TEMPERANCE READING.

ANNIE'S TEARS.

My treat, boys? Step up, I don't care if I do,
It's many a time I've been treated by you.
And boys, I can tell you, it's many a time
With vest at the bar I have spent my last dime
And gone reeling home, but you've both done the same.
We begun, I believe, with wine and champagne
Served in wafer-like glasses, light as the mist
That rolls from the sea which the sun-god has kissed.

We were then college students. Science and rhyme,
Art, music and Latin slipped down with our wine.
But stomach and brain got o'erloaded, and so
We held to the drink and let all the rest go.
Success we had panned in glow light of pride,
Ambition and wealth swept away by the tide.
Love, social position and friends by the score,
We sacrificed all, but the demon craves more.
We gave him each one of life's blessings, 'tis true,
He asks for our souls and eternity, too.

Step up, boys, it's my treat, providing you'll take
The beverage I've chosen for old friendship's sake.
You wonder what mixture I've gotten up now?
No mixed drink for me, I'm sure you'll allow.
I have mixed my drinks well, rum, beer and champagne.
Strong drink to the stomach is death to the brain.
A drunkard has only the semblance of man,
The form of his Maker. Degraded, accurst,
The vilest of all living things and the worst.

But sometimes that bit of God's presence within
Which energizes to fellow in spite of his sin,
And sets him to thinking. Well, sometimes, dear Annie,
The demon within it has worried us so.
We have sworn to reform. We will it last night,
And we pledged to drink nothing stronger than beer.

We make up in quantity what it lacked in fire,
And watched the last glass of the champagne expire,
In creeping, poor phantom, pride's tawdry livery on,
Concealing not death but humanity's curse.
We satisfied conscience, hushed all whisperings of fear,
We these model Temperance men drinking our beer.

Trixies for three, if you please. We'll take the same stuff,
Of something or nothing it turns we've had quite enough.
Don't spring the measure. Fill draughts to the brim,
With God's sparkling sunlight and glory therein;
Pure, unadulterated light from the vineyards of love,
Drank to the gods, from God's wine press above.

What brought it about, this free lecture of mine,
What stirred up the depths of my soul against wine
And woman's variation? List, boys, while I
You know how very left me that night at the well.
Elbow-rested and bewitched with ice-celle beer,
And I smiled Temperance man pickled in beer.

She met me, my ministering angel, so fair;
Through the chinks of my demon's dump in her beautiful hair.
The heart down shining set on her lashes, and
On her clear, pale cheeks. Boys, you know
She came to my home wife and helpmate to be
The loveliest girl, and you both envied me.
The bright pansy blue has gone out of her
And the smile is now cruel I loathe and despise.
Or rather I loathed myself my fate-stile saint.
She saw me, my ministering footsteps and led
The wayward of my manhood's radiance to God.

I asked for a drink, the demon of thirst—
The fashion whose essence my life has accurst.
Raised to drain me. Annie obeyed my command,
And brought me a drink with love's unwary hand.

As she passed it to me, one jewel tear fell
And was lost in the drink she brought from the well.
The fool, scorned me, I had seen them like
But swore then and there I'd drink them no more.
I swore that the rest of my life's misspent
I'd drink God's pure water, but not Annie's tears.

—*Rose Hartwick Thorpe.*

A CRUEL POWER.

The Rum Power Seeking to Ruin the Sabbath, the Working-man, and All Restrictive Laws.

The rum power is hastening to its final downfall, itself urging on the movement that will destroy it. It has refused to be controlled. It has mocked at law, at religion, at morality. It has set to every criminal in the land the example of open, flagrant violation of every statute that would interfere with it. It has attempted the destruction of the Sabbath, and set the example of continuing labor through the entire seven days of the week. It has furnished places of resort for the vicious and depraved classes, and refuges for the criminal.

The rum power lays its hand upon labor, and levies upon the working classes a tax far heavier than any government ever dared impose. It condemns an unaccounted host to live in squalid poverty, and drives thousands, when their working days are over, into the poor-houses to spend their old age. It increases taxation upon every kind of property, in order to support the police force of every city and town, the courts, their officers, and to erect jails and penitentiaries, rendered necessary largely through its accursed instrumentality.

The rum power is an unmitigated curse to the Nation. The traffic has not one redeeming feature, and the men who are interested in it resist to the last any law which endeavors to impose a tax upon their nefarious occupation, in order that it may help to support the enormous burden upon the State which it renders necessary. The rum power practically assumes that the Nation exists only to become its own prey. It resists all efforts to shake off its yoke, and hesitates not to appeal to the law, of which it is the great violator, in order that its vested right to ruin and destroy may not be hampered in the smallest degree.

Need any one wonder that the people whose eyes are opened to the enormity of the evils of rum are demanding the utter destruction of the traffic? Is it not rather a surprising thing that the long-suffering people have not risen in their might to destroy by the strong hand the cause of such fearful woes as follow in the train of rum, to lift by violence from their necks the yoke of such an unholy and tyrannical a monster?—*Toledo Blade.*

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

THE Temperance work makes steady progress. It is not a crazy furious to-day and dumb to-morrow, but, as a cause, is a slow but permanent growth. —*United Presbyterian.*

CHARLES BUXTON, M. P., brewer, is reported to have said: "Were it not for the beer-house and gin palace, pauperism would soon be nearly extinguished in England."

THE saloon interests which are opposing high license, killing ministers and blowing up prosecuting attorneys' houses will in time find out they are butting against a solid stone wall, which is every day growing stronger on its foundations.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

HOW TO GROW STRONG.

Purify the Blood with Water and Air—Don't Stimulate the Circulation with Liquor.

There are thousands of women all over the world who suffer very much from what they sometimes call general debility. They say they feel dull and heavy, indisposed to action, easily tired, and sometimes they imagine that they need some stimulant, and perhaps try ale or cider or something of the kind and fancy they feel better. This method of relief is a great mistake. The good effects produced are only temporary, and the evil which results may be lasting, not only through the life of the patient, but for generations to come. Indeed, the bad effects are even less likely to be seen in the one who resorts to this remedy than in her sons or grandchildren. Such are the laws of heredity.

Let us examine the causes of debility. As all action and feeling is dependent upon the state of the brain and nervous system, whatever weakens the brain and nerves must produce this feeling of depression of spirits, dullness, drowsiness and indisposition to exertion. The strength of the nervous system depends upon the supply of arterialized blood. If the blood is impure, either from breathing impure air, as, for example, in crowded cars, churches or unventilated rooms, we experience a sensation of dullness and drowsiness. There is not enough oxygen inhaled to vivify the little blood disks. Care, anxiety or trouble produce a similar result, for the reason that when under the influence of depressing emotions, we do not breathe in so much oxygen. The tendency is to sigh, or sorrow or the breath rather than to inhale it in deep, full respirations as we ought. A deep, full respiration of pure air is one of the best ways of promoting health and cheerfulness.

But the nerves also lose their vigor and power of receiving and retaining impressions, whenever the blood is rendered impure by the presence of effete atoms, worn-out particles or discs or an accumulation of bile. Moreover, the accumulations of poisonous matter in the blood must disturb and retard or quicken the circulation, and cause the heart to beat irregularly.

The eminent physiologist, Dr. J. W. Draper, of the New York university, says: "The functional activity of the brain depends on the copious supply of arterial blood. It is computed that one-fiftieth of the whole quantity in circulation is sent to this organ. It is delivered through the two internal carotid, and through the two vertebral arteries." Again, the same author says: "Whatever interferes with the arterialization, interferes with muscular power. This is the reason of the inability for exertion experienced in the thin air of mountain tops. The converse of this likewise holds good. The higher the rate of respiration the more energetic the muscular power, and therefore in birds which respire most perfectly, muscular contractility is exhibited with the greatest energy."

Again speaking of how nerve centers act he says: "The action of every ganglionic mechanism depends upon the existence of certain physical conditions, among which as being of paramount importance one may be discerned. It is the due supply of arterialized blood. If this be stopped but for a moment, the nerve mechanism loses its power, or if diminished, the display of its characteristic phenomena correspondingly declines. If, on the contrary, the supply be unduly great, or its oxidizing power artificially increased, there is a more energetic action. Nay, even the accumulations of the effete products of the economy are sufficient to give rise to such diminutions of power, as we see when bile or urea is permitted to accumulate in the blood."

Inasmuch then as we find that debility is a result of impure blood, and that, conversely, strength of brain, nerve and muscle are in direct proportion to the supply of pure or arterialized blood, let us try to find out something about the blood, and how to keep it pure and abundant. Every drop of blood contains myriads of little living organisms. Each of these comes into existence, carries on its work, has its own life, grows old and dies. They are shaped like a wafer, round and flat, and are called blood cells, or discs, or blood globules. Without them we could not live. They pass their whole existence in serving us and giving us strength. They absorb the fresh air from the air cells as we inhale it, and the oxygen of the air turns each of them from a bluish color to a bright red, the color of the blood. Then these active, useful little carriers take the oxygen round and give it to all the tissues of the body, bringing color to the cheek, strength and vigor to the brain and muscle, and new life and health wherever they go. Again and again, thousands of times do the little blood discs go their rounds, but at last they wear out, pucker up and die, and the dead discs must go off in the bile through the liver, and new ones take their place.

Every time the heart pulsates twenty millions of these little organisms die. So we see how excitement, undue haste, overwork or emotion exhausts the strength. Intoxicants give temporary strength and exaltation by making the blood circulate rapidly, but the strength is artificial and soon exhausted, and then the patient is much worse than before, for several poisons, among which we may mention that the blood has been poisoned by the alcohol, and that the water in the system has been dried up by the alcohol, which has a strong affinity for water, and so the nerve tissues and brain being harder and less moist do not act easily. What becomes of the millions of blood cells that die every instant? They are carried off from the system by the eliminating organs, being "strained off as one of the constituents of bile from the liver."

The following analysis of the blood is interesting, showing that it is chiefly composed of water and these little red discs:

Water	784.00
Albumen	70.00
Fibrin	2.20
Dises	130.00
Fats	1.30
Salts	6.80
Biliary Matter, etc	5.47
	1,000.00

We can easily see how important is all this water as a vehicle to carry the discs and other ingredients about the system to give new life. It also serves to carry off the dead particles. We may live for some time without food, but we can not live long without water, and if the blood is impure the two most important things we can take to purify it are water and pure air.—*Anna Holyoke Howard, in Household.*

IDENTIFIED WITH IT.

President Cleveland Has Not Only Failed to Rid Himself of Garland But Is Honoring Pan-Electric Conspirators.

Our able Democratic contemporary, the *Sun*, continues to focus its rays on every new development of the Pan-Electric scandal, while the Mugwump journals deal tenderly or not at all with the news of to-day, so far as it reflects on this remarkable Administration. The latter were fierce in their condemnations of Republican Administrations for any action that had even the appearance of being in the interest of favorites or jobbers, but they say as little as they can in regard to the admitted facts in relation to the copartnership between Mr. Cleveland's Attorney-General and a gang of speculative conspirators whose main hope of success was based on a large distribution of free stock among Democratic officials of high rank. They tried, at first to induce Mr. Cleveland to save the credit of his Administration by throwing Mr. Garland overboard, but the Attorney-General "sticks" with as much of shamelessness as Stanton showed of pluck when he remained in Andrew Johnson's Cabinet against the wishes of his superior.

They knew that the continued retention of Mr. Garland, after the exposures of the "Pan-Electric" speculators, would transfer to the President the responsibility for a scandalous alliance of the judicial department of the executive branch of the Government with the bringers of speculative lawsuits conducted by the Government. They went as far as their observancy to their deluded President would permit them to go in hints, suggestions, entreaties and even warnings, to this effect.

But Mr. Cleveland continues as pachydermatous as ever. He holds on to Mr. Garland, after the latter has been ostracised by all the best Democratic leaders and has become hateful to them as a disgrace to their party. Not only—as the *Democrat-Star* points out—does he keep Mr. Garland, but he rewards with high honor the disgraced Attorney-General's Pan-Electric allies co-conspirators and co-speculators, by making one of them, Upshaw, Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, while he allows Mr. Garland to retain a special counsel of the United States in the telephone cases ex-Solicitor-General Goode, who needed no special instructions from Garland to carry out the plans of the Pan-Electric people by bringing the suits originally.

Could the President more effectually identify himself and his Administration with the grossest scandal that ever attached to any Administration in this country? When in our history has there been a President so bold and continued defiance of all the proprieties, of enlightened public opinion and of the elementary principle of official decency? Are these things to be lightly dealt with by the organs of honest public sentiment, whatever may be their party? Is not the *Sun*, as a sagacious party journal which will survive many Administrations and which has first to satisfy the constituency it has attracted, right in dwelling on these deepening scandals? And in so doing does it not represent the views of the ablest and best Democrats in the country?—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

A Sample Pension Case.

In referring to the solid South and the fact that no rebel soldier had been pensioned, I grant you that the man who wore the gray is of our common blood. I grant you that he was equally brave with our people, and the common soldier was as equally honest, but the principles for which he fought through the four long years of cruel war were wrong then, are wrong now, and in God Almighty's chancery are eternally wrong. [Long, loud applause and cheers.] Failing in this general legislation the people throughout the length and breadth of the country, widows of deceased soldiers, and diseased soldiers of the late war, sent their petitions and prayers and the petitions and prayers of their fellow-citizens to Congress asking for relief. Thank God the right of petition under the lead of good old John Quincy Adams was established, and the humblest man throughout the length and breadth of the country has the right to be heard in the council of the Nation—the greatest legislative body upon the face of the earth. One hundred and twenty-three of these claims passed the committee of the two Houses, who carefully examined them. They were passed by the House and Senate and sent to the President for his signature. Ten 100 bills he returned without his signature. Let me tell you of one of them. A magnificent soldier who served as a private for twenty-five months of the war contracted heart-disease and after his return was placed upon the pension-roll with a large family, wife and several children, unable to make a living. An unfeeling landlord gave him notice he must find another roof to cover him and shelter his family. He went out in search of shelter for those he loved. He was never heard of alive again. Six months afterwards in a by-way a skeleton was found, and the proof showed that it was the skeleton of the soldier. The American House of Representatives and the Senate passed the bill without a division to place the widow on the pension roll at twelve dollars a month, and Grover Cleveland vetoed it. [Hisses.]—*Congressman Joseph H. Carmon, of Illinois.*

Rewarded for His Trickery.

Daniel Magone, the new Collector of the Port of New York, went to Chicago and worked for Cleveland's nomination. He then came home and accepted the nomination for district attorney of St. Lawrence County from the Prohibitionists—the idea, of course, being to encourage the Prohibition movement, with the intention of drawing away Republican votes from the Republican party, and thus indirectly secure to the Democratic party the benefit of such defection, while he himself voted for the Democratic ticket from Mr. Cleveland down. It was a petty and a contemptible trick, and Mr. Magone has been rewarded for it by one of the best offices in the President's gift. Can not honest Republican Prohibitionists see through the deception that is practiced upon them by the Prohibition leaders who are paid to do just what Magone did?—*Troy Times.*

☞ The Democratic convention which lately met in Raleigh, N. C., after receiving with enthusiastic cheers a message from Jefferson Davis recalling the fact that North Carolina was the last of the seceding States to lay down her arms, proceeded to declare its unalterable hostility to the Civil-Service act.—*Philadelphia Press.*

WHEN THEY MAY VOTE.

The Bourbons Will Allow the Colored Race the Privilege of Casting a Ballot as Soon as They Have Become Democrats.

The views of the President respecting the appointment of Recorder Matthews to succeed Fred Douglass in the District of Columbia are significant, because they reveal something of what Mr. Cleveland thinks of the solid South. It is only a few weeks since a successor to General Eaton as Commissioner of Education was appointed from Alabama, which stands near the head of the illiteracy column in the United States, and which leads even the South. The new appointee is not an educator in any sense, has never been identified with educational interests, and has never been known to possess any particular aptness or attainments in that department of public intelligence. He is a lawyer, a politician and a man to whom educators generally can scarcely go in the interest of that great and all-important alliance.

The race question is discussed by Mr. Cleveland in his recent utterances. He holds opinions on education in the South which, in the light of this recent appointment of a Commissioner of Education, are certainly intended to attract attention. In speaking of the way the colored people of the country are "naturally dividing" themselves up among the political parties, Mr. Cleveland remarks: "Difference of opinion is not only the charm of the Republic, but it is also its safety, and I have no doubt that when education does its effective work the colored race of the South will partly wheel into line with the Republican party and partly in line with the Democratic party."

This must be a revelation to the country generally and to the Democracy particularly. President Cleveland acknowledges more than it was his purpose to confess. If its meaning is that the colored people of the South are to-day Republican, then how comes it that, first, the strong educational movement of the negro comes almost exclusively from the Republicans of the country and, second, how comes it that the Republican party in North Carolina, and Georgia, and Alabama and all the other shot-gun States of the South are deprived now of the right to vote when they are overwhelmingly in the majority, and that the Republican blacks and whites alike have practically distranchised in many of those States as a party? The Democracy's work for education among the colored people of the South is deplorable. No doubt Mr. Cleveland is of opinion that, when the Republicans have educated a race out of bondage and ignorance for generations by his party, he and his fellow patriots may then come on and raise Democrats of them, and then give them a chance to vote.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

POLITICAL POINTS.

☞ Cleveland and Hill are working in harmony, it is said. Certainly they are. Cleveland wants to be the next President and so does Hill. Their unanimity of the object sought is perfect.—*Baltimore American.*

☞ The *Herald* says the people will not stand by a party that fears to show its hand. Now there are times when that frankness of exhibition is not profitable. The Democratic party, for instance, is showing its hands and they are dirty enough to make a blot on the escutcheon.—*Judge.*

☞ There is one party which does advocate the true interest of labor, in this and other matters, and therefore it has the support of its great majority of honest laborers, North and South. That is the Republican party, and there is no real need of another to serve the cause, in this city or anywhere else.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ Five brave Union soldiers on the Republican State ticket. Only one on the free-trade ticket, and he wasn't nominated because he was a soldier. Democracy never had much use for Union soldiers anyway. The big end of Democracy—the great bulk of the Democratic party—prefer the other kind. They like the gray better than the blue. They turn out the blue to make room for the gray.—*Detroit Tribune.*

☞ The Democrats of Missouri stand before the country in the doubtful attitude of electing one United States Senator on the strongest kind of an anti-temperance platform, and then turning squarely around and electing another who stands pledged to prohibition as a national issue. This course is, to say the least, confusing and goes back on all the time-honored traditions touching the immutability of the party on great issues.—*St. Louis Chronicle.*

A Civil Service Violator.

Pension-Commissioner Black will soon be back from the Pacific Coast. He will be back in time to prepare an answer to charges filed at the White House by ex-Civil-Service Commissioner Dorman B. Eaton. Mr. Eaton is at present in Brattleboro, Vt., but his friends in this city have been informed of his purpose when the President's vacation is over to come on to press the charges in person. The case he makes out against General Black for violation of the civil-service rules is said to have been made before the President informally when Mr. Eaton gave up his position as Civil-Service Commissioner. It then would have caused Mr. Cleveland some embarrassment, and the retiring Civil-Service Commissioner was so good a friend of the President that he didn't do it. Probably no more would have been heard of the matter had it not been for Bishop Oberly's three-column defense of the present commission from the responsibility for Black's rough-shod violation of the rules. Oberly claimed that the appointment by Black of seventy-two Democrats out of a total of seventy-six special pension examiners and other irregularities were all done under the commission, of which Eaton was chairman. He commented rather sharply on the latter, and also went into an account of Commissioner Dudley's administration of the office. Some sharp personal correspondence is said to be passing between the two reformers and an open letter from Eaton is looked for soon. His friends in Washington, however, hint that he has brought the specific charges against Black which will compel an investigation by the President as the better way to bring out all the facts. So the charges have been filed and their author writes that they shall not be pigeon-holed. General Black has long been looked upon as a shining spoils-mark by the Civil-Service League of the East. They will all be greatly interested in seeing a fearless scrutiny of his doings. Herein lies the embarrassment of President Cleveland.—*Washington Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

PRACTICAL EARNOLOGY.

The Possibility of Reading Character by the Shape of the Ears.

Much of the observation is, of course, as yet tentative and uncertain. But of the contour I may freely say that I am convinced by every one of many keen observations that the man whose upper ear projects and bends forward is invariably one who is very tractable, or desirous of learning, or very diligent. Such would be the qualities indicated from his habit of attending or giving attention to what passes around him. He is quick to learn, easy to train, provided his hand is delicate and facile enough to do what is required of him on occasion.

On the other hand, the man whose ear buttons back to his head—is close to the skull in its tip and posterior margin, evinces opposite qualities. He is inattractable, inattentive, heedless; he is accustomed to hear, it is true, but not to mind what he hears; to allow people's cruel, witty, wise and trenchant sayings to go by unobserved. Nevertheless, such a man may be handled by reason of his being unobservant. A good many excellent public servants have such ears, and must habitually be unobservant of many things, since so many uncomfortable things encompass and engage them that they would become quite miserable were they to heed them all.

The pointed ear is the ear of the turbulent, intractable man, who breaks out occasionally in an original vein, and who has his days and hours of uneasiness. The ear bounded in its superior margin by a curved line is that of the quiet, easy, amiable man.—*Phrenological Journal.*

—Miss Louise Vass, a popular young lady engaged in teaching school at Kismet, Morgan County, Tenn., died suddenly and under peculiar circumstances recently. About noon she learned that her mother was ill at home and not expected to live. The young lady ran the entire distance home, nearly a mile, and as she was ascending the steps she fell dead from heart disease. Mrs. Vass also died in a few minutes.

—Vinegar will clean the tunica in the stove doors.—*Exchange.*

SPRAINS, burns, bruises are promptly healed by St. Jacobs Oil, the conqueror of pain.

HE—"Miss Elsa, do you play on the piano?" She—"No, sir; I can't play a single note." He—"Elsa, I love you!"—*Life.*

SAFE, permanent and complete are the cures of bilious and intermittent diseases, made by Prickly Ash Bitters. Dyspepsia, general debility, habitual constipation, liver and kidney complaints are speedily eradicated from the system. It disinfects, cleanses and eliminates all malaria. Health and vigor are obtained more rapidly and permanently by the use of this great natural antidote than by any other remedy heretofore known. As a blood purifier and tonic it brings health, renewed energy and vitality to a worn and diseased body.

THE fly is not much of an astronomer, but if there is a cranny within his orbit he'll find out all about the milky way.

"SAY, why is every thing
Either all rises or all sets?"

Probably, my dear nervous sister, because you are suffering from some of the diseases peculiar to your sex. You have a "dragging-down" feeling, the back aches, you are debilitated, you have pains of various kinds. Take Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" and be cured. Price one dollar. By druggists.

EVERY man is said to have his price, but the trouble is nobody but himself knows the private mark.—*Chicago Tribune.*

PIERCE'S "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are perfect preventives of constipation. Inclosed in glass bottles, always fresh. By all druggists.

"DREAM of eggs, sign of money," says the dream-book. Perhaps that is the origin of the term "shell out."—*Chicago Mail.*

A POSITIVE FACT of the Age is the certainty of relief afforded in skin diseases by GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c.

THE largest revolver known—The earth. —*N. Y. Graphic.*

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 15.

CATTLE—Shipping steers	$4 00	@	4 70
Native cows	1 50	@	2 50
Butchers' steers	3 20	@	4 00
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	4 75	@	5 05
Light	3 90	@	4 60
WHEAT—No. 2 red	65	@	66¾
No. 3 red	54½	@	55¾
No. 2 soft	67½	@	67½
CORN—No. 2	37¾	@	38
OATS—No. 2	29½	@	30
RYE—No. 2	44	@	44
FLOUR—Fancy, per sack	1 75	@	1 85
HAY—New	7 00	@	7 50
BUTTER—Choice creamery	17	@	20
CHEESE—Full cream	8	@	12
EGGS—Choice	6	@	15
BACON—Sm'k	8	@	12½
Shoulders	5	@	6
Sides	6	@	6¾
LARD	6	@	6¾
WOOL—Missouri unwashed	16	@	18
POTATOES	30	@	40
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 30	@	4 80
Butchers' steers	3 25	@	4 10
HOGS—Packers	4 40	@	4 85
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 25	@	4 00
FLOUR—Choice	3 15	@	3 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red	73¾	@	73¾
CORN—No. 2	35	@	35¾
OATS—No. 2	25	@	25¾
RYE—No. 2	39	@	39
BUTTER—Creamery	20	@	23
PORK	10 90	@	11 37½
COTTON—Middlings	8	@	8¾
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	3 40	@	5 25
HOGS—Packing and shipping	4 60	@	5 20
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 00	@	4 60
FLOUR—Winter wheat	4 15	@	4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	76	@	76¾
No. 3	58	@	60
No. 2 spring	78¾	@	79
CORN—No. 2	39	@	39¾
OATS—No. 2	26	@	26¾
RYE—No. 2	40	@	40¾
BUTTER—Creamery	16	@	22
PORK	11 15	@	11 20
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE—Exports	4 60	@	5 50
HOGS—Good to choice	4 90	@	5 40
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 25	@	4 62½
FLOUR—Good to choice	3 20	@	5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	85½	@	86¾
CORN—No. 2	49	@	50
OATS—Western mixed	32	@	34
BUTTER—Creamery	23	@	25
PORK	10 75	@	11 00
PETROLEUM—United	66	@	66¾

Water Runs Down

Hill, and just as naturally life, energy and strength are gained by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. The peculiar toning, purifying and vitalizing qualities of this successful medicine are felt throughout the entire system, expelling disease, and giving quick healthy action to every organ. If you suffer from any disease of the blood, stomach disorder, or difficulty with the liver and kidneys, try the peculiar medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla. Be sure to get Hood's. Take no other.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia and as a tonic alterative, with the most beneficial results. I have also used it for rheumatism with the good effect. I regard it as one of the very best family medicines, and would not willingly be without it." A. B. CURRY, Providence, R. I.

"I have been using Hood's Sarsaparilla for indigestion and liver trouble. It has greatly benefited me, and I think it is fully as good a medicine as claimed." E. S. CHESEBRO, chief engineer fire dept., Stonington, Ct.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

It Astonished the Public

to hear of the resignation of Dr. Pierce as a Congressman to devote himself solely to his duties as a physician. It was because his true constituents were the sick and afflicted everywhere. They will find Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" a beneficent use of his scientific knowledge in their behalf. Consumption, bronchitis, cough, heart disease, fever and ague, intermittent fever, dropsy, neuralgia, goitre or thick neck, and all diseases of the blood, are cured by this world-renowned medicine. Its properties are wonderful, its action magical. By druggists.

THE *St. Nicholas* tells of a dog that can count. But it can't equal a cat in running up a column.—*Texas Siftings.*

GRAY or sandy beards are colored brown or black by Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

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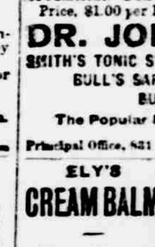

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