed, naturally, on the rural districts, where the contrast between the general aspect of nature and my condition would be less striking.

"I went to a small town in New Hampshire and hung out my 'shingle' in a little saw-mill kind of a village, where the people were mostly lumbermen, with a sprinkling of French-Canadians. There I thought I might pick up enough preliminary practice to cut my professional teeth.

"But even with the advantages of this rustic, green background, there was still a vernal contrast not in my favor. I could see that even the lumbermen's wives made fun among themselves of the young doctor and his new trunk, but the old people of the place, particularly the old ladies, seem to have thought themselves authorized to ask me any professional question that interested them, but as for paying me, they had no idea of doing that. My advice was worth having if it was to be had for nothing.

"So, of actual practice which brought me in any income, I had next to none all that summer and fall. I had but two *bona fide* 'calls' all that season, and one case was merely one of toothache. There was an older physician settled five miles distant, and I sensitively imagined that he disparaged me.

"However, it did not cost me much to live there. My office rent was but thirty cents a week. I got boarded for a dollar and fifty cents a week, and I kept no horse.

"During the succeeding winter I had one or two cases where there were severe 'colds,' and three or four of cut feet among the lumbermen, but when there were any serious ailments the 'old doctor' was sent for. Naturally enough, I may say now, though it then seemed cruelly unnatural to me.

"By spring I was getting pretty badly off financially, in spite of several humiliating remittances from home. I was meditating all sorts of desperate shifts and expedients when just at noon one day a lumberman, with a span of heavy draught horses and a sled, drove up at a round pace for so heavy a team and rapped loudly at my office door.

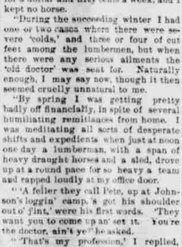
"'A feller they call Pete, up at Johnson's loggin' camp, 's got his shoulder out o' j'int,' were his first words. 'They want you to come up an' set it. You're the doctor, ain't ye?' he asked.

"'That's my profession,' I replied, with proper dignity, and inquired as to the place and the distance.

"'I'll take ye back with me,' the man replied. 'I kem a-purpose for ye.'

"'All right,' I said, a good deal elated, with a vision of a five-dollar fee dancing in my mind. I ran in to pick up what I might need, including my surgical case and a bottle of chloroform.

"In two minutes I was out and on the sled with the teamster who had summoned me, and on the way to the logging camp about six miles distant in the woods to the north of the little village. The snow had begun to thaw, and the winter road was getting quite rough. Our progress was rather slow, though the driver put the horses at their best pace. As we floundered along I made inquiries as to my prospective patient, and the cause of his accident.



I READ THE DATE.

"'Twas done a-scufflin',' the teamster replied. 'Ye see the crew aint workin' to-day. They got ter foolin' and ter scufflin', and in the fracas Pete's shoulder got pulled out o' j'int.'

"'Who is this Pete, a French-Canadian?'

"'Wal, I dunno 'xackly. He kem from up in the French country. I should say that ye might call him French,' replied the man, who seemed, I thought, somewhat amused at the question.

"'How old a person is he?' I asked.

"'Wal, now, ye've got me, doctor. It's difficult tellin' how old them fellers are. They ain't jest like our folks, ye know.' That was about all the information I could elicit from the driver, but I gained the impression that my patient was probably an eccentric man. The teamster seemed to prefer talking upon other subjects.

"When we had gone about half-way we came to a hill so bad that we got off the sled and walked. A team had lately broken down on the hill, and among other remnants of the wreck on the snow at the side of the road was a newspaper. I picked it up and read the date on it—'Thursday, March 25.' It must be a week old, for that day was Thursday.

Like a flash it came into my mind that the day was the First of April, 'All Fools' Day.' I had not thought of it before. In an instant then it passed through my mind that my call to set a shoulder was probably a case of 'April fool'; that these lumbermen had planned and were carrying out an 'April fool' joke on the unsophisticated 'young doctor.'

"The case now seemed so plain that my first impulse was to take my 'traps' off the sled and start for home; but I had already come so far that they would have the laugh on me in any event. I began to feel angry as well as mortified, and the smattering of law taught at the medical college came to me. I could collect my fee by suing for it, if I proceeded to the place to which I was summoned.

"So without allowing the teamster to mistrust that I suspected a practical joke, I changed the topics of conversation and went on with him, mentally bracing myself for the result, whatever it might be. [illegible] the mur-

"At length we came in sight of the three or four large, low log shanties which formed the lumber camp. Nearly a score of lumbermen were standing about the door of the 'man camp,' as if awaiting our arrival. Not a word was spoken by any of them as we drove up, but they looked to me like men who were keeping their faces straight by a great effort.

"'Wal, boys, here's the doctor,' shouted the driver. 'He's got all his tools with him. Shall we take him in ter see Pete?'

"'Sartin! sartin!' they all said, and one of the crowd added that 'Pete had been takin' on awful.'

"'Lead the way,' I said, 'I'm here at your call.'

"The whole party at once proceeded to one of the adjoining shanties. Every man seemed to be repressing some very strong emotion. The shanty door was thrown open, and they all stood aside, as if for me to enter, one of them remarking in a husky voice that 'Pete' was inside. I stepped to the doorway and looked in, when instantly a big and savage black bear made a furious plunge at me.

I BEGAN TO PULL.

"I naturally started back a little, though I had been anticipating a trick, and then the big laugh which those rough fellows had been storing up burst forth, a regular Homeric peal which made the whole forest ring. They laughed long and loud and smote their thighs. They evidently deemed it the crowning joke of the winter.

"I took it all very coolly, and kept my attention fixed on the bear, which I saw at once was chained. I noticed also that the animal was standing on three legs in such a manner as to indicate that its right fore-shoulder was actually dislocated, and I made up my mind that I would set that shoulder at all events.

"I waited till they had enjoyed their laugh. Then I quietly remarked that I had as lief set a bear's shoulder as a man's, and proceeded to overhaul my case and get out my chloroform.

"'Will one of you be kind enough to fetch a good strong line and stand by in case I should need any help?' said I, quite as a matter of course, as I pulled off my coat.

"They looked astonished; evidently they had expected to see me completely discomfited by their joke and covered with confusion.

"'Come, come,' I urged, 'it is customary to aid a doctor in little matters like this, I believe; I may not need any help, but I do want a line."

"They grinned and hesitated, but finally one of them brought a coil of warping line, such as is used for rafting logs. I took it up, examined it carefully and made a slip-noose at one end. Then advancing cautiously upon my patient, for he was an ugly and a dangerous brute, I watched for an opportunity and presently, at the first toss, threw the noose over his head. Running backward then with all my force, I hauled the bear forward to the extreme length of his chain, and made the line—tight as a fiddle-string—fast around a stump.

"In two minutes the animal was choked completely limp by [illegible] around its throat, and his tongue came out from his mouth. I then opened my chloroform, saturated my pocket-handkerchief and applied it to the bear's nose. As soon as the anæsthetic had taken effect I cast off the rope, which would soon have choked him to death, and set to work to reduce the dislocation.

"This was the really difficult part of the business for me, for although I knew how in theory, I had never actually done such a thing.

"The animal's muscles were completely relaxed. I felt out the dislocation and determined its character and position; I turned the creature over, so as to be able to apply my strength to advantage. Then getting a firm grip upon his old black paw with both hands and planting both feet against his neck and side, I began to pull, giving the leg the necessary twist as I did so.

"Twice I pulled about as hard as I could and began to think that I should have to ask for assistance. Still I wished very much to do it unaided, and collecting all my strength, made a third effort. This time I was successful, and had the satisfaction of throwing the head of the humerus back into the socket—with a snap.

"The men heard it go back; I was aware of a little stir among them, and a murmur either of amusement or approval. But I paid no attention to them and did not even look around.

"As I worked on the bear I had been thinking what would be my best course with them. I knew that if I meant to disarm the ridicule of those rough fellows and command their respect I must do something more than merely replace the bear's paw. It was necessary to show them that they could not impose upon me with impunity and get a laugh at my expense. I must turn their joke, somehow, and show them that I was more than a match for them.

"'There,' I said, turning around, 'your bear is all right, or will be as soon as he comes to his senses. And, now, who owns the bear?'

"No one spoke. They at once scented a doctor's bill. I put the question again. No reply. I then put the question to each man in turn, looking him full in the face. Each one denied ownership, either wholly or in part; and the wink went around. 'Don't think he's got any owner,' several of them remarked.

"I applied chloroform to the animal's nostrils again, for he was beginning to revive. 'Very well,' I continued, 'if this bear has no owner he is practically and also legally a wild beast, and I must look to him for my pay.'

"They grinned, but said nothing.

"'Once more,' I continued, 'does any one of you claim him?' No one spoke.

"Taking a knife from my case I stooped down and opened the creature's jugular veins, and in a very few minutes he was a dead bear. He had died unconscious and quite without pain. Then without another word I set at work to take off the animal's skin. I took care to remove with the hide the nose and ears, as by law required, having it in mind to secure not only the pelt, but the State bounty upon bears.

"No opposition was offered me by any of the crew, and not a word was spoken. The men stood by and watched me.

"'Gentlemen,' I said, as I folded up the skin, 'you are welcome to the meat. I hope it will taste good to you.'

"I wiped my knives, put on my coat, and taking the bear-skin went back to the sled and sang out for the teamster to take me home. I did not ex[illegible] the sled and we started for the [illegible] without a word in objection. Neither of us spoke till we had gone two or three miles. He then burst out in a 'horse-laugh' and looked around at me for some moments. 'Well, what's the joke?' I said.

"'Oh, nothin',' said he. 'I was only a-thinkin' what a good thing 'twas for those fellers up thar at the camp that they had their larf before you begun. Thar didn't seem much ter larf at when you got through, doctor.'

"'It was to be an April fool joke on me, I suppose,' said I.

"'Yes; they was all the forenoon talkin' it over.'

"'Well, how do you think it stands?' I asked him.

"'I think we got the butt end on 't.'

"I realized seventeen dollars upon the bear's skin and bounty, and in reality the incident was worth a great deal more to me, for the story was told throughout the town and served as an advertisement, if nothing more.

"Those lumbermen were very civil to me from that time on, and, trivial as the incident seems, I have always been inclined to attribute a great deal to it, for I immediately began to pick up practice. In a few months I had about all I could attend to, and by the end of the second year I was able to buy a team and pay cash for it."—C. A. Stephens, in Youth's Companion.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN.

Its Ascent Is Difficult and Accomplished by Very Few Tourists.

Climbing is much the same all the world over, and the only noteworthy feature in our ascent was the atrocious heat reflected from the bare gray slabs of rock on every side. Long before reaching the summit I had added my shirt to my coat, and when, after two hours' very stiff work, we stood at length on the crest of Kerstatz we felt we had well earned the refreshing breeze which greeted us from the other side, but which never blows in the fearful natural oven from which we had just emerged. The view from the top is magnificent, embracing not only the whole length of the Bocche, but stretching over the further mountains on to the Adriatic horizon beyond. The ascent is one of the steepest known, and Lady Strangford aptly describes the impression produced in saying that one "has the feeling of ascending the highest tower in the world and looking down from the top into the perpendicular depths below." On our way up we overlook a Montenegrin, who, as being the first specimen of the race I had met in his native wilds, interested me considerably. In spite of the heat he was dressed in a thick double-breasted waistcoat and felt-cloth jacket with an inevitable struka over his shoulders. This integral part of every Montenegrin's costume is a coarse black rug of raw goat's hair six feet long by two wide.

No inducements are adequate to persuade the women to spin a broader pattern, consequently it is of little use except to sit upon. It is worn thrown over the shoulders with the two long-fringed ends draggling in the dust, and thus certainly forms some protection for the back against the rain, but leaves the chest and throat exposed. It is too narrow to wrap round one as a blanket, and, speaking from experience, I failed to get as much warmth and comfort out of three strukas as would have been given by a common ulster coat or Scotch plaid. Our friend was very communicative, and insisted on accompanying us into Cettinje, whither he was himself bound. Whenever we stopped for a moment he spread his rug for my use, and was particularly anxious for me to wear it when we reached the higher and colder atmosphere. I was surprised to see that both he and the Dalmatian drank copiously from every running stream we came across. As he grew more at home with us he produced a letter from a brother of his dated "Johnsonville, Cal.," where he had been mining for many years. [illegible] emigrated to the fields. Our [illegible] had a general recollection of all the British Consuls and well-known travelers who had visited Montenegro and seemed astonished that I was not personally and intimately acquainted with all of them. On the whole, however, he was an intelligent, quick-witted fellow, full of stories and questions, and his company helped not a little to shorten the long walk.—Fortnightly Review.

To Keep the Stove Bright.

After doing its first duty as a heater the next thing we require of a stove is to look bright. A dull, dusty, smoky stove will make a room look disorderly and uncomfortable. It requires only a few minutes' care each day to keep the polish bright and nickel-plate shining. Keep one cloth, used for nothing else, to rub off the stove. When used first on a newly-blacked stove the cloth becomes filled with the surplus polish, which rubs off so easily, and it is then ready to impart a gloss whenever it is needed. Another plan is to use old newspapers to rub off the stove, instead of a brush. In mixing stove polish use vinegar and a teaspoonful of sugar. Strong soap-suds are recommended for the same purpose. If it is used the luster will appear immediately, saving work and dust. To brighten the nickel-plating rub it with whiting and kerosene, using a woolen cloth and flour. If the mica in the stove door has become discolored with smoke it can be easily cleaned by washing it with vinegar. The fancy zinc now used so generally under stoves only requires to be dusted off with a dry cloth. To clean a plain zinc wet salt with vinegar and use it to scour the zinc, rubbing with a woolen cloth.—American Agriculturist.

A dog that can not bark is one of the curiosities of Edinboro', N. J.

AN OUTLYING PROFESSION.

One of the Curious Features in the Trade in Old Hats.

No one would ever imagine that there could be any caste in the old hat business, but there is a man in this city engaged in that humble calling who would be disposed to knock you down if you named him in the same day with the peripatetic vagabonds who go about buying up old hats. This man is an artist in his profession. He is a practical hatter who finds there is more money in buying and selling old hats than in making new ones. He does not cry out his wares or go from door to door. He has his regular customers, and they are confined exclusively to the hat jobbers.

When an out-of-town customer visits the city to buy goods the first thing the jobber does is to remark that the hat he is wearing is a little shabby.

"Just a little dusty," the customer will probably remark, remembering that he had put on a new hat when he left home.

But the jobber, knowing that a little personal attention is always profitable, will not be convinced. He takes the man's hat, throws it under the counter, and presents him with one of the best he has in stock. These old hats soon accumulate in the busy season, running up to as many as a dozen a day. In the majority of cases they are practically as good as new. It has been remarked, however, that customers from Connecticut, New Jersey and Philadelphia, knowing that they are sure to get a fine new hat free of charge, always put on their most dilapidated headgear when they [illegible] for their children, while [illegible] speaking children of [illegible] peculiar feature of the hat business will never be known. He knows he has a soft snap and can not be prevailed upon to talk shop, for fear that competition might some fine day make him realize, with Othello, that his occupation is gone. He is a good business man. He buys cheap and sells dear. He never grades the stock when he buys. Even though a hat has been worn only one day it is an old hat with him. A quarter apiece is the orthodox price he pays, though he has been sometimes known to give one dollar for three extra fine hats. Every day he makes a round of the jobbing-houses, and seldom goes home without getting his bag filled.

Once at home his trade as a hatter serves him in good stead. He has all his tools and materials at hand, and it is a pretty bad hat that he can not make look as good as new. The best hats are supplied with a new sweatband and lining, and many of them find their way into the smaller hat stores, where they are sold as brand new. The others are disposed of to the Baxter street dealers, who are well able to get for them as much as they are worth.—N. Y. Evening Sun.

EGYPT'S GOVERNMENT.

It Is Virtually Controlled by the British Foreign Office.

Egypt is a principality and is tributary to Turkey. The government is conducted by native ministers, subject to the rulings of the Khedive, and under his supervision. From the accession of Tewfik, the reigning Khedive, in 1879 to 1882, France and Great Britain exercised a great influence in the conduct of public affairs, because of their interests of a financial character which were involved. In the military revolt in 1882 the people were strongly moved to resist foreign interference or control, but the uprising was crushed by Great Britain's forces, and, as France had done little or nothing to aid in this, that country failed to reap any results when the reconstruction of Egyptian affairs came about. The joint control of France and Great Britain, which followed the uprising of 1882, was succeeded by the single and substantial control of affairs by Great Britain. The Khedive since then has on the recommendation of Great Britain, appointed a European (that is a British) financial adviser, who has a voice but no vote, in the counsel of ministers, and has no power in matters pertaining to internal administrations. In 1884 an organic law was promulgated by the Khedive creating a number of representative institutions based on popular suffrage, with the end in view of conducting the government in a constitutional manner; but of these only that which is called a legislative council has thus far been operative. It consists of thirty members, of whom sixteen are elected and fourteen are appointed by the Khedive; all the general laws have to be submitted to this council, but it rests with the government as to whether or not it follows the advice of the council. The creation of this legislative council is a long step in the direction of a recognition of the right of the people to advise and consent to the acts of the government.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

—"It is perfectly terrible," said a lady, "to read of the accidents that occur from misplaced wires! Nothing would tempt me to have any thing to do with electric cars, bells, telephones, or any other such alarming invention if I could possibly escape them." "Well, you can't," said her husband, carelessly, "unless you flee to the wilderness." "That's the worst of it," said the lady, in mock despair. "Why, you may touch an iron post, or step on an innocent-looking iron grating, and fall down dead! It's all those terrible wires! I declare, I've grown so fidgety over them that I can't look at a wire strainer in the kitchen without shuddering!"—Youth's Companion.

—The young man [illegible] his thumb [illegible] his last year habits again.—N. O. Picayune.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, March 25.

LIVESTOCK—Cattle—Common	$1 50	@	2 65
Choice butchers	3 85	@	4 35
HOGS—Common	3 50	@	4 00
Good packers	4 65	@	4 80
SHEEP—Good to choice	4 75	@	5 50
LAMBS—Good to choice	5 50	@	6 25
FLOUR—Family	2 90	@	3 25
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	79	@	80
No. 3 red	75	@	77
Corn—No. mixed		@	31½
Oats—No. 2 mixed		@	26
Rye—No. 2	48	@	50
HAY—Prime to choice	10 50	@	11 00
TOBACCO—Medium leaf	10 00	@	14 75
Good leaf	15 00	@	19 75
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 50	@	10 62½
Lard—Prime steam	5 95	@	6 00
BUTTER—Choice dairy	15	@	17
Prime to choice creamery	20	@	23
APPLES—Prime, per bbl	3 25	@	3 75
POTATOES—Per bush	35	@	40

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—State and Western	3 00	@	4 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 3 red		@	85½
No. 2 red	86½	@	89¼
Corn—No. 2 mixed, new	38	@	39¼
Oats—Mixed	27½	@	35
PORK—New mess	11 50	@	12 00
LARD—Western steam		@	6 50

CHICAGO.

FLOUR—Wisconsin winter	4 05	@	4 30
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	80	@	80½
No. 2 Chicago spring	80	@	80¼
Corn—No. 2		@	28¼
Oats—No. 2	21½	@	21¾
PORK—Mess	10 37½	@	10 50
LARD—Steam		@	6 15

BALTIMORE.

FLOUR—Family	3 60	@	3 65
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2	84	@	84½
Corn—Mixed	36	@	36½
Oats—Mixed	27	@	28½
LARD refined		@	7 50
PORK—Mess		@	11 75
CATTLE—First quality	4 25	@	4 50
HOGS	5 75	@	6 00

INDIANAPOLIS.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 red	77¼	@	77½
Corn—Mixed		@	28
Oats—Mixed	21¾	@	22

LOUISVILLE.

FLOUR—A No. 1	4 00	@	4 50
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2 red		@	78
Corn—Mixed		@	32
Oats—Mixed	24	@	24½
PORK—Mess		@	10 25
LARD—Steam		@	6 00

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

Second Letter from W. W. P., Reiterating and Affirming his Previous Statements About this Remarkable Fruit and Agricultural Region; its General Climate and Healthfulness—An Invitation to Send for Description and Particulars, and a Good Suggestion for Method of Examination.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO., March 10th, 1890.

ED. ORANGE JUDD FARMER—Since writing my letter of Jan. 31 from Grand Valley, many letters of inquiry have been sent by your readers to the Grand Junction Board of Trade, asking whether the statements therein set forth were reliable. I now wish to reiterate every statement made in my former letter, the main points being that Grand Junction Valley, Colorado, has an all-year round climate unsurpassed in the world; that it has no extremes of heat or cold, no cyclones or blizzards, very few cloudy days, nearly perpetual sunshine, is especially adapted for those suffering from pulmonary trouble, and for invalids of all classes; is one of the finest fruit producing valleys of the world, and offers grand opportunities for invalids with a small capital to make an easy and safe competence in raising fruit; that ten acres of land set out in fruit will yield more net cash per year than the average 300-acre farm of the Western States and that with less than one-tenth of the capital or labor.

In my last I spoke principally of fruit raising. Now I wish to call attention to the fact that vegetables of all kinds yield abundantly, and that while the fruit trees are growing sufficient vegetables and small fruits can be raised between the fruit trees to more than pay all expenses of taking care of an orchard. A large cannery will be built in Grand Junction, ready for next Summer's crop of vegetables, and the mountain towns of adjacent mining sections furnish ample markets at good profits. Sweet potatoes of a fine quality grow abundantly in the sandy land, and sell readily in the adjoining towns at from one dollar and fifty cents to two dollars per bushel. I think that if the people who contemplate a change would pool together and send out small committees from among their number [illegible] over the advantages offered by [illegible] would speedily result in turning what is now practically a desert into one of the most famous fruit valleys of the world. The Grand Junction Board of Trade have recently issued a circular that covers nearly all the points of interest here, and their secretary will gladly send a free copy to any one feeling sufficient interest to write for it.

W. W. P.

AN evening call is generally productive of pleasure—if not when you come, when you go.—Texas Siftings.

New and Superb Dining Car Outfit.

The Dining Cars just completed for the GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE not only embody all the latest improvements in general use, but especial and distinctive features of excellence, which render them unapproachably superior to ordinary Dining Cars. They will be placed on the ROCK ISLAND ROUTE west of the Missouri River on and after March 23rd, 1890, and will impart the crowning grace of perfection to its SOLID VESTIBULE EXPRESS TRAINS, giving that road a continuous THROUGH DINING CAR SERVICE between Chicago and Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo. The ROCK ISLAND is the ONLY line that runs two Vestibule Express Trains every afternoon from Chicago to Denver. It is not only the Fast line, but it is also the most completely equipped of all the Colorado roads, with elegant Day Coaches, Pullman Sleepers, FREE Reclining Chair Cars, and the finest Dining Cars in the world.

THERE are plenty of barks upon the sea, but they have nothing to do with the ocean grayhounds.—Boston Globe.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure and get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

IT is only a question of time when the wisest of us will make a foolish break.—Indianapolis News.

Home-Seekers' Half-Rate Excursions via the Wabash.

On April 22 and May 20 the Wabash Railroad will sell tickets at one fare for the round trip to points in Kansas, Nebraska, Indian Territory, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana, North and South Dakota, Northwestern Iowa and Minnesota. Tickets will be good returning thirty (30) days from date of sale. For particulars apply to the nearest ticket agent of the Wabash or connecting railroads.

THE man who thinks figures never lie should compare a bank's assets with its books after a Napoleonic raid.—Puck.

Great Cut in Railroad Rates.

The Missouri Pacific railway has placed in effect the following low rates between points on its lines:

St. Louis and Kansas City	$5 00
St. Louis and Leavenworth	5 75
St. Louis, Atchison and St. Joseph	6 00
St. Louis and Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver	15 00
Between St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth and Kansas City, and Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver	10 00

ON philosophical principles, the light-headed man is just the fellow to fall on his feet.—Binghamton Leader.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post-office address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C.,
181 Pearl street, New York.

THE man who has no charity in his heart gives no quarter to the hotel waiter.—Boston Post.

The Only Guaranteed Cure

for all blood taints and humors, pimples, blotches, eruptions and skin diseases of every name and nature, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. A certificate of guarantee from a responsible business house warrants it to benefit or cure, or money refunded.

Chronic Nasal Catarrh positively cured by Dr. Sage's Remedy. 50 cents, by druggists.

IS IT not odd that our fondest recollections should be about waisted opportunities?—Ashland Press.

Home Seekers' Excursions.

The Burlington Route, C., B. & Q. R. R., will sell on Tuesdays, April 22d and May 20th, Home Seekers' Excursion Tickets at *Half Rates* to points in the Farming Regions [illegible] Northwest and Southwest. Limit thirty days. For folder giving details concerning tickets, rates and time of trains, and for descriptive land folder, call on your ticket agent, or address P. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

IT is better to be a door-keeper in a New England dime museum than to own a farm in the West.—Providence Telegram.

"I HAVE been afflicted with an affection of the Throat from childhood, caused by diphtheria, and have used various remedies, but have never found any thing equal to BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES."—*Rev. G. M. F. Hampton, Piketon, Ky.* Sold only in boxes.

NO REGULAR programme can be fixed for the weather. It must all be received subject and liable to change.—N. O. Picayune.

MORE diseases are produced by using brown soaps than by any thing else. Why run such terrible risks when you know Dobbins' Electric Soap is pure and perfect. Dobbins' prevents hands from chapping.

PRINTERS are honest people. We have never heard of one of them counterfeiting quoins.—Rochester Post-Express.

ALL disorders caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. Try them.

WHEN a theatrical manager has a good house he can, with propriety, thank his stars.—Light.

THE Public Awards the Palm to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

THE green grocer is one who trusts dead-beat customers.—N. O. Picayune.

ARE unlike all other pills. No purging or pain. Act specially on the liver and bile. Carter's Little Liver Pills. One pill a dose.

CHESTNUT burrs, like milliners, have fall openings.—Rochester Post.

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

A RING on the finger is worth two in the pawnshop.—Boston Herald.

AMERICA's finest, "Tansill's Punch" Cigar.

—The stage hero never talks in a simple, straightforward way, like a mere ordinary mortal. "You will write to me when you are away, dear, won't you?" says the heroine. A mere human being would reply, "Why, of course I shall, ducky, every day." But the stage hero is a superior creature. He says, "Dost thou see yonder star, sweet?" She looks up and owns that she does see yonder star; and then off he starts and drivels about that star for full five minutes, and says that he will cease to write to her when that pale star has fallen from its place amid the firmament of heaven.—N. Y. Tribune.

NERVE-PAINS.

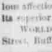
St. Jacobs Oil Cures Neuralgia. Neuralgia. Neuralgia.

Salt Point, N. Y., April 16, 1889.
I suffered six weeks with neuralgia; a half bottle of St. Jacobs Oil cured me; no return of pain in three years. Have sold it to many, and have yet to hear of a single case it did not relieve or permanently cure.
G. JAY TOMPKINS, Druggist.

Green Island, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1889.
I suffered with neuralgia in the head, but found instant relief from the application of St. Jacobs Oil, which cured me.
E. P. BELLINGER, Chief of Police.

Æsop has told us the tale of a mule which, from overfeeding, galloped about and felt gay, saying to himself: "My father, surely, was a high-mettled racer, and I am his own child in speed and spirit." Next day he was sick and weary; he then exclaimed: "I must have made a mistake; my father, after all, could have been only an ass." A man, after eating a good dinner, may feel extravagantly joyous; but next day (I don't mean you to infer he feels like an ass) he is surly and grim, his stomach and liver are sluggish, he is morose, despondent and "out of sorts" generally. For Indigestion, Biliousness and all derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is an unequaled Remedy. Contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to ferment and derange the digestive processes. It cleanses the system and cures pimples, blotches, eruptions, and all Skin and Scalp Diseases. Scrofulous affections, as Fever-sores, Hip-joint Disease, Swellings and Tumors, yield to its superior alterative properties.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Manufacturers, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.



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By its mild, soothing, antiseptic, cleansing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Remedy cures the worst cases. This infallible remedy does not, like the poisonous irritating snuffs, "creams" and strong caustic solutions with which the public have long been humbugged, simply palliate for a short time, or drive the disease to the lungs, as there is danger of doing in the use of such nostrums, but it produces **perfect and permanent cures of the worst cases of Chronic Catarrh,** as thousands can testify. **"Cold in the Head"** is cured with a few applications. **Catarrhal Headache** is relieved and cured as if by magic. By druggists, 50 cents.

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One Cake of Vaseline Soap,	10 Cents.
One Bottle of Pomade Vaseline,	15 Cents.

If you have occasion to use "Vaseline" in any form be careful to accept only genuine goods put up by us in original packages. A great many druggists are trying to persuade buyers to take Vaseline Preparations put up by them. Never yield to such persuasion, as the article is an imitation without value and will not do good nor give you the result you expect. A two ounce bottle of Blue Seal Vaseline is sold by all druggists at ten cents.

No Vaseline is genuine unless our name is on the label.

Chesebrough Mfg. Co., 24 State St., N. Y.

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Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

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CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

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