HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—A Mississippi lady grows three hundred and fifty varieties of roses in her garden every summer.

—The fashionable sandwich is made of thin bread and chopped chicken covered all over with thick paste.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Beech wood should always be seasoned under cover. If left out exposed to all sorts of weather it soon becomes almost worthless as fuel.—*Exchange.*

—In planting red raspberries for propagation remember that if set in rows seven feet apart the roots will meet in two years, and by the third cover the entire surface.—*Rural New Yorker.*

—Stuffed Cabbage: Remove the heart by spreading back the leaves, to do which without breaking pour over a pint of boiling water; fill the vacancy with cooked chopped veal or chicken rolled into balls with the yolk of one egg; tie in a cloth and boil two hours. —*The Household.*

—An English gardener states that fruit does not color so well in a sunny season as in one when there is but little sunshine. There was more sunshine in England last year than during any season for half a century, but still the apples, pears and peaches were very poorly colored.

—To make apple snowball: Boil one-half pound of rice in milk till nearly cooked; then strain; peel and core some large apples without dividing them. Put a clove and some sugar into the centre of each apple, and the rice round them. Tie each up in a cloth separately; boil for three-quarters of an hour, remove the cloth and place on a warm dish.—*N.Y. Herald.*

—A nurseryman asserts that apple trees which have straight and upright tops have roots of a similar character, and that those which have low and spreading tops have bushy roots. Even the color and peculiar markings of the bark on some varieties extend to the roots. The nurseryman is therefore able to distinguish several varieties by their roots alone.—*Chicago Times.*

—Cracks in floors around the mold-board or other parts of a room may be neatly and permanently filled by thoroughly soaking newspapers in paste made of one pound of flour, three quarts of water, and a tablespoonful of alum, thoroughly boiled or mixed. The mixture will be about as thick as putty, and may be forced into the cracks with a knife. It will harden like papier mache.—*Boston Globe.*

—Everybody should learn how to propagate fruits. When you buy a rare plant for your garden you may increase it to a hundred in a short time by giving it a little attention, and if you do not desire the increase yourself you can do your friends a favor by placing such gems in their garden. The professional fruit-grower especially needs all possible information on this subject.—*Troy Times.*

—Many farmers make a mistake in fitting their land before they know where seed for sowing or planting it can be had. They place themselves at great disadvantage in this management, for nearly always at seeding time there is a scarcity, which advances prices. Seedsmen do not change their catalogue rates, but if orders are delayed till spring they may find all stock sold out so that wants of customers can not be supplied.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—Geese should be supplied with food adapted to their natural wants as far as it is possible to furnish it. These birds are more herbivorous than any of our domestic fowls. As a matter of course, a diet coming nearest their summer grass forage suits them best. Fine hay, soaked in warm water and sprinkled with meal or bran, is acceptable. Boiled potatoes, mixed with meal, serve well. Beets, turnips, potatoes or apples, chopped fine, are good. Cabbage is a favorite food and ought to be generously supplied. Corn is relished by them, but too much makes them over fat.—*N. E. Farmer.*

DISHORNING CATTLE.

A Simple Operation of Considerable Practical Utility.

Dishorning cattle is attended with great suffering, if performed after the horn has attained a size that makes it impossible to cut it off close to the head, without disturbing the cellular, bony core, or base supporting the horn. Such an operation is also attended by some danger of the death of the animal. The writer has seen in the Chicago Union Stock-Yards, in one pen, two or three car-loads of bulls, all of which were suffering severely, and some dying in agony indescribable, because their horns had been sawn off within about four inches of their skulls. Files had deposited their eggs in the exposed, marrow-like substance contained in the cells, of the bony cores, and the grubs or larvæ had worked their way towards the brain, their every motion causing inconceivable degrees of torture to the helpless beasts. It is to be regretted that the day of the *auto da fe* has passed, and that therefore, mild justice can not be legally meted to the savage who would inflict such dreadful anguish upon even the most vicious of brutes, for a little gain.

As it is impossible that any reader of the *Prairie Farmer* can wish to do so cruel a deed as to cut the horns off a mature animal, there is no need of describing the method of doing it. But there is a way by which the horns may be prevented from growing, and the operation is attended with little pain, and that little is momentary. When a calf of a horned breed is a few days old, little lumps will be found on the head, indicating the spots where the horns will grow, if not prevented by the prompt removal of the little buttons of incipient horn, lying loose beneath the skin. To remove them, two small cuts, crossing at right angles, are made with a sharp knife. The buttons can then be easily lifted out, the slight wound closed with a bit of sticking plaster, and the work is done. Some prefer to sear the spot where the horns are to be, using a very hot iron, that the operation may be more quickly and effectually done. One or two shakes of the head express the calf's disapproval of the fashions of the world which are yet quite new to the youngster, and that seems to be the last of suffering on account of the horns of that animal. As there is no way in use for determining the exact extent of the suffering of any animal from an injury, one must decide for himself whether or not the pain attending this operation on young calves is equal to the suffering their horns would inflict upon other animals, if those dangerous and useless weapons were permitted to grow. As to the economy of the operation, there will be no doubt in the minds of those who have lost valuable animals, or much feed, patience or profit, through the existence of horns on mischievous or vicious brutes.—*Prairie Farmer.*

APPLE AND PEACH CULTURE.

The Causes Which Have Led to Their Destruction in Central Ohio and Indiana. Interesting Information Which May be of Value to Other Localities.

Four years ago we had a very cold winter in this region, which was followed by an exceedingly hot and dry summer, during the latter part of which a majority of the apple-trees either died outright, or became so feeble that they bore but little fruit and soon afterward died completely.

The few peach-trees that were growing in the country fared even worse than the apple-trees, and now but few full-grown trees of either kind can be seen anywhere through Central Ohio and Indiana, although this region but a few years ago was remarkable for the abundance of its fine apples and peaches.

In inquiring for the causes which have led to this great destruction of fruit-trees, even intelligent fruit-growers will claim that the very cold winter froze the sap in the trees, causing their death. Let us examine this accepted theory and see upon what foundation it rests.

While the winter named was a very cold one, yet the thermometer had reached lower points in some seasons before, without producing any marked effect upon fruit-trees; and in Northern Ohio and Indiana—even in Michigan, where the thermometer reached lower points during that season—no fruit-trees were killed. The hasty conclusions drawn then does not seem to be sustained by the facts, and to get at the true causes we will have to give the subject a more thorough investigation.

In watching the progress of epidemic diseases in the human family we find that the intemperate, the poorly fed and clothed—in fact, all with depraved organizations and lowered vitality are the ones who fall victims to such diseases. Now, as fruit trees live, grow and flourish from the nutrient material they receive from the soil in which they are imbedded, and the care and attention given to their cultivation, we think a careful study of the treatment given the trees in the affected districts will better explain the causes of their premature destruction.

The usual practice with the great majority of fruit-growers in this region is to plant out their fruit trees without any special preparation of the soil and to continue to raise crops of corn and small grain upon the same land, until the trees, by the shade they make, prevent the growth of any crop except grass; after which the blue grass sod takes and holds possession of the land, and as fast as it grows is fed off by stock. But the fruit trees the farmer has planted need all the nutriment material contained in the soil, for when the trees come into bearing and the fruit is taken off the land, the soil is rapidly exhausted of the constituent elements that make up the fruit, which elements must be replaced or the vitality of the trees will be lowered and are then easily killed.

The wood of the apple and peach is rich in potash, lime and compounds of phosphorus, and the fruit richer in the latter than the wood, and a few crops of fruit, if carried off the land, will soon exhaust it of the phosphorus, especially after the trees are full grown, when the little rootlets have occupied almost the entire soil.

But this exhaustion is greatly accelerated if crops of grain are also raised upon the same land and then taken off of it. Fifteen or twenty years of such treatment will exhaust any of the uplands of this region of the constituent elements that enter into the formation of orchard trees and fruits. When their vitality is thus lowered, any unusual strain upon them, such as a very cold winter or hot, dry summer, will bring about their destruction; while, if they had been well nourished and kept in a healthy condition, they would have passed such seasons unscathed. The majority of farmers in this region are treating their fruit trees as they do their children. They work the mental powers of their children to the greatest possible extent, and at the same time fail to give the brain such nutrition as will enable it to carry on the work imposed upon it. If the children break down under such treatment it is called the dispensation of Providence; if the fruit trees die under the treatment they receive, it is at once decided that fruit trees can no longer be raised in this climate!

Now, there can be no question but that apple and peach orchards will do as well in this region as they ever did if the fruit grower will put back upon the soil the amount of the essential elements that enter into the growth of the trees and fruits and of which his constant cropping has deprived it, also giving them the necessary culture and careful attention.

Let the farmer give his orchard-land a thorough top-dressing of lime every second or third year, also all the ashes he can raise, and on alternate years a dressing of phosphates in some form as ground bone, super-phosphate, etc. Then the top soil should be cultured sufficiently to keep a tough sod from forming on it, but *no grain crop should be raised* upon the same land. The frequent sowing of clover, rye and buckwheat for the purpose of "turning under" will help to enrich the soil, but such cultivation greatly assists the development of the larva, or insect pests which prove so destructive to the fruits of this region. It is therefore best to keep the surface as clean as possible by frequent, shallow cultivation, and rely upon the top dressing above named to keep up the fertility of the soil.

Let the farmer of Central Ohio and Indiana select the hardiest variety of apple and peach trees and plant them upon well drained upland, thoroughly pulverized. Then give them proper culture and keep the land supplied with the necessary elements for growing trees and fruits, and in a few years this region will again be able to boast of its abundance of fine apples and peaches. These fruits are essential to the health and comfort of the people, and the only way to secure a constant supply is to raise them in the country and not depend upon sending to a distance for what can just as well be raised at home. Let every farmer in the affected district try the experiment.—*Illinois Agriculturist.*

Windows in Barns.

A barn or stable in which stock are kept should have plenty of windows, for they are not only useful for ventilation, but also to admit plenty of light. The eyes of all animals are likely to be impaired by keeping them in a building that is poorly lighted. The change between a dark barn and the free sunlight out of doors is too great and severe to admit of the eye retaining its healthy condition. The windows should all be of glass, for while admitting the light freely, it keeps out what inclemencies of weather there might be. Currents of cold air or damp atmosphere must surely result in injury to all animals exposed to them.—*Exchange.*

DYNAMITE.

How the Destructive Explosive is Manufactured.

Mr. M. Bennett, a man who has probably handled more dynamite than any other man in the country, tells a reporter some interesting facts concerning the manufacture and use of this destructive compound:

"Dynamite is made of glycerine-oil and nitric acid mixed in sawdust. A boy can make it and there is no law to prevent it, nor is there a law restricting the sale of it. You may send your office-boy or servant-girl for a few pounds and no questions will be asked. The sale of opium and poisons are restricted, but dynamite, the greatest and most terrible destructive engine of the nineteenth century, may be bought by any one at thirty-six cents per pound. The wet sawdust on a saloon floor is so precisely like dynamite that even I could not tell the difference until I tasted it—the glycerine imparts a sweet flavor to it. Dynamite may be made out of a hundred and one different things, such as sulphur, saltpeter and brimstone. Generally, however, glycerine and nitric acid, which we call nitro-glycerine, are mixed with such an absorbent as wood-pulp or sawdust; this is done to enable its safe handling and transportation. The color of dynamite is the color of sawdust, and that of course depends upon the color and nature of the wood.

"The word dynamite covers the whole category of explosives, such as giant-powder and nitro-glycerine. Gun-cotton is similar, except that cotton is used as the absorbent instead of sawdust or pulp.

"If placed in water it will sink almost as rapidly as lead. I should say, however, that giant-powder is much darker than the other dynamites, for the reason that instead of saw-dust we use pulverized 'candle-coal' dust imported from France and very glassy. Dynamite is worth from thirty-six cents to seventy-five cents a pound. That which is very destructive is worth sixty cents to seventy-five cents, and is used for sub-marine blasting and heading tunnels. For what we call a fifty per cent powder, we take fifty pounds of sawdust and add fifty pounds of nitro-glycerine oil; and for what we call gelatine, which is very destructive, we take ninety pounds of oil to ten pounds of absorbent, generally sawdust. There is very little, if any, dynamite imported from or exported to Europe for the reason that an idiot can compound it. We do send a few schooners to old Mexico and to the Republics of South America, but none is sent from here to England, as a man can make it in his bedroom in a few minutes. For ordinary purposes dynamite is put up in cartridges eight inches long and from three-quarters of an inch to four inches in diameter. These cartridges are made of heavy brown paper, and when filled the ends are folded and the cartridge dipped in paraffine oil to keep it air and water tight. You may place a few grains upon an anvil and exploded it by a blow from a hammer. I have known premature blasts to occur where a pick or sledge has struck it inadvertently. It is not used in collieries, because it would shatter the coal and pulverize it. In stone quarries, iron mines, and in tunneling it is used daily, and there are thousands of men manufacturing it and tens of thousands hourly handling it. I tried to get my life insured two years ago, but no company would take the risk, and I don't know a single man in my line who is insured. Less than half an ounce will throw a sixty-pound bomb-shell over 1,000 feet and two pounds will blow a ten-ton rock to atoms. The heaviest blast I ever saw was in a limestone quarry in Gleadon, Pa., when 50,000 pounds were touched off. A friend of mine experimented with several things very successfully. On his job of work he had a very refractory mule which was so stupid that he was about to give it away, when he thought he would try a few grains of dynamite on the animal. He must have used too much, for nothing more was ever seen of the mule. He used a three-quarter-pound cartridge, which retails at about sixty-five cents. A .45 cartridge contains about five and one-quarter pounds, but the med um size is 1 1-4x8, and contains about eight ounces.

"I might place a pound of common gunpowder on this carpet, apply a fuse, and there would only be a flash and puff, but if I placed the same quantity of dynamite there and touched it off it would shatter this room and the entire basement and found ation, for dynamite strikes downward. Unlike gunpowder, which to forcibly explode must be confined, dynamite may be placed on the surface of the sidewalk or in any unconfined place, and it is ready for work. There is one compound, however, that is more terrible than dynamite, because you can imprison more explosive force in given quantities. This is fulminate of mercury, and I think that it was this agent that was used to blow up the English Houses of Parliament. It looks very much like fine, white flour, and is worth one dollar an ounce. So explosive is it that a flip of the finger or a tap of your pencil will do the business."

"Have you ever been approached professionally by professed dynamiters?"

"No, and it wouldn't do them any good if I were. I don't believe that O'Donovan Rossa himself had anything to do with the recent explosions. He is a blowhard seeking notoriety. I was once shown an infernal machine that was made here in Chicago, and a dreadful contrivance it was. For these machines they use corrosive acids instead of fuses, as the latter make a tell-tale smoke while the former do not. I saw the machine that the Public Library thief Talbot, or Funk, constructed, and I am satisfied that he is a novice in the line, because he had removed the powder and ball from the cartridge, which simply contained a little cap. This was not of sufficient force to explode the dynamite. Doubtless his idea was that when in search of the stolen books any one who would force open the box the nail would let down the cock and cause an explosion which would have killed everybody near it. He had filed away the notch of the trigger to facilitate the explosion. If the powder and ball had not been removed from the cartridge the man who opened the box would now be in his grave.—*Chicago Tribune.*

DEATH IN FULL DRESS.

The Danger of Wearing a Costume That Is Not Adapted to This Climate.

A letter from a Philadelphia woman who has married abroad conveys the interesting information that the Prince of Wales recently appeared at an evening entertainment wearing a high-buttoned frock-coat. Only one who has lived abroad and felt the weight of the British love for swallow-tails and high hats can appreciate the daring of Albert Edward's innovation. It is devoutly to be hoped, however, that all true Britons will follow the fashion set by him in this, as in other respects, and then, of course, the Anglo-maniacs who are supposed to show us on this side what to wear will take up the mode. Experience has taught some of us that swallow-tail coats and low-cut vests are not adapted to this climate. One of the loveliest women of Philadelphia is at this moment mourning the loss of her only son, an intellectual, delicately-organized boy, who died of pneumonia brought on by exposure to a draught at a dance. He is not by any means the only one whose evening dress has been his shroud. A fashionable physician who declines every invitation that would necessitate his getting into the customary full dress tells me that the opening of the social season always sees a great increase in the number of his patients suffering with pulmonary troubles. The fact that this increase is not due to the weather simply is shown by the other fact that with the beginning of Lent, when fashionable entertainments are modified or given up altogether, the number of patients falls off and continues to grow smaller until Easter, when up it goes again. An operatic season is always, he says, a period of coughs, catarrh, and incipient consumption. Aside from the matter of climate, the danger to the American society man, my physician tells me, is greater by the fact that he is seldom a respectable tramp, but is pretty sure to be an active professional or business man. He goes to his office or counting-room in the morning heavily clad, as he must be to meet the rigors of the elements, and remains so all day. At six, when the sun has gone down and the thermometer has dropped, he comes home, exchanges his thick warm clothing for the light and open swallow-tail, and sallies off to a dinner or a ball. In the latter case he will probably be returning just before dawn, the very coldest time of all the twenty-four hours. There never was a carriage invented that could keep out all draughts, and if one is obliged to forego the comfort of a closed vehicle there is the added danger to be apprehended from snow and rain and slushy streets and sidewalks. While the fashion of full dress lasts it will of course always have an army of followers, and there are some precautions that it will be well to observe. It is a good thing to have a heavy flannel or perforated buckskin chest protector to be worn under the linen only when a swallow-tail is donned. It is good, too, to wear another outside the linen, so that it may be removed and put into an overcoat-pocket when one's destination is reached, and readjusted on again going out of doors. Despite all precautions, however, one might just as well understand that a certain number of men must die of the swallow-tail every season.—*Philadelphia Letter.*

FAME.

The Penalty Writers Must Pay Who Become Distinguished.

It is bad enough very often to have the genuine letters of a great man published, but at least it is desirable to guard against spurious imitations of professional forgers. Only the other day an illustration was given in the life of Mr. Whittier of the kind of legend which may pass current among the stolid part of the public. A circumstantial story of how Thackeray fiddled himself at his club in company with Whittier (whom, as it happens, he had never seen, and who has never been in England) has, it seems, been going the rounds of the American press. The story was repeated only to show its utter impossibility, but such stories may be circulated by the unscrupulous penny-a-liner without the contradiction. When "Jane Eyre" was a new book, one of our most eminent reviewers did not scruple to give currency to the impossible story that its author was a discarded governess of Thackeray, who had stood for "Becky Sharpe," and revenged herself by a portrait of Thackeray as "Rochester." The smallest knowledge of the facts suffices, of course, to destroy such fictions for all intelligent readers. They show, however, how rapidly a legendary halo of fiction grows up round any eminent names; and though, happily, the forger is seldom clever enough to be armed at all points, we can only say that the most absurd fictions are finally exploded. If a man has the luck to tell a probable tale, it may thrive for a long time; indeed, every one who has looked into the anecdote literature about great men of remoter periods, knows that a presumption is against the truth of any anecdote not resting upon indisputable first-hand evidence. Shakespeare has been accused of drunkenness as well as Thackeray, and we can not now cross-examine the witnesses or test their means of information. If our opportunities for investigation are now greater, so is the appetite for scandal, and it looks as if there would be room for a society for the preservation of established reputations as well as of ancient buildings, if the flood of libelous inventions is to be kept within bounds.—*Saturday Review.*

ANTHRAX FEVER.

A Dreaded Disease and the Surroundings Tending to Produce It.

There is a prevalent disease among cattle at this period of the year, which may be easily recognized from its conspicuous symptoms. It is commonly known as the black leg or black quarter, but its true name is anthrax fever, as given because of the black, thick blood and black effusion which is found under the skin of dead animals. Anthrax is from a Greek root meaning black, our word as thracite (black stone) coal is also similarly derived. The French call the disease charbon because of the same black appearance. It is one of the most prevalent and fatal diseases of cattle, and thousands of animals are now dying of this malady, which is especially a disease of the fall, winter and spring. It is caused by indigestion and consequent blood poisoning, and the changes of green grass and fodder to dry feeding with all the unwholesome rubbish which it is the custom among farmers to compel the cattle to consume at this season. Rank weeds in swamp meadows, dry corn stubble with all the smutty ears and stalks left on the field, the weather worn husks, the frozen herbage and the water fouled with the washings of the soil and all the gatherings of orchard and decayed matter of the bygone summer, with the dead leaves—all these are taken into the stomachs of the animals and produce the inevitable result—viz: diseases of the digestive organs, disorder of the liver, impure blood and fevers, and death ends it all. This is the story of most of the cases. Some others, but a few only, suffer from over-feeding on dry food before the stomachs are brought down to the change, and this is a thing to be watched for and avoided by making the change of food gradually.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—The happy owner of a cow can always provide some dish for dessert upon short notice. Here are directions for a "trifle." Cut several slices of sponge cake into small pieces of regular shape, say an inch square; put them into a deep china bowl, cover with a rich boiled custard, reserving the whites of the eggs to whip for the top, or if the cow produces cream, use the whites of the eggs in the custard and whip a pint of cream for the top of the bowl; flavor with vanilla and sweeten slightly; add the sugar while whipping the cream. —*N. Y. Times.*

125 Years Old.

Messrs. Francis Newbery & Son, London, England, established for 125 years, write: As a testimonial from one of the oldest drug-houses in Great Britain, respecting your household remedy, will no doubt be of interest to you, we are pleased to make the statement that we have sold St. Jacobs Oil with satisfaction to the public, for several years, and that owing to the extraordinary merits of the article, the demand is continually increasing, and that we have heard of many favorable reports regarding its great virtue as a pain-curing remedy.

CANTON (O.) capitalists are going to try and make sugar out of beets. This way, beats try to make "sugar" out of capitalists.—*Lowell Citizen.*

MY niece, says Mr. C. T. Krebs, Baltimore, Md., was cured of severe hoarseness and sore throat by a few doses of Red Star Cough Cure.

A MOTHER'S example is sometimes followed by her son in after years. Perhaps this is the reason some men are so dippery.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

There Shall be no Alps.

When Napoleon talked of invading Italy one of his officers said: "But, sire, remember the Alps." To an ordinary man these would have seemed simply insurmountable, but Napoleon responded eagerly: "There shall be no Alps." So the famous Simplon pass was made. Disease, like a mountain, stands in the way of fame, fortune and honor to many who try. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" might be healed and so the mountain would disappear. It is specific for all blood, chronic lung and liver diseases, such as consumption (which is scrofula of the lungs), pimples, blotches, eruptions, tumors, swellings, fever-sores and kindred complaints.

WORTH, the great Paris dressmaker, is coming over to this country to lecture. We hope that he is not coming with any biased views.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Young Men, Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for 30 days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet, free.

WHEN is a punctuation point intoxicated. When it is a full point. This joke was raised.—*The Hatchet.*

Despise Not the Day of Small Things.

Little things may help a man to rise—a bent pin in an easy chair for instance. Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are small things, pleasant to take, and they cure sick-headaches, relieve torpid livers and do wonders. Being purely vegetable they can not harm any one. All druggists.

WAIT a half a minute and tell us how a man can go down in an elevator.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are excellent for the relief of Hoarseness or Sore Throat. They are exceedingly effective. *Sold only in boxes.* Price 25 cents.

If you can't marry a woman of sense, young man, marry a woman of dollars.—*Philadelphia Call.*

• • • • Pile tumors cured in ten days, rupture in four weeks. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Asso'n, Buffalo, N. Y.

A COUPLE were photographed in front of Niagara the other day. "Pride goeth before a fall."—*Life.*

WHY find fault with the Boston girl—There are specs on the sun.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, March 2.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	$4 45	@5	5 10
Native cows	3 00	@3	3 60
Butchers' steers	4 00	@4	4 30
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	4 20	@4	4 35
Light	3 50	@4	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red	74	@	69½
No. 3	74	@	69
Rejected	70	@	66
CORN—No. 2	29	@	30
OATS—No. 2	25	@	25
RYE—No. 2	52	@	53
FLOUR—Fancy, per sack	1 90	@	1 95
HAY—Large baled	7 50	@	8 00
BUTTER—Choice creamery	16	@	17
CHEESE—Full cream	12	@	13
EGGS—Choice	16	@	17
PORK—Hams	10	@	10½
Shoulders	5	@	5½
Sides	8	@	8½
LARD	7	@	7½
WOOL—Missouri, unwashed	18	@	19
POTATOES—Nesbanocks	50	@	55
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	5 20	@6	5 70
Butchers' steers	4 00	@4	4 60
HOGS—Packing	4 20	@4	4 65
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 50	@4	4 00
FLOUR—Choice	3 10	@3	3 30
WHEAT—No. 2 red	87½	@	86½
CORN—No. 2	36½	@	36½
OATS—No. 2	29	@	30
RYE—No. 2	62½	@	63
BARLEY	60	@	70
BUTTER—Creamery	28	@	30
PORK	12 75	@	13 00
COTTON—Middling	10	@	10¼
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Good to choice	3 90	@4	4 60
HOGS—Packing and shipping	4 60	@4	4 90
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 00	@4	4 25
FLOUR—Winter wheat	4 00	@4	4 90
WHEAT—No. 2 red	77	@	76
No. 3	68	@	69
No. 2 spring	73½	@	74
CORN—No. 2	36½	@	37
OATS—No. 2	26½	@	27
RYE	61	@	64
PORK—New Mess	12 30	@	12 40
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE—Exports	4 95	@5	5 00
HOGS—Good to choice	4 75	@5	5 00
SHEEP—Poor to prime	3 85	@5	5 00
FLOUR—Good to choice	3 50	@4	4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	89½	@	89½
CORN—No. 2	46	@	46
OATS—Western mixed	34	@	35½
PORK—Standard mess	13 50	@13	75
PETROLEUM—United	80	@	80½

RED STAR COUGH CURE

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Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poisons.

A PROMPT, SAFE, SURE CURE

For Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Quinsy, Pulmonic Chest, and other affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by Druggists and Dealers. Parties unable to procure these goods promptly get it for them, still receive two bottles, Express charges paid, by sending one dollar to

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Everything for the Garden, Hot House, Green House and Bedding Plants. Catalogue free. If Ordered, send for trade list. E. S. BRADY & SON, Box 298, Kansas City, Mo.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute. 25c. Gleen's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c. CERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

THE sack is an appropriate coat for a rejected lover.—*The Hatchet.*

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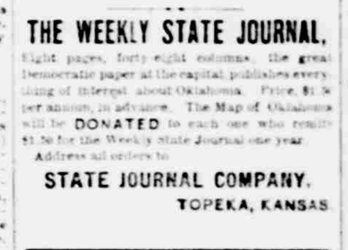

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