TEMPERANCE.

"ONLY."

"Only this once"—the wine-cup glowed
All sparkling with its ruby ray,
The Frenchmanian welcome flowed,
And folly made the revel gay.

"Then he, so long, so deeply warned,
The sway of conscience rashly spurned,
His promise of repentance scorned,
And, coward-like, to vice returned.

"Only this once"—the tale is told,
He wildly quaffed the poisonous tide;
With more than Esau's madness sold
The birthright of his soul, and died.

"I do not say that breath forsook
The clay, and left its pulses dead,
But reason in her empire shook,
And all the life of life was fled.

"Again his eyes the landscape viewed,
His limbs again their burden bore,
And years their wonted course renewed,
But hope and peace returned no more.

"You angel hearts with pity wept,
Whom he whom virtue fain would save,
His vow to heaven forever kept,
And madly sought a drunkard's grave.

"Only this once"—beware! beware!
Guarded upon the blushing wine;
Only temptation's syren snare,
Alas, powerful, seek for strength divine."

—*Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.*

ALCOHOLIC INSANITY.

Some of the Many Evil Effects of Alcoholic Intoxication—What the Children of the Intemperate Inherit.

The following extracts are taken from one of the series of articles on "The Temperance Teachers of Science," by Prof. A. B. Palmer, M. D., LL. D., published in *Ride Jacobs*:

Insanity is another morbid condition of the brain caused by chronic alcoholic indulgence. The statistics of all insane asylums bear evidence of this fact. In the list of causes of this most terrible of calamities, intemperance occupies a prominent place; but those who have given most attention to the subject express the opinion that this disease is more likely to attack the offspring of drunkards than the drunkards themselves. These latter cases are not usually charged, in the statistics, to intemperance, though they are the remote consequences of it.

The first attack of insanity in the drunkard is usually recovered from, under asylum treatment and where further indulgence is prevented; but the patient too often returns to his drink when released, and subsequent attacks are very liable to occur, from which the patient is far less likely to recover. Occurring in the children of drunkards, the first attack is more liable to be permanent. Idiocy, imbecility, deafness and other defects of the nervous system are painfully common in the children of the intemperate.

In what is called chronic alcoholism, paralysis from brain and nerve impairment is a not infrequent occurrence. It takes different forms as it affects different parts, and usually indicates such an advanced and extreme state of alcoholic poisoning as renders recovery very rare. Fits of apoplexy, often speedily fatal in the first paroxysm, and almost inevitably so when repeated, are another result of intemperance; and when partial recovery takes place, brain impairment remains, frequently accompanied by palsy. Epilepsy is another disease of the brain and nervous system sometimes produced by alcoholism.

The term inebriety, or dipsomania, is applied to a condition in which the subject of it is supposed to be incapable of self-control, and is given up to periodical or constant drunkenness.

* * * But whether it should be called a disease or a vice, it is the effect of alcohol upon the nervous system; the tendency to the condition often being hereditary—generally from alcoholic indulgence in parents—but developed into the actual morbid state by the indulgence of the individual.

Whether a disease or a vice, it is very difficult of cure, and if temporarily relieved, either by physical or moral means, it is exceedingly liable to return, and result in moral and physical death.

Space fails, and the object of this work does not require that all the diseases which alcohol is capable of inflicting should be even mentioned, much less dwelt upon. But, after all, it should be understood that by far the most frequent evil effects of alcohol do not consist in the production of special diseases peculiar to itself, but in a general perversion and lowering of vitality which renders one more subject to diseases of various kinds, and causes diseases and accidents to be more fatal. In all reports of the causes of deaths, the different diseases and accidents are named, but the alcoholism which rendered them fatal is not mentioned; and even when the disease and death are caused by the alcoholism alone, the truth and the warning example are sacrificed to what are regarded as the properties of the occasion—a sentiment of respect for the dead and the feelings of friends. In public reports alcohol and alcoholism do not receive a tithe of credit or responsibility for the evils they accomplish.

In some of these cases of habitual tippling, as distinguished from drunkenness, only functions or actions are perceptibly changed, while in others the structure of the brain and nerves is more or less profoundly affected.

Often among the first symptoms will be observed a perversion of moral sentiment. There will at least be an indifference to the dangers of drink and a general recklessness of conduct. This is a natural result of the narcotic, benumbing influence of the poison. There are apt to be improvidence, sensuality, an absence of restraint of the lower passions, malfeasance in office, unfaithfulness to trusts, indifference to the feelings and claims of parents, wife and children, and disregard of the advice of friends. There will generally be noticed unsteadiness of the hands, and often of the movements of the lower extremities, inquietude, especially if the doses be not regularly increased, want of refreshing sleep, at first fitful, but often more constant, particularly when the accustomed amount is diminished or withdrawn; and now the general appearance and expression of an habitual drinker appear. The irregular motions can, for a time, be restrained by a decided effort of the will. They are worst in the morning, especially when the sleep has been broken, but are steadied by food and the usual dram. Headache, buzzing in the ears, irritability of temper, cloudiness before the eyes, sad, in more severe cases, flashes of light and various hallucinations may follow. There are uncertainty of purpose, mental instability, though sometimes dogged obstinacy, feelings of dread, but without the purpose to avoid evil or danger.

Partial paralysis of the nerves which cause contraction of the blood-vessels of the face, consequent enlargement of these vessels, and redness and eruptions of the face are common. There is foulness of the breath, not so much from the simple smell of the alcohol passing off, as from its vapor changed in character and mingled with effete and decomposing matter from the system; and if a strong odor of tobacco be added to these, the effect upon the senses and feelings of others, especially upon a wife with delicate nerves, I shall not attempt to describe.

All this may happen to a steady drinker who would warmly resent being called a drunkard, and whose friends would feel greatly scandalized by such a charge. He may never have been so much under the influence of liquor as to be deprived of self-control or to become incapable of doing routine business. A temporary abstinence may for the time diminish his capacity or disqualify him for business, and he may readily persuade himself that the indulgence is a good, if not a necessity; thus he floats on into a whirlpool of more degraded drunkenness, or is prematurely arrested by some disease rendered fatal by his condition, or his powers fail early into general decay.

That this is the true account of the average tippler, few will attempt to deny.

STARTLING STATISTICS.

How Women and Children Are Destroyed, Body and Soul.

L. M. Hall, Superintendent of the Women's Reformatory Prison, Sherborn, Mass., has recently issued some startling statistics gathered from many years' experience among the criminal classes. We give the following extracts:

Out of an examination of 204 inebriate women, I have found that 128 began their drinking by the use of beer; 57 by drinking whisky (as punch at first, usually); 20 began with wine; 8 with gin, and 11 could not remember what beverage was first used. These young girls, mill and shop girls, largely began by going to some so-called refreshment saloon with their friends, and the *debutante* usually began by sipping a little *tonic* (made of hops, sugar and water, charged with carbonic-acid gas and colored with burnt sugar); beer soon followed, and soon rioting, other kinds of intoxicants, recklessness and crime, and what was an innocent, foolish girl yesterday, is to-day a branded criminal, and all for *a glass of beer.*

Beer is the trap which the drunkard-maker sets for the feet of the unwary. And he usually makes sure of his prey, because of it. A glass of raw whisky would have presented but slight attraction to these over-worked, half-fed girls, had it been offered them at first. After that sleeping devil, the appetite for intoxicants, had been aroused by beer, it became altogether a different matter, and at last, in many cases, chloroform or peppermint oil was added to the drink of these maddened creatures, so furious had the appetite become for something stronger.

It may be of interest to note that of the 204 inebriate women, 37 had been guilty of other crimes, and yet in but 16 instances did the first commitment of a crime ante-date the habit of drinking.

Several hopeless drunkards, far gone toward insanity, had never drank any other intoxicant than beer.

One hundred and thirty-two were committed to the prison for drunkenness; 56 for offenses against chastity and public order, and 16 for crimes against property. Their ages when last committed averaged 36½. Sixty-five were between 30 and 40 years of age, 49 between 25 and 31 years of age, 34 between 20 and 26 years of age, 30 between 15 and 21. The remainder were over 41 years of age.

Many of the older ones could not tell how many sentences they have received, showing the absolute uselessness of punishing these poor creatures while the temptations are left in their way.

To show the effect upon the children of inebriate parentage, I collected the following:

Of 111 inebriate mothers, 35 of whom had inebriate husbands, 408 children were born. Of these 227 perished in infancy and early childhood, and of the survivors many are doomed evidently to an early death. In many cases the death of these children was indirectly due to the inebriety of the parents, as cold, deprivation, etc. Ages—27 of the 204 women began to drink intoxicants before they were 10 years of age, 11 between the ages of 9 and 15, 74 between 14 and 21, 37 between 20 and 26, 33 between 25 and 31, 19 between 30 and 41, 3 between 40 and 51.

Average age 18½ years. More than one-half had formed habits of intemperance before they were 21 years of age, and more than one-third at the goddy age of from 15 to 20 inclusive.

One hundred and thirty-two began to drink socially and with female friends.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

THE Boston (Mass.) School Committee has voted to appoint an instructor in hygiene for the city schools.

IN France nearly all the railroad ticket and signal clerks are women, who are paid as much as men. They are preferred, it is said, because of sobriety.

ONE result of the great Temperance revival at Nashville, Tenn., is the closing of the bars on all the steamboats of one line, whose owner has also subscribed $1,000 for the Y. M. C. A. building.

ON the walls of the largest factory in Norwalk, Conn., the following motto is displayed: "This factory will hereafter be run without rum or be closed. If any man employed here is seen drunk he will be discharged without further notice."

IN nineteen counties of Indiana there are 1,152 saloons, and in nine counties there are no saloons. In the nineteen counties there is one prisoner for every seventy-two votes, in the nine counties there is one for every seven hundred and twenty votes—being ten times as many where liquor is sold.—*Union Signal.*

A DELICATE looking little girl named Mary Bogan, aged thirteen years, was taken to the First Police precinct in Newark yesterday morning by her employer, who stated that she had taken the girl from the Poor-house as a nurse. The child behaved herself well until last Sunday, when she was found in a drunken stupor. As the parents of the child are both drunkards and inmates of the Poor-house, the lady thought that the child had inherited a taste for liquor and should be properly treated. Justice Roder committed the girl to the City Home.—*N. Y. Herald.*

SPEAKING of Temperance in the Sunday-school the Chicago *Standard* says: "When you come to a lesson, and they are many, by which the duty of Temperance can be enforced, show that it is the revealed will of God that we should abstain from whatever makes us less clean, less wise and less useful to His service. At home and at school the boys should be taught the natural effect of alcohol upon the processes of human life. They should be taught that it can add nothing whatever to the vital forces or to the vital tissues—that it never enters into the elements of structure."

TWO OF A KIND.

A Singular Sarcomatous Coincidence—A Young Man Afflicted With and Operated Upon For a Tumor Identical in Character and Location With One Which Caused the Death of His Affianced.

NEW YORK, September 15.—Francis Joseph Gunner, aged twenty, the son of Police Captain John Gunner, of 362 E. Sixty-ninth street, was the subject of a delicate and interesting surgical operation performed on Wednesday last by Dr. Post, of 291 Madison avenue, and W. A. Hawes, of 745 Lexington avenue, for the removal of a sarcoma, a species of tumor. The inception and development of this tumor was exceedingly peculiar, and either presents the features of a remarkable coincidence or a demonstration of the fact that tumors are contagious, a thing that has heretofore been most emphatically denied by the medical profession. Young Mr. Gunner was a regular attendant of St. Thomas Episcopal Chapel, on Sixty-sixth, between Second and third avenues, and held the office of Assistant Librarian in the Seminary School connected with the church. About a year ago Miss Bella Sargent, a charming young woman of about the same age as Mr. Gunner, joined the church and became a teacher in the Sunday-school. Gunner and Miss Sargent were thrown much together in the Sunday-school work and formed a pleasant acquaintance that in time ripened into love, and it was announced last spring that they were engaged to be married, but it was not to be. Miss Sargent died in the Roosevelt Hospital last July and was buried on Declaration Day. About three months before her death an apparently innocent swelling appeared in the gum on the inside of the right cheek. Nothing was thought of it for a time, and it was attributed to cold and a harmless inflammation. But it grew larger, slowly at first, but with an alarming rapidity as it became developed, and she as well as her friends became alarmed and sought medical advice. Her ailment was pronounced a sarcoma of the malignant type, and she went to the Roosevelt Hospital for treatment. Soon after she was admitted a consultation was held in her case by the consulting surgeons and the house staff, and it was agreed that her only chance of being benefited lay in the removal of the tumor. She consenting, an operation was performed by Dr. Sands in the presence of Dr. Shrady and several other physicians. The tumor was taken out, but it had involved the jaw-bone to a considerable extent and a section of it was also removed. Miss Sargent rallied from the shock and hopes were entertained of her recovery, but within a few days a secondary hemorrhage set in and resulted in her death. The grief of Gunner over his loss was inconsolable and he brooded over the death of Miss Sargent day and night. There was to him a special horror in the manner of her death. While yet marveling at the strangeness of Miss Sargent's death, about a month ago he was startled when a slight swelling appeared in his mouth in the gum under the left cheek. He at once consulted Dr. Hawes, as he suspected that the fate of Miss Sargent awaited him. There was nothing, however, in the early appearance of the swelling to indicate that it was anything serious, and it was pronounced a gumboil. It grew slowly, and presenting what appeared to be an accumulation of pus, it was lanced and discharged a colorless liquid. There was no improvement or relief following this simple remedy and the clinical history of the case soon established that it was a sarcoma similar in character to that which had cost Miss Sargent her life, but not as far advanced. Dr. Post was called in consultation and a speedy extirpation of the tumor was advised. At two o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, the young man was put under the influence of ether. A knife was inserted by the surgeon at the left cheek bone and an incision was made under the left eye to the nose, down the side of the nose, and beneath it to the center of the upper lip, which was split in two. Then the left cheek was dissected up from the bone and turned back and the tumor was exposed to view. It was attached to the jawbone firmly, and was larger than it appeared to be externally. It was removed by a quick cut of the knife, and the entire bone in the neighborhood of the tumor was thoroughly scraped by a spoon-shaped instrument to remove such affected membranes as might be attached. After the surgeons were satisfied that every trace of the tumor was obliterated, the cheek flap was returned to position, and carefully stitched to the adjoining tissue. The operation lasted two hours, and was prolonged for the reason that either could not be given continuously, as the cone holding it, when held over the nose and mouth of the patient, interfered with the movements of the surgeon, and he had to stop entirely while the ether was being administered.

Gunner rallied rapidly from the shock of the operation, and was in a comfortable condition yesterday. The tumor, after it was secured, was placed in alcohol and was submitted to a microscopical examination to determine its character, whether benign or malignant. If it proves to be benign it is said the operation will be the last of it. But if it shows malignant elements similar to that in the case of Miss Sargent, the probabilities are that it will grow again and begin to grow where the surgeon's knife left off.

No Evidence of Foul Play.

BOSTON, MASS., September 15.—The report of the inquest in the case of Jno. Hovey, of Waltham, who was drowned off of Crayese bridge on the night of July 14th, was filed yesterday. It was reported that Hovey was murdered, robbed and thrown over by a gang of roughs, and the case has been one of the sensations of the summer. The report says there is no evidence of unlawful violence.

A Drunken Man's Crime.

BOSTON, MASS., September 15.—Chas. Hayes, the mulatto murderer who was captured Sunday, was brought back here yesterday. He was nervous and excited. He said that on the night of the tragedy he came home to find that his wife had been drinking, and said she was "on the warpath." He told her she kept too much negro company, whereupon she struck him. He tried to pacify her, and sent out for liquor, which both drank. What happened after that he does not remember. He pleaded guilty yesterday morning to a charge of willful murder.

A Theatrical Phoenix.

ST. LOUIS, MO., September 15.—The Grand Opera-house, rebuilt since the fire of November 24th last, was reopened last evening by Nat. Goodwin, who was to have began a week's engagement in the house the night of the fire. The new building presents one of the handsomest theater fronts in the country, being Moorish in design and elaborately finished. The auditorium, which seats 2,400 persons, is a perfect gem of beauty, and was filled on the opening occasion with the elite of the city. John W. Norton is manager, as formerly, and has a theater of which he may well feel proud of.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—A Frenchman and his wife have twenty-five sons in the army and six at home.

—Judge William T. Crow, of Carnesville, Ga., has all his six children and forty-seven grandchildren living within a mile of the old homestead.

—Harry McCarthy, known as the Arkansas comedian, was an upholsterer before he went on the stage. He is the author of the "Bonnie Blue Flag."

—Colonel Frank A. Burr, Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times*, is engaged upon a review of the military and civil career of General Grant.

—Joe Murphy is said to be the richest man on the stage. He is worth a cool half million. He was a poor Irish boy, and started as a variety singer.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—Mrs. Victoria Claflin Woodhull now holds a high place in English society. Her husband, Mr. John Biddulph Martin, is the wealthy banker of 68 Lombard street.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Horace Porter in *Harper's Monthly* says: An oath never passed Grant's lips. His nearest approach to an imprecation was "Confound it!" He himself said: "I never learned to swear."

—Minnie Hauk, has a castle in Switzerland, and she never lets a day pass, rain or shine, without the stars and stripes above her doors. That is the kind of an American girl Minnie is.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

—The new United States Government agent for the Cherokee Indians is of Cherokee blood, a great grandson of White Plume, the great chief slain in the battle with the whites many years ago.—*Chicago Herald.*

—In the matter of the English Cabinet the Premier alone is the direct choice of the Queen, the other members of the Cabinet being selected by the Premier. They and they alone are "the Government" of the country.

—A Swedish missionary, who has been laboring for many years in equatorial Africa, has recently translated the Gospel of St. John into the Congo language, and has had it printed for the use of the natives. Sweden thus gains the honor of printing the first book in Congo.

—There is a man in Webster County, Miss., who evidently believes that it is not good to live alone. According to the Duck Hill *Dispatch* his wife died on Monday and was buried on Tuesday. Wednesday he procured a marriage license, and Thursday he married another wife.

—Mr. Waldo Thompson, of Lynn, Mass., in his "Historical Sketches of the Town of Swampscott" traces the lineage of John Brown, of Ossawatomie, to Lieutenant-Governor John Humphrey, who settled on the shore between Black Will's Cliff and Forest River two and a half centuries ago.—*Boston Journal.*

—Rev. G. Grenfell, of the English Baptist Missionary Society and connected with the Congo Mission, has made some important explorations in the steamer Peace. He has established the fact that the Mobangi River, which enters the Congo near the Equator Station, is probably the largest tributary of that great stream. At a point fifty miles from its mouth it was a third of a mile wide and this was its narrowest point. Its main depth is twenty-five feet. He thinks it is the lower part of the Wallo River, as to which geographers are so much puzzled.—*N. Y. Independent.*

HUMOROUS.

—A little girl lately described nervous as "just being in a hurry all over."

—Grocer—Half a pound of tea? Which will you have, black or green? Servant—Since autumn will do. It's for an old women that's nearly blind.—*Chicago Times.*

—An Aroostook (Me.) paper claims a woman, a resident since 1831, who is in full possession of her faculties, and yet has not visited a neighbor or been in any house save her own for twenty years.

—New Cook—An' please, ma'am, how shall I cook the clams? Mistress—Why, how have you cooked them in other places? New Cook—Sure, I allers made oyster soup wid 'em.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Sal Soda: If your communication is a chess problem, we don't want it. If it is a crochet pattern, we don't want it, either. If it is anything else, we don't want it. We don't want it, anyway.—*Puck.*

—No sooner did a recent Boston girl remove to Chicago than she dated her letters from "Chicago-by-the-Lake." A Chicago girl went to the Hub and wrote from "Boston-by-the-beans."—*N. Y. Independent.*

—What is the difference between the ancient Romans and modern Americans? Give it up? Why, the Romans used to urn their dead, while the Americans have to earn their living. See?—*Chicago Journal.*

—In an Egg-shell.

Love and Cupid in the cities
Are far away from home;
They mind me of those cuties,
The "Lays of Ancient Rome."

—An agricultural exchange says that horse collars should be washed with carbolic acid. Very little starch should be used, however, in doing them up, as it annoys the horse to have his collars too stiff.—*The Judge.*

—The people of Portland, Ore., must be highly pleased with a description of them given by the leading newspaper, which says: "Our people are divided into two classes. One class is too tired to do anything, and the other class hasn't time."

—They had come in from way-back, in a wagon. He was tall and agricultural. She was short and rural. He had been buying some cloves at retail, and at the depot made some remarks while his meek wife prevented the children from getting mixed up with immigrants. "I ain't afeerd of the biggest man that walks," he remarked. This sentence seemed to please him, and he repeated it. At last the wife arose and said: "Pete!" "Eh?" "You know me!" "You bet." "Squat and shut up." And he did.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

She Took One.

"Are the fall styles of wall paper in yet?" she anxiously inquired.

"Yes'm."

That was at ten o'clock in the morning. At one o'clock in the afternoon, after having 284 samples displayed before her on the rack, she tenderly inquired:

"Have you any more?"

"No'm."

"Are you sure these are the very latest fall styles?"

"Yes'm."

"Then—then I guess I'll take a roll—one for two shillings. I want to paper a trunk."—*Detroit Free Press.*

SEA-ELEPHANTS.

Creatures That Kick Up a Tremendous Fuss While Dying.

Up round Behring's Straits the natives live mostly on whales' blubber. Up there they hunt the walrus for his ivory and oil, and also for his hide, which they make into boats. I've seen sometimes as many as five hundred of those animals on a cake of ice, all bellowing like thunder, so that you could hear them for miles.

Then, there's the sea-elephant, and they are tough fellows, too. It's easy enough killing 'em, but when they are dying they kick up a great fuss. With their little sharp teeth I've seen 'em bite off a piece of rock as big as a spittoon and throw it at a man with fearful force. I found one on a reef one day, and as we needed some more oil I ordered the boat-steerer to make for the gullyway in the rocks where he was. We came right up to him, put an iron into him and hauled him after us out into the clear water. Then I got in the bow right under his nose, when he grabbed the bow of the boat in his teeth and tore away a streak fore and aft. He bit off the ends of three lances and another he snapped out of my hands and tried to throw it at us. Once he made a snap at me with his head, throwing me right into the boat on my back. I picked up a hatchet and with my two hands buried it in his head up to the handle. It killed him outright. He was twenty-five feet long and gave two dozen barrels of oil. We made blanket sheets of his blubber, cutting it into pieces three feet square. Then piercing a hole in the center of each block and running through a spun rope, we made a raft of them and towed it to the ship. The usual way to kill a sea-elephant used to be to run right up to him, hit him under the jaw with an oar, which would make him raise his head, when we would fire right up through his mouth into the brain.—*New Bedford News.*

PROGRAMME OF FAIR WEEK IN ST. LOUIS.

GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR.

What Can Be Seen For One Admission of Fifty Cents.

The 6th Great St. Louis Fair, opens October 5th and continues six days. Premiums offered in cash premiums to be distributed among the exhibitors of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry, Machinery, Mechanical and Industrial displays, Works of Art, Textile Fabrics, Produce, Fruits, and Vegetables, Geological and Chemical specimens.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN—FAIR GROUND.

The collection of Wild Beasts, Birds and Reptiles on the Ground of the Association compares favorably with any Zoological Garden in the World, and will be opened free to all visitors to the Fair. Numerous additions have been made to this Department and it is now complete in all its details.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS ON FAIR GROUND.

Sixty-five acres have been added to the Ground, and money expended in improvements, comprehending a full mile race course, 500 new Horse Stalls, 500 new Cattle stalls, 500 sheep and swine Pens, a Poultry House for 5,000 Fowls, twenty eight new Exhibition Halls and Pavilions. Applications for Stalls or Pens should be made at once.

Trotting and Pacing Races Every Day.

The horses contending being the most celebrated in the country.

GRAND ILLUMINATION.

During the entire week the streets of the city will be illuminated by Oxy-gas jets, arranged with 800 burners of calcium, incandescent and are electric lights.

"VEILED PROPHET" PAGEANT.

On the night of Tuesday, October 6th, the grand annual nocturnal pageant of the "VEILED PROPHET," comprising thirty-five floats, will be given at an expense of thousands of dollars.

TRADES PAGEANT.

On the night of Thursday, October 8th, the "TRADES PAGEANT" will be given for the purpose of illustrating the industries, wealth and resources of the Mississippi Valley.

SHAW'S GARDEN.

"SHAWS GARDEN," of world wide fame, will be open free to all visitors during the week, through the generosity of its owner.

HALF FARE RATES.

All railroad and steamboat companies have generously made a rate of one fare for the round trip during the entire week.

A PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

The municipal authorities have agreed to declare Thursday of Fair Week a holiday to all. Rooms and board for 20,000 guests have been provided for at greatly reduced rates.

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGES.

The Merchants' Cotton, Wool, Mechanics' and Real Estate Exchanges will be open, free to all visitors. Exhibitors should apply for space, size of pens to enter in order to secure a desirable location. Address HENRY J. WADE, Secretary, 715 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

THE sky, unlike man, is most cheerful when the driest.—*Worcester Gazette.* The grass, unlike man, is most delightful when the greenest.—*Oil City Derrick.*

A Sad Case of Poisoning

Is that of any man or woman afflicted with disease or derangement of the liver, resulting in poisonous accumulations in the blood, scrofulous affections, sick-headaches, and diseases of the kidneys, lungs or heart. These troubles can be cured only by going to the primary cause, and putting the liver in a healthy condition. To accomplish this result speedily and effectually nothing has proved itself so efficacious as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which has never failed to do the work claimed for it, and never will.

It seems appropriate for a druggist to subscribe himself, "Cordially yours."—*Oil City Derrick.*

* * * * Rupture radically cured, also pile tumors and fistulas. Pamphlet of particulars two letter stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, September 21.

CATTLE—Shipping steers	$4 20	@	$4 50
Native cows	2 50	@	3 20
Butchers' steers	3 30	@	3 60
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	3 60	@	4 10
Light	3 60	@	3 85
WHEAT—No. 2 red	79½	@	79½
No. 3 red	65	@	66
No. 2 soft	66	@	67
CORN—No. 2	34	@	34½
OATS—No. 2	21	@	21½
RYE—No. 2	45	@	48
FLOUR—Fancy, per sack	1 90	@	2 00
HAY—Large baled	6 00	@	6 50
BUTTER—Choice creamery	20	@	22
CHEESE—Full cream	10	@	11
EGGS—Choice	13	@	14
BACON—Ham	11	@	11½
Shoulders	5	@	5½
Sides	7	@	7½
LARD	6½	@	6¾
WOOL—Missouri unwashed	15	@	25
POTATOES—New	35	@	40
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 25	@	5 75
Butchers' steers	3 50	@	4 50
HOGS—Packing	3 60	@	4 00
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 75	@	3 50
FLOUR—Choice	4 75	@	5 85
WHEAT—No. 2 red	80½	@	80
CORN—No. 2	42	@	43
OATS—No. 2	24	@	24½
RYE—No. 2	52	@	53½
BUTTER—Creamery	17	@	23
PORK	9 50	@	9 75
COTTON—Middling	9	@	9⅛
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 25	@	6 00
HOGS—Packing and shipping	4 00	@	4 35
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 00	@	4 00
FLOUR—Winter wheat	4 85	@	5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red	85	@	85½
No. 3	83	@	83½
No. 2 spring	80½	@	81
CORN—No. 2	42½	@	42¾
OATS—No. 2	26	@	26¼
RYE	55	@	56½
BUTTER—Creamery	18	@	21
PORK	8 85	@	8 90
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE—Exports	5 65	@	6 15
HOGS—Good to choice	4 50	@	5 00
SHEEP—Common to good	2 65	@	4 50
FLOUR—Good to choice	3 85	@	5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red	93	@	94
CORN—No. 2	50	@	51
OATS—Western mixed	21	@	22
BUTTER—Creamery	22	@	28½
PORK	9 90	@	10 00
PETROLEUM—United	99	@	99½

WHAT can be more disagreeable, more disgusting, than to sit in a room with a person who is troubled with catarrh, and has to keep coughing and clearing his or her throat of the mucus which drops into it? Such persons are always to be pitied if they *try* to cure themselves and fail. But if they get Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy there need be no failure.

A MAN must be thick-headed who will row with a double skull.—*Rochester Democrat.*

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute. The Queen's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. The GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

LITTLE girl at breakfast table: "Mamma this is very old butter; I have found a gray hair in it."

Did you Suppose Mustang Liniment only good for horses? It is for inflammation of all flesh.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
Smith's Tonic Syrup
FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and AGUE
Or CHILLS and FEVER,
AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. Use no other.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,
The Popular Remedies of the Day.

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ELY'S CREAM BALM
CATARRH
ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAYFEVER
NOT a LIQUID or SNUFF
HAY-FEVER
ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

ECZEMA!

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

CANCER

A Clear Skin
is only a part of beauty; but it is a part. Every lady may have it; at least, what looks like it. Magnolia Balm both freshens and beautifies.

Narrow Escape.

* * * ROCHESTER, June 1, 1887. "Ten Years ago I was attacked with the most intense and deathly pains in my back and
—Kidneys.

"Extending to the end of my toes and to my brain!

"Which made me delirious!

"From agony!!!!

"It took three men to hold me on my bed at times!

"The Doctors tried in vain to relieve me, but to no purpose.

Morphine and other opiates!

"Had no effect!

"After two months I was given up to die!!!!

"When my wife heard a neighbor tell what Hop Bitters had done for her, she at once got and gave me some. The first dose eased my brain and caused me to go hunting through my system for the pain.

The second dose eased me so much that I slept two hours, something I had not done for two months. Before I had used five bottles, I was at work as hard as any man could, for six more weeks, but I worked too hard for my strength, and taking a hard cold, I was taken with the most acute and painful rheumatism all through my system, such as no man ever was known, and all the doctors again, and after several weeks they left me a cripple on crutches for life, as they said. I met a friend and told him my case, and he said Hop Bitters had cured him and cured every one. I doubted at him, but he was so earnest I was induced to try the accursed. In one week from the time I threw away my crutches, I was able to walk a little and kept on using the bitters for two weeks, until I became as well as any man living, and have been so for six years since.

It has also cured my wife, who had been sick for years, and has kept her and my children well and healthy with from two to three bottles per year. There is no need to be sick at all if these bitters are used.

J. J. ROSE, Ex-Supervisor.

"That poor invalid wife, Sister, Mother, Wife, daughter!!!!

"Was made the picture of health!

"With a few bottles of Hop Bitters!

"What you let them suffer!!!!"

Prosecute the Swindlers!!!

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Wayne, DuPage Co., Illinois,
HAS IMPORTED FROM FRANCE
70 PER CENT OF ALL HORSES
EVER IMPORTED TO AMERICA.
STOCK ON HAND
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Imported Breed Mares
80
Imported Stallions,
125 COLTS

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PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS
MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD

RUGS MADE IN A DAY
THE PEARL RUG MAKER

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

LE PAGE'S LIQUID GLUE.
UNEQUALLED FOR CEMENTING
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HALTER AND BRIDLE Combined.

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