TEMPERANCE.

A SOLEMN SERMON.

A Temperance sermon? 'Tis lying there,
With a crimson seal on the flooring bare,
Written dark and deep on the battered clay.
What more could the voice of the preacher say
Than the helpless hands of a murdered wife,
Cut deep where they fought with frenzied knife?

Little fingers frail, that were softly kissed,
Ere a loving hand grew a drunkard's fist;
They are cold—so cold—with their bloody stain;
They can never plead for her life again;
But for other lives, praying loud, they call,
Lifted up to God from their ruddy pall.

Little, dainty feet, that were wont to pass
By the hedge rows sweet, through the meadow grass,
In the shabby shoes of a drunkard's wife
They have toiled on the thorny road of life
To the crimson door with its faded stain,
Out of trials keen, out of want and pain.

Pallid, parted lips. Ah, they used to know
Merry garish songs in the long ago
They have learned, alas! now the watchers sigh,
How the hungry moan, how the tearful cry,
Till the mouth is set with its lines of care—
Is there better preaching than this elsewhere?

Both the circle small of a goblet's brim,
Grave and gallows hold in its shining rim?
Can the liquid fire, with its glowing spark,
Steal the light away from the homestead dark?
As the solemn face, hunger, pinched and white,
Can a felon's death yonder treason right!

—*Ledger.*

A PLAIN STATEMENT.

The Industrial Side of the Liquor Question Briefly Considered.

The industrial side of the liquor business in its various ramifications is not generally understood. We referred the other day to the fact that a considerable agricultural population in the interior of New York State is vitally interested in the popularity of beer as a beverage, since it makes a difference of hundreds of thousands of dollars to the hop-growers of Otsego and adjoining counties whether there is a good demand for hops from the brewers. An Ohio paper points out that the sum of nearly $[illegible] is annually paid the farmers of that State for the grain used in the business of distilling and the production of malt, while almost as much more is expended for other raw material used in the production of beer, ale and wine. The whole number of persons in the country who get their living in one way or another out of the production of liquors of various sorts would make an army of no mean proportions. —*N. Y. Evening Post.*

If this is intended as a reason for continuing the liquor traffic there never was put upon paper anything so absurd. "The Industrial Side of the Liquor Question," indeed!

It is quite true, too true, in fact, that the manufacture and sale of liquor affords a living to a vast army of men. It is also true, and altogether too true, that those who live out of liquor do get a better living than any other class of men. It is true that the manufacturers of liquors do pay immense sums to farmers and manufacturers for what they use. But because all this is true does it follow that the manufacture and sale of liquor should be encouraged?

War employs vast armies of men. Should we therefore encourage war?

Burglary, thieving, gambling and prostitution employ a vast army of men and women; are these vices to be therefore encouraged?

Is not every soldier a burden upon the industry of the country, a luxury for which all who are not soldiers have to pay? Is not every mouthful that a thief or gambler consumes just so much stolen from the labor of the country, for which the labor of the country must pay? The sale of liquor benefits the man who sells it, but it subtracts from, instead of adding to, the wealth of the country.

Every drop of liquor consumed lessens the consumption of everything else. The abolition of hop-fields would increase the consumption of flour and meat among those who drink beer more than ten fold. The consumer of the hop product consumes but little else. He robs the builder by not living in a decent house. He robs the butcher by not consuming meat in decent quantities for himself and family. He robs the news-paper publisher by never taking a paper. He robs the book-seller by never buying a book. He robs the clothier by spending his earnings in beer and going himself in rags, and condemning his family to the same. He robs the grocer, the hardware store, and every decent employment the same way. The beer-shop absorbs everything he can earn, and the rest of the community get nothing from him.

And more than this, he robs the community of his labor, for, after enough beer, he is incapable of labor. The robbery of the community goes farther. It is compelled to support his family, the innocents whom God and nature gave into his hands and made him responsible for.

No community ever suffered by abolishing beer. Wherever beer has been abolished the demand for other articles of necessity immediately increased. The moment the sale of liquor is prohibited in a community, the trade in all other goods increases, for the reason that the man who sunk his earnings in liquor shops had them to spend upon something else. The consumption of meat and bread, and afterward luxuries, increase in exact proportion as the sale of liquor diminishes. The workingman has not only his wages to spend for the comfort of himself and family, but he becomes immediately capable of earning more wages. The number of salesmen in useful branches of trade increases exactly as bar-tenders decrease.

No community ever got rich upon a vice. No community can thrive upon trades which destroy manhood and degrade womanhood. As well might it be said that a gambling hell is a benefit to a town because the gambler makes a part of the population. Every cent he spends is gotten by him without labor, and taken from some one who did labor for it, and who otherwise would have spent it upon something of use to himself and the world.

The industrial side of the liquor question is the last one that should be held up for public approval. It has no industrial side. Its only work is the destruction of men and women. It is never planted anywhere that it does not burn like a prairie fire. Its presence in a community is indicated by roofless houses, patched windows, dirt and squalor. Its invariable accompaniments are squalid women and ragged children. Its marks are as plain as small-pox and as ineradicable. It means misery in this world and damnation in the next. It is the penitentiary and poor-house filler and gallows-feeder. It stands in opposition to the church and school-house, and it is the opposer of everything good and the promoter of everything that is evil. It is the seducer of women and the debaucher of men. It is the parent of thievery, murder, brutality, idiocy, insanity, poverty and degredation of every kind and description. It kills industry, thrift and decency, and virtue can not exist in its neighborhood. It is the one giant curse of the world, the one degrading and demoralizing influence which has not a single excuse for its existence.—*Toledo Blade.*

TEN convicted criminals were on one day recently sentenced at Cleveland to the Ohio Penitentiary, the terms varying from one to four years. The Judge, in sentencing them, said the cause of the trouble in every case was whisky.

LIQUOR COMPOUNDING.

The Vile Concoctions Which Liquor Consumers Take Into Their Stomachs.

The New York *Times* has just been studying a new book entitled "The Art of Blending and Compounding Liquors and Wines" by Joseph Fleischman, of that city, designed only for the use of saloon-keepers. A writer in an exchange saw a few years ago about a dozen books of a similar character, "designed for the trade," published in London. Like those noticed by the *Times*, they gave directions for manufacturing brandy, whisky and wines out of materials other than those which are popularly supposed to enter into their composition. The following extracts are from the *Times'* notice of the book of Mr. Fleischman, which indicates the vicious character of the tipple of our drinking people:

In preparing low grades of so-called "rye" and "bourbon" whiskies bourbon oil and rye oil are used. Bourbon oil is distilled from a compound of fusel oil, acetate of potash, sulphuric acid, sulphate of copper, oxalate of ammonium, and black oxide of manganese. Rye oil is distilled from a mixture of fusel oil, cinnamic ether, chloroform, sulphuric acid and chlorate of potash. Sulphate of copper is a deadly poison. Oxalic acid is a poison that sometimes kills in a few minutes. Fusel oil is said by some authorities to cause the dyspeptic and nervous disorders that follow the habitual use of alcoholic liquors. Those who would like to know what effect these ingredients have upon the human system will find an abundance of information in any dispensatory.

The author of the manual remarks that it can easily be seen that very little pure imported brandy, Scotch whisky, Irish whisky, or Holland gin finds its way into bar-rooms. Imported French brandy costs from $6.50 to $10 a gallon. Rules for making seven grades are given. In two of these the place of brandy is supplied by "spirits" and "cognac oil." This oil is distilled from oil of cocoanut, sulphuric acid and alcohol, mixed in the proportion of two parts cocoanut oil to one part sulphuric acid and two parts alcohol. The cost of these grades is $1.25 a gallon. Higher grades are made by putting a few gallons of French brandy or California brandy into a barrel of "spirits." Scotch whisky is made out of "spirits," a little of the real liquor and oil of birch. Holland gin is made out of "spirits" and oil of juniper berry. Jamaica rum is made out of "spirits," New England rum and rum essence. This essence is a mixture of sulphuric acid, black oxide of manganese, pyroligneous acid, acetic ether, butyric ether and oil of birch.

The ingredients of the essence by which "spirits" is transformed into apple brandy are fusil oil, sulphuric acid, valeranic acid, acetic acid and oil of bitter almonds. "The oil of bitter almonds," says the dispensatory, "is hardly inferior to dilute hydrocyanic acid in its poisonous power." Valeranic acid quickens and weakens the heart's action. It causes debility and then paralysis.

There is a long list of cordials and wines for the manufacture of which the manual gives directions. Two kinds of blackberry brandy—one "a superior article"—are described, and there is no trace of the blackberry in either of them. Oils and acids are there, however, in abundance. Cherry brandy, flavored with oil of bitter almonds, is spoken of as "a much better article than is usually sold." The cost is ninety cents a gallon. Muriatic acid is used in making claret and oil of bitter almonds in making maraschino.

"The methods and recipes contained in this work," says the author, "are all given by one who has been in that line of business for many years, and they are substantially those in general use at the present time."

TEMPERANCE EDUCATION.

"Whatever You Would Have Appear in the People You Must First Put in the Common School."

At the last session of the Kansas Legislature a law was enacted to the effect that, after the 1st of January next, all persons applying for certificates to teach in the public schools of the State shall be examined in the elements of physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effects of alcoholic stimulants and other narcotics upon the physical system. After that date, no certificate is allowed to be given to persons failing to pass a satisfactory examination on the points stipulated. The law further provides that the proper officers, committees and school boards shall make provisions at once for instructing in these special topics all pupils in each public school supported by public money or under State control.

The precise way in which such instruction is to be imparted in the school-room is left to the discretion of the school-boards. With the strong Temperance sentiment among the people, there is no doubt that the law will be generally executed.

Most of the text-books hitherto used in the public schools have been singularly defective as to any clear and distinct elucidation of the real effect of alcohol, as a beverage, on the tissues and organs of the human body. An effort is now being made, in connection with leading publishers, to remedy this defect. Some manuals have already been published, giving teachers and pupils the basis of information contemplated by the statute.

The execution of this law will strike at the very root of the evil of intemperance. Many a youth falls an easy prey to the temptations to strong drink, simply because he is comparatively ignorant of the deleterious effect of alcohol and other narcotics upon the physical system. No parent and no teacher has ever warned him of the subtle processes by which the constitution, as well as the character, is often undermined. One of the most effective ways in which the evils of alcoholic stimulants, as a beverage, can be portrayed, is not by astounding assertions of figures and [illegible] appeals, however forcible as such delineations may be—but by having children and youth perceive from daily text-books and physiological charts the insidious but fearful inroads which such beverages make upon the citadel of life.

Pestalozzi, the great Swiss educator remarked once: "Whatever you would have appear in the people, you must first put in the common school." The recent law is in line with this philosophy. It creates and fosters in youth an enlightened moral sentiment, which constitutes the strongest pledge for the [illegible] of [illegible]. In no other way can [illegible] wealth be more effectually secured, as the generations come and go, of a sober and industrious people.—*N. Y. Independent.*

IT is always the man's fault when he becomes a drunkard. Drink never takes up a man. The man takes to drink.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Theodore Tilton's home in Europe is presided over by his eldest daughter.

—Mr. Browning, the poet, in search of health and inspiration, walks five hours a day.—*Boston Journal.*

—Mrs. Isabella Law, an old lady of Pittsburgh, says she cooked the dinner for Lafayette when he visited that city in 1825.

—Rev. John George, of Barnstead Center, N. H., officiates as pastor, postmaster and teacher of a school of sixty pupils. He is also a storekeeper.—*Boston Globe.*

—In order of diplomatic precedence at the Court of St. James the new American Minister will come after the representatives of such Governments as Hayti and Servia.

—The New York *Herald* says: "Mr. Chamberlain is a very bright young man," alluding to the English Liberal. Mr. Chamberlain has passed his fiftieth birthday.—*Chicago Journal.*

—It is said that the historian Bancroft is one of the only two Americans now living who ever met Goethe. The other is George H. Calvert, the scholar and poet, who is eighty-three years old.

—Cadet Kulm, who graduated at the head of his class at West Point this year, is the son of a poor blacksmith at Leavenworth. He got his appointment to a cadetship by winning a competitive examination.—*Chicago Herald.*

—President Eliot, of Harvard University, was a widower when he heard Grace Ogood sing at a private concert. He fell in love at sight, was introduced next day, engaged the next week, and married the next month.—*Hartford Courant.*

—A German school-teacher in Pennsylvania indorses a book as follows: "We are full brother-in-law to the German language, having married a Kentucky Dutchwoman two years before she laid aside her wooden shoes, and feel warranted in giving this particular book our unqualified approval." —*Philadelphia Press.*

—Mapleson says he has received cablegrams from both Patti and Nilsson, offering to sing for him for not much much than half the amount they demanded last summer. He declined, he says, peremptorily, saying that he had made up his mind to oppose the star system henceforth with all his might and means.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—Jonathan Findlay, now a resident of Montreal, Can., was more than sixty years ago a pupil of Carlyle's, who, Mr. Findlay says, was a cruel tyrant, ruling a class of trembling boys with a rod of iron. He was rough and uncouth in his appearance, and no one suspected that within him were the elements of a great and successful writer.

—Colonel William A. Stilloway, a soldier of two wars, considered the most learned printer of the day, resides in Springfield, Mass. He once set up the Bible entire in Greek, and the New Testament in German, French, Spanish and Hebrew. The old man is now without money and without friends. Recently he walked the streets two days and nights without food and without a place to sleep.—*Boston Herald.*

HUMOROUS.

—An agricultural paper says: "Smilax won't start from slips. If this is reliable no one ever need mistake smilax for a ferry boat.—*Merchant Traveler.*

—Mr. Rye-bread, of New York, attempted to kill himself because a woman would not elope with him. She did not kneed him, and it went against his grain.—*Boston Post.*

—"You don't mean to say that you refused him, Hetty?" "Mother, I did." "But I thought you liked him." "So I did a little, but I wouldn't marry any man who don't know any better way to pop than to say: 'Well, let's hitch.'" —*Chicago Ledger.*

—Mr. Labouchere, the editor of the London *Truth*, says that he has discovered the London *Spectator* to be a comic weekly paper. We suppose it made the joke about Queen Victoria being like twenty shillings—because she is sovereign.—*Exchange.*

—Fishing Under Difficulties.—"Oh, Emeline, come quick! The baby's tumbled down into the cistern; we's been a-fishin' for him for half an hour wid an umbreller handle an' a chunk o sponge cake, and we can't even get a nibble."—*Harper's Bazar.*

—Farmer's wife (to husband just returned from the county fair)—"Was the fair a success, John?" Husband—"Ye kin bet it was; over 2,000 exhibits." Wife—"You don't tell me!" Husband—"Yes, siree; over 2,000, an' 1,500 of 'em was in punkins alone. I never see sich a sight."—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Merchant (to new boy)—"John, go to the day-book and take off Mr. Harrison's account." John—"Yes, sir; right away." A minute passes, and John with his pocket-knife in one hand and the day-book in the other approaches his employer. Merchant (sternly)—"Well?" John—"I scratched it off, sir, with my knife, and what shall I do now, sir?"—*Boston Post.*

—"Johnny," said the father, as the boy took a biscuit from the plate, "don't you know that it is impolite to help yourself before your elders?" "Why, pa, mother told me to help myself before you." "What do you mean?" asked the father, while his mother looked up with astonishment in every feature. "Why, I heard mother tell Aunt Hannah that she hoped I wouldn't take after you, and so I thought I'd take my biscuit first."—*Evangelist.*

—Miss Jones—I do so wish to go to the De Veres' dinner next Tuesday. You are going, Mr. Dumb, are you not? Mr. Dumb—Ah, tell the truth, I don't care for that sort of thing, you know. Decidedly slow. Miss Jones—Yes, but they are going to have a new style of candelabra on the table, I hear. That surely ought to tempt you. Mr. Dumb—Well, you see, Miss Jones, fact is I [illegible] care for candelabra much. [illegible] you. Miss Jones—You don't? Mr. D[illegible]—Naw; all kinds of canned fruit [illegible] agree with me.—*N. Y. Mail.*

Business Principles.

Rastus—Kin I kerlick a little bill, [illegible] Robinson?

Mr. Robinson—What is it for, Uncle Rastus?

"H[illegible] for sawin' dat las' co'd ob wood."

"B[illegible] paid you once for that job."

"I[illegible] sho'?

"Y[illegible] m sure."

"H[illegible] got er receep?"

"R[illegible]? No."

"D[illegible] tell yo' what ter do, sah. Yo' pays [illegible] money an' I guvs yer a receep fo[illegible] Dem's bizness principles, an' we [illegible] nedder one ob us hab no mo' trub[illegible] 'bout de account."—*Life.*

UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

The Trials Experienced by a Hungry Bicyclist in a Dull German Town.

"Hungry as a buzz saw" I roll into the sleepy old town of Rothenburg at six o'clock, and, repairing to the principal hotel, order supper. Several flunkeys of different degrees of usefulness come in and bow obsequiously from time to time, as I sit, around, expecting supper to appear every minute. At seven o'clock the waiter comes in, bows profoundly, and lays the table cloth; at 7:15 he appears again, this time with a plate, knife and fork, doing more bowing and scraping as he lays them on the table. Another half hour rolls by, when, doubtless observing my growing impatience as he happens in at intervals to close a shutter or regulate the gas, he produces a small illustrated paper, and towing profusely lays it before me. I feel very much like making him swallow it; but resigning myself to what appears to be inevitable fate, I wait and wait, and at precisely 8:15 he produces a plate of soup; at 8:30 the kalbscotolet is brought on, and at 8:45 a small plate of mixed biscuits. During the meal I call for another piece of bread, and behold there is a hurrying to and fro and a resounding of feet scurrying along the stone corridors of the rambling old building, and in the incredible short span of ten minutes I receive a small roll. At the opposite end of the long table upon which I am writing some half dozen ancient and honored Rothenburgers are having what they doubtless consider a "howling time." Confronting each is a huge tankard of foaming lager, and the one doubtless enjoying himself the most and making the greatest success of exciting the envy and admiration of those around him is a certain ponderous individual who sits from hour to hour in a half comatose condition, barely keeping a large porcelain pipe from going out, and at fifteen minute intervals taking a telling pull at the lager. Were it not for an occasional blink of the eyelids and the periodical visitation of the tankard to his lips it would be difficult to tell whether he was awake or sleeping—the act of smoking being barely perceptible to the naked eye. In the morning I am quite naturally afraid to order anything to eat here for fear of having to wait until mid day, or thereabouts, before getting it; so, after being the unappreciative recipient of several more bows, more deferential and profound if anything than the bows of yesterday eve, I wheel twelve kilometers to Tubingen for breakfast.—*Outing.*

A TRADE SECRET.

An Undertaker Tells Why His Business Is Better in Winter Than in Summer.

When asked by a reporter whether he had any funerals on hand, an Olive street undertaker answered in the negative, adding that he expected to have some very good ones very soon.

"What makes you so confident?" queried the reporter.

"Why," quoth the undertaker, "the rich men die in winter and poor men in summer. As winter is coming on it follows naturally that we will have the remains of people belonging to rich families to bury. When I say that the rich die in winter and the poor in summer, I am prepared to give my reasons for that assertion. In the summer time rich men as a rule take it easy. They keep in the shade and spend their time at summer resorts, where they get plenty of fresh air. Poor people, on the other hand, remain at home. They work in the sun, live in basements and hot rooms, and enervate themselves until they take sick and die. It is a well known fact that poor people as a rule have more children than rich people, and it is also a well-known fact that the mortality among children is greater during the summer months than at any other season of the year. Men who work on high walls, as brick masons, men who clean the streets, and teamsters, as well as others who are exposed to the hot rays of a midsummer sun, are poor men, as a rule, who are compelled to work the year round for their daily bread. Rich men die in winter because they are subject to dangers they take no precautions to avoid. Poor men suffer from exposure, yet their very hardships fit them for the sudden changes of the weather, which are almost constantly occurring. Rich people, wearing furs and heavy overcoats, crowd into overheated and badly ventilated theaters. When they come out they catch their death of cold. Rich people indulge in greater excesses in winter than in summer. They attend more balls and wine parties and lose more sleep in cold than in warm weather. There are many other reasons for the fact stated to you, but it is hardly worth while to enumerate them here. Suffice it to say that the undertakers have nearly all of their best paying funerals during the winter months." —*St. Louis Republican.*

ANNEXATION.

Dates and Costs of the Additions Made to the United States.

The first annexation to the United States was the Province of Louisiana. France received fifteen million dollars from our Government for it. The articles of convenance were signed at Paris, April 30, 1803, by Livingstone and Monroe on the part of the United States and by Barbe Marbois on the part of France. By this purchase 1,171,931 square miles were added to the area of the Union, nearly all of the Mississippi Valley. The next addition was Florida, ceded by Spain to the United States in return for the payment by the latter country of claims of American citizens against Spain amounting to five million dollars. The limits of Florida at the time of purchase were the same as now. Texas was annexed without the formality of a treaty in 1845. It added 876,133 square miles to the Union. New Mexico and Upper California were acquired as a part of the results of the Mexican war, although Mexico was appeased for the loss by the sum of fifteen million dollars, and Texas was afterward paid ten million dollars for that part of New Mexico east of the Rio Grande. The area of the Republic was thus increased 545,798 square miles. By the Gadsden treaty of 1853 the United States acquired from Mexico, for the sum of ten million dollars, the possession of the Mogulla Valley, comprising the southern part of Arizona, an area of 45,535 square miles. By the treaty of March 30, 1867, Russia ceded the whole of Alaska, 577,390 square miles, to the United States, receiving therefor the sum of seven million and three hundred thousand dollars. The total number of square miles of territory acquired by these annexations was 2,772,046, more than three-quarters of the total area of the Union.—*Round Table.*

No OPIATES or poison.
Only twenty-five cents.
Red Star Cough Cure.

A PERSONAL CARD.

A Matter in Which the Public Should Have a Deal of Interest.

Why does the Government spend so much money and risk so many lives in trying to capture the counterfeiter?

"Suppose he does counterfeit Government bonds and notes, surely the Government is rich enough to stand any loss his act may confer?"

But the individual citizen could ill afford to be put to continual financial loss if such desperadoes were let go unwhipped of justice.

It is only the valuable thing that is counterfeited; it is only in the light of purity and virtue that impurity and vice can be known. No one in these days would counterfeit a Confederate bond or note.

People who commit fraud always do it by simulating the highest virtue, by preying on the cleanest reputation, by employing the fair name of virtue with which to give respectability to vice.

Let us explain. Seven or eight years ago, so we have been informed many times in public prints, a New York State gentleman was pronounced, as many millions have been pronounced before, incurably sick of an extremedisorder. By suggestions which he believed were providential, he was led to the use of a preparation which had been for several years employed by a select few physicians in New York city and once or two other prominent places. The result was that he was cured, he whom doctors with out number and of conceded ability said was incurable. Having secured possession of the formula, *absolutely and irrevocably*, he determined to devote a portion of his accumulated wealth to the manufacture and sale of this remedy for the benefit of the many who suffer as he suffered, in apparent hopelessness. In less than three years, so tremendous became the demand for this remedy and so exalted the reputation, that he was obliged for his purposes to erect a laboratory and warehouse containing four and a quarter acres of flooring and filled with the most approved chemical and manufacturing devices. Probably there never was a remedy that has won such a meritorious name, such extraordinary sales and has accomplished so much good for the race.

Unprincipled Parties *who flourish only upon the crimes of others*, saw in this reputation and sale an opportunity to reap a golden harvest, (not legitimately, not honorably) for which purpose they have made imitations and substitutions of it in every section of the country, and many druggists, who can make a larger profit on these imitation goods, often compromise their honor by forcing a sale upon the unposted customer.

Yes, undoubtedly the manufacturers could well afford to ignore such instances of fraud so far as the effect upon *themselves* is concerned, for their remedies have a constant and unremitting sale, but they feel it to be *their duty to warn the public* against such imitations and substitutions, non-secret and otherwise. The individual who buys them and the public who countenances their sale alone suffer in mind, body and estate therefor.

The authors of some of these fraudulent practices have been prosecuted and sent to prison for their crimes, but there is another class who claim to know the formula of this remedy and one Sunday-school journal, we are told, has prostituted its high and holy calling so far as to advertise that for twenty-five cents it will send all new subscribers a transcript of the Warner formula! This formula, by the way, must be a wonderfully kaleidoscopic affair, for there is hardly a month passes when some paper is not issued which pretends to give the only correct formula!

The manufacturers inform us that they would be perfectly willing that the public should know what the true formula of Warner's safe cure is, (none that have been published are anything like it), but even if every man, woman and child in the United States were as familiar with this formula as with their A B C's *they could not compound the remedy.* The method of manufacture is a secret. It is impossible to obtain the results that are wrought by this remedy if one does not have the perfect skill acquired only by years of practice for compounding and manipulating the simple elements which enter into its composition.

The learned Dr. Foster, the honored head of Clifton Springs sanitarium, once said that having roughly analyzed this remedy he recognized that the elements that compose it were simple but he attributed the secret of its power to the method of its compounding, and this method no one knows except the manufacturers and no one can acquire it.

Our advice to our readers, therefore, can not be too strongly emphasized. As you would prefer virtue to vice, gold to dross, physical happiness to physical misery, shun the imitator and refuse thereby to lend your aid financially to those who seek to get, by trading upon another's reputation and honesty, a sale for wares and goods which on their merits are fit only to be rejected as the veriest refuse. You can neither afford to patronize such people nor can you afford to take their injurious compounds into your system. When you call for Warner's Safe Cure see that the wrapper is *black with white letters* and that the wrapper and label bear an imprint of *an iron safe*, the trade mark, and that a safe is *blown in the back of the bottle* and that a perfect *fac-simile signature* is over the cork. You can't be imposed on if you observe these cautions.

We have the highest respect for the remedy we have mentioned and the highest regard for the manufacturers, and we can not too highly commend their dignified and considerate tone in relation to those who would traduce their fair name and ruin the best interest of the public in such matters.

—New York is to have a new style of omnibuses, after the Paris pattern, with seats outside for passengers.—*N. Y. Herald.*

"I Don't Want Relief, But Cure," is the exclamation of thousands suffering from catarrh. To all such we say: Catarrh can be cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It has been done in thousands of cases; why not in yours? Your danger is in delay. Enclose a stamp to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for pamphlet on this disease.

IT is the man who can't raise the wind who does the most blowing.—*Merchant Traveler.*

PATTERNS of your own selection, and of any size, given with every number of Demorest's Monthly. See Advertisement.

ORDINARY mortals try to throw off bad impressions; printers don't.—*N. Y. Journal.*

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, November 2.

CATTLE—Shipping steers	$4 25	@	4 35
Native cows	2 30	@	3 40
Butchers steers	3 00	@	3 80
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	3 25	@	3 35
Light	2 70	@	3 20
WHEAT—No. 2 red	72½	@	74
No. 3 red	56	@	56½
No. 2 soft	85½	@	86
CORN—No. 2	29	@	30
OATS—No. 2	22½	@	24½
RYE—No. 2	49½	@	50
FLOUR—Fancy, per sack	2 65	@	2 80
HAY—Large baled	4 00	@	5 50
BUTTER—Choice creamery	25	@	26
CHEESE—Full cream	10	@	11
EGGS—Choice	18	@	19
BACON—Ham	9	@	10
Shoulders	4	@	4½
Sides	5	@	6
LARD	6	@	6½
WOOL—Missouri unwashed	14	@	19
POTATOES—New	20	@	45

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 00	@	5 25
Butchers' steers	2 50	@	4 50
HOGS—Packing	3 75	@	3 90
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 75	@	3 25
FLOUR—Choice	4 00	@	4 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red	92	@	92½
CORN—No. 2	39½	@	40
OATS—No. 2	26	@	26½
RYE—No. 2	50	@	61
BUTTER—Creamery	22	@	25
PORK	8 70	@	9 50
COTTON—Middling	8	@	9

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Shipping steers	3 20	@	5 70
HOGS—Packing and shipping	3 70	@	4 05
SHEEP—Fair to choice	1 75	@	3 50
FLOUR—Winter wheat	4 75	@	5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	92	@	93
No. 3	79	@	79½
No. 2 spring	80	@	80½
CORN—No. 2	43½	@	44½
OATS—No. 2	27	@	28
RYE—No. 2	60	@	61½
BUTTER—Creamery	18	@	22
PORK	9 05	@	9 10

NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Exports	3 80	@	5 05
HOGS—Good to choice	4 05	@	4 25
SHEEP—Common to good	3 65	@	4 00
FLOUR—Good to choice	4 00	@	5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	92	@	93
CORN—No. 2	54	@	54½
OATS—Western mixed	35	@	37½
BUTTER—Creamery	8	@	25
PORK	9 75	@	10 00
PETROLEUM—United	1 07	@	1 07½

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