PITTSBURGH'S DISASTER.

Collapse of a Building and Fifty Workmen Buried—Other Work of the Dreadful Cyclone.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 10.—A terrific storm of wind and hail—the worst known for years—swept over the city shortly after noon yesterday, carrying with it death and destruction. The storm was formed with a suddenness that was overwhelming and as the wind, accompanied by hail and torrents of rain, swept along the streets pedestrians were hurled before it and barely escaped being crushed under vehicles passing along the thoroughfares.

Suddenly, in the center of the city there was a terrible crash and a few minutes later the central fire alarm bell sounded a call from box 14, on the corner of Diamond and Wood streets. Hundreds of people with blanched faces hurried to the scene, when it was found that the cyclone had caught the building on Diamond street, owned by C. L. Willey, and hurled it to the earth, covering up two scores of mangled human bodies. The building was in the course of erection. It was 30x80 feet in dimensions and was seven stories high. The front had not yet been put in and the wind seemed to enter the high shell from the open end and the high walls of bricks and undried mortar were parted, one falling each way, partly wrecking nearly a dozen surrounding buildings.

The main force of the crushing building was thrown against Weldon & Co.'s book store on Woodland and the barber shop of Fred Shumaker, at 41 Diamond street. The rear end of Weldon's store was crushed in and the front of the building forced out into Wood street. The barber shop was completely demolished. The leather store next to the Willey building, occupied by W. H. Thomas, was also totally wrecked. The rear end of H. Watt & Co.'s book store was crushed in, while some of the falling structure struck Joseph Eichbaum's building, fronting on Fifth avenue, breaking the windows and injuring a number of employes. A portion of the wall of a millinery store next to Thomas' was crushed in and the windows and doors in a number of surrounding buildings were broken.

At the time of the disaster about twenty-five men were at work on the building and not one escaped injury. In the barber shop, next door, seven men were imprisoned, while a half dozen more were buried beneath the debris of the Weldon building. Chief Brown, Coroner M. Dowell, Building Inspectors Frank and Echley, and a score of physicians were early at the scene. The hospitals were notified and a short time later the clang of ambulance bells and patrol wagon gongs were heard. Contractor Booth and Flinn had twenty-five wagons and carts on the scene inside of an hour and private expressmen lent their wagons and their aid in helping to rescue the victims. When a poor unfortunate was found he was given temporary relief by the physicians and then carefully removed to one of the hospitals.

The work was continued all afternoon and at eleven o'clock last night a number of persons were known to be still underneath the debris. Up to that hour forty mangled and bruised bodies had been taken from the ruins. Some were dead, others were dying and many were fatally injured. One or two died on the way to the hospital.

From the best information obtainable, eight were killed outright or died in a short time and thirty-five others were injured, but it is believed that the list of dead will be greatly increased.

A little girl named McGlone was walking along the street with her brother when the building fell and the two were buried in the wreck. The girl was terribly injured and her brother probably fatally hurt.

The body of George Kirsch, a barber, eighteen years old, was found in the cellar of the barber shop.

Dr. J. L. Reed, a prominent physician of Allegheny, was in Weldon's at the time and is still missing and it is feared that he is dead.

The cyclone wrought terrible destruction in other parts of the city and out along the railroads centering here. A portion of the foundry of McIntosh, Hemphill & Co., on Thirteenth street, was wrecked, as was also a house in Allegheny.

At Walls Station, on the Pennsylvania railroad, a large brick building owned by the Westinghouse Airbrake Company was partially demolished, and at Wilmerding, Pa., a coal tipple was wrecked. At McKeesport houses were unroofed, trees blown down and windows smashed. Three houses in course of erection were blown to pieces. On the river a number of boats were torn from their moorings and cast about like corks, but they were secured before much damage was done. The velocity of the wind was fifty miles an hour—the highest recorded for years.

Inspector of Police McAlees states that he is of the opinion that from fifteen to twenty-five persons are yet in the ruins. Of the thirty-five injured six are in a dangerous condition and will probably die.

DESTRUCTION AT SUNBURY.

SUNBURY, Pa., Jan. 10.—In this city at 5:30 o'clock last evening a rain and wind storm came up suddenly and blew over two of the stacks of the Sunbury nail mill, situated between the Reading & Pennsylvania railroads on the outskirts of the city. The first is the puddling mill, having six furnaces. Stack No. 2 was thrown over on the roof, dropping with it stack No. 3. They crashed through the roof, completely demolishing the puddling department. Thirty-five men were employed in this department and half of them were buried in the debris. The fire alarm was sounded and soon hundreds surrounded the mill. Men were carried out half naked and men are at work yet, as it is supposed several others are in the ruins.

The following is the list of killed and wounded:

Killed—A tramp, name unknown; C. C. Showers, of Milton.

Wounded—D. P. Jones, of Sunbury, internally injured; James Faust, scalp wound and ribs broken; A. C. Menther, right leg broken off below knee and arm broken, not expected to live; James McDonnell, Sugar Notch, head cut; Albert Williams, puddler, Lancaster, leg broken and head cut; John E. Spien, Lancaster, head cut and knee broken, seriously injured; two boys aged thirteen and fourteen cut on head and otherwise injured. There are four missing.

Damage in Canada.

MONTREAL, Que., Jan. 9.—A storm broke over Lower Ontario on Sunday morning which continued until last night, leaving a scene which for peculiarity and damage has never been equalled in the locality. The damage can not yet be fairly estimated, but a low approximation makes it at least $1,000,000, which with damages that can not be repaired, makes it a very serious matter for the people concerned. The property devastated ranges from Coteau Landing to Napanee, 150 miles, and back from the St. Lawrence as far as the Ottawa river 100 miles, or 1,500 square miles of territory. This immense tract of land was yesterday all covered with solid ice from one to six inches thick.

Williamsport Visited.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Jan. 10.—A terrible storm of wind accompanied by torrents of rain swept down the West Branch valley yesterday afternoon. Considerable damage was done in all directions, the particulars of which are meagre at this hour, telegraph and telephone communication being interrupted. In this city the damage was particularly severe. About a dozen houses were demolished, the Maskrey decorative works unroofed and the buildings of the Demorest Sewing Machine Company demolished. The damage sustained by the Maskrey people will amount to $50,000 and that of the Demorest works to $10,000.

FISH AND INSECTS.

Do They Possess Sense Which Human Beings Have Not.

With regard to the hearing and the sight of insects and the crustacea nothing is settled, writes Sir John Lubbock. These creatures possess in many cases curious contrivances which, while obviously sense organs of some kind, can not be assigned their functions with any certainty. Thus some naturalists regard as auditory apparatus that which others believe to be organs of touch or taste, or even sight. The ways of nature in these obscure corners of creation, moreover, are so fantastic that it is difficult to know which to expect, or by what standard to form judgments. There are some queer crustacea, for instance, which improve their hearing by putting grains of sand in their ears. Is that mere instinct? Then there are other creatures which possess two kinds of eyes, the compound eye and the ocellus, which is suspected of being a sort of unfinished or aborted organ by some naturalists, while others think the compound eye is for the day and the ocellus for the night. Experiment, by producing spurious and contradictory results, has only confused the question still more. There are the strange insects which carry their ears in their tails, of all places in the world; though these are really not so marvelous as the bombadier beetle, who mounts two apparent guns at his stern, and, when attacked, fires them, producing a loud report, a little cloud of white vapor, and an emission of some secretion that smells and burns like nitric acid.

If we descend into the depths of the ocean we find other wonders, fishes which are equipped with electric lamps in their heads, and can thus see their way and their prey in the abysmal darkness of the great depths; other fishes which angle with tentcles tipped with miniature lights; yet other creatures which carry lamps behind instead of in front; fishes that hear through holes in their sides; creatures which see with the ends of their attennæ; marvels of many kinds, in short such as the cunning story tellers of the Orient never could have imagined. To get at the actual truth about all these weird, uncanny things is well-nigh impossible because of the difficulty of ascertaining how much or how little they can see and hear, and what use they make of all their complicated apparatus, the several parts of which are the despair of the naturalist everywhere, and tempt him to audacious and ill-founded guesses. Sir John Lubbock, to his credit be it said, steadily resists all such temptations, and when he does not understand a thing valiantly says so. But he does not hold himself under any obligation to restrain the exercise of the scientific imagination, and the drift of experiment is toward the suggestions of several surprising possibilities, all tending to strengthen the surmise that there are more senses in nature than man possesses. Thus he says: "We find in animals complex organs of sense, richly supplied with nerves, but the functions of which we are as yet powerless to explain. There may be fifty other senses as different from ours as sound is from sight, and even within the boundaries of our own senses there may be endless sounds which we can not hear, and colors as different as red from green of which we have no conception. These and a thousand other questions remain for solution. The familiar world which surrounds us may be a totally different place to other animals. To them it may be full of music which we can not hear, of color which we can not see, of sensations which we can not conceive."—*Chicago Tribune.*

A POINT BROKEN.

How a Witticism Confounded a Lawyer's Clever Argument.

A witticism based on truth—and "truth, when witty, is the wittiest of all things"—confounds an argument or breaks the force of a cross-examination.

Robert Morris, the colored lawyer of the Boston bar, while defending a colored dressmaker charged with stealing silk from her customers, and substituting for it a poorer material, cross-examined the principal witness, a lady who declared emphatically that she could tell the value of silk within twenty-five cents a yard.

Knowing that it is difficult for white people to distinguish one colored person from another, Mr. Morris asked the lady if she could recognize the colored man who had brought a bundle to her.

"No," she answered. "I think that all colored persons look alike to me."

"Oh, they do, do they?" rejoined Morris. "We'll see," and he asked several colored men to rise. "Now, madam," he continued, "look at me and then at these gentlemen, and tell the court whether you can tell us apart."

"I don't see much difference," replied the lady. "Perhaps by studying you all I might; but your heads are all shaped alike, and except that some are darker than others, I find it hard to distinguish one from another."

"Now, madam," said Morris with a triumphant air, "do you mean to swear, after telling the jury that you can judge of the value of silk within twenty-five cents a yard, that you can't tell the difference between Mr. Johnson here and me?"

"She regards herself as a judge of silk; not a judge of wool," interrupted the prosecuting attorney.

The court laughed, as did the spectators. Morris smiled, for he saw that the witticism had broken off the point of his question.—*Youth's Companion.*

A Chicago Wild Flower.

Magazine Editor—Would you not like to contribute an article to our symposium on the subject, "Is marriage a failure?"

Literary Lady (from Chicago)—O, Mr. Easychair, how could you think me capable of venturing an opinion on such a subject? Remember my youth and inexperience. I am still in my twenties, and I have only been married four times.—*N. Y. Weekly.*

JUDGING HORSES.

Points by Which a Good Animal may be Determined.

The first consideration is posture. A horse standing should come well on his legs. That is, his fore-legs should be placed well in front; his hind legs under the incident of weight or the point of the quarter. Horses of value cover their ground long, low, naturally and wide. The happy hit of strength and refinement. Marketable anywhere and any day. The limbs should be placed well outside the body—e. g., long and prominent elbows, bold, well-placed stifles, on a line with the elbows.

Feet should not turn in or out, but point forwards. Odd feet are the sign of disease past or present in a chronic form. Harmony of proportion is a sine qua non here. Length under a horse must be gained by a deep reclining shoulder. His height, through the floor of his chest up to his withers, and not by his legs. Width at the shoulder points, and by a deep, wide and capacious middle, width at his hips. The position of the fore feet are regulated by the shoulder; in the hind legs, by the width of the pelvis or hips. A horse may be taught to stand, but the judge demands a natural rather than an artificial or educated pose.

Legs should be short, stout with muscle, and clean along the tendons. Knees well to the ground, i. e., short cannons, likewise the nocks, well down. In examining a horse don't approach too closely at first; let him form the base and you the apex of a triangle, you then can catch his ends. It is early enough to go up to him when you desire to manipulate him for exostoses, etc., e. g., splints, etc., spavins.

So much for the profile. A horse is said to have a riding angle, the acme of perfection for all work, where a line let fall from his pole just grazes his nose. Manners maketh both man horse, and without this angle we can have no true manners in either harness or under the pigskin. A long rein or upper line to the neck, and a clean articulation or junction at the head and throat are essential as contributions to perfection. A full throat is an index of full wind. The head should be blood like, and convex for courage at the base of the ears and across the eyes. The head should be full, yet neat, no coarseness at the "race" just above the nostrils. A moderately long neck for comfort. This with a moderately fine wither gives you a light forehead—"a horse before you." Necks should always be muscular, of moderate length. The breadth of chest depends on the breed and trade.

We will now only deal generally in points and make, but for galloping a deep thorax rather than a round one admits of greater expansion under efforts of endurance and extreme exertion. Stand well in front of a horse to see this. Then pass to his rear, and judge the quality and muscularity of the hind quarters. Stand well back here, and step two paces to the side gives you "form at a glance," or the concert of points from his head to his middle and quarter. You must go round a horse on a system to save time and gain an accurate judgment. The quarter should be wide haunches well let down, and always neatly closed in horses worth the name. Light ends in the fore hand, volume and area superficially in the middle, massive hind quarters, and four good feet well placed, legs like bars of steel.—*London Agricultural Gazette.*

FADS AND FASHIONS.

Bits of Information Gathered by Enterprising Society Reporters.

Long-haired, black monkey-skin muffs and Vandyke collars are again in high favor.

Girdles, odalisque sashes, and antique brocades are among the fashionable novelties.

There is a revival of old Chantilly laces and many handsome patterns are being imported.

Small toques and turbans are still popular and become some faces better than large hats.

White plush lined with old rose-watered silk and olive-lined sea-shell pink are favorite combinations for ball or opera wraps.

Pretty little Bulgarian hoods made of cream-white camel's hair, bordered with gold or silver embroidery, are worn with opera cloaks.

Bodices in Josephine and Marie Stuart style, Russian bodices and gimps, and Grecian effects of drapery are some of the new features of French tea gowns.

Bridesmaids carry flower muffs in preference to the usual bouquet of cut flowers. They look pretty and may be utilized as receptacles for fan or handkerchief.

Cloaks are made of any length, ranging from the Hungarian jacket, jauntily and absurdly short, to the Russian pelisse, which extends from throat to ankles.

Tailor-made empire gowns are still in vogue for street wear. The bodices are warmly lined so that it is unnecessary to wear any outside wrapping save the fur cape, collar, or boa.

One of the new Parisian importations is an elegant opera cloak. It is of emerald-green velvet, lined throughout with primrose-yellow or moire, and trimmed with bands of lynx fur.

A brilliant cloak for the opera is in blue and silver brocade and is lined with a tea-rose moire. It is trimmed with a broad passementerie and fringe of pearl and opal beads intermixed with silver.

New dinner and tea gowns show a predilection for stripes. The latest stripes are either wide or narrow and are seen in such fabrics as faille francaise and velvet, the silk being in most cases of lighter hue than the velvet.

New designs in black laces show thread and point patterns exquisitely interwoven. White flouncing laces exhibit a mesh as soft as that of tulle and have intermixed devices of Milanese, Flemish and old Pompadour designs wrought upon their dainty surfaces.—*Chicago News.*

—The Government boards its red men on reservations at Lo! rates.—*N. O. Picayune.*

STOCK ITEMS.

When a man is frightened or angry his digestive organs do not work; this is also true of an animal; hence the profit in keeping it in a peaceful and fearless state by kind treatment.

The American hog shows more fat and produces more lard than those of Europe, due to our large corn crop. The best way to dispose of corn is to convert it into pork and the fodder into beef.

Do not insist on milking beef cattle all your lifetime when you wish to make money by selling cream or butter. Holstein or Jersey cows will produce twice as much butter as your beef cattle do with the same amount of feed and work.

Captain Pierce, of Junction City, Kan., fed a two-year-old steer for about six weeks on ensilage with a little corn meal sprinkled in it. The steer was weighed once a week during the time, and the average gain was about five pounds a day.

In the feeding of pigs not so much depends upon buildings and appliances as in having plain, practical pens, and in the owner either attending to the feeding himself or seeing that it is done with regularity three times a day, and the food given at the required time, and just enough and no more, and the pens kept clean.—Michigan Farmer.

A horse thoroughly exercised and warmed and allowed to stand uncovered for fifteen minutes in a freezing atmosphere, is injured more thereby than he could be by excessive hard work. Any thing as valuable as a good horse is well worth the expenditure of the sum necessary to provide good covering, not to speak of the demands of humanity in the case.—National Stockman.

The Russian method for stopping a runaway horse is said to be very effective and is not particularly cruel. They place a cord with a running knot around the horse's neck near the neck strap. To this slip noose attach a pair of reins, which may be thrown over the dash board ready to be seized at once. When the horse starts take up the extra reins and tighten the cord around the horse's throat. The most furious horse thus choked stops instantly, and will not kick or fall.

At the present prices corn is the cheapest grain food for sheep. A very good ration for sheep would be as much hay as they would eat clean in the morning, a pint of corn each at noon and as much oat straw as they will eat put in the racks at night. For a change buckwheat may be mixed with the corn occasionally. Sheep grind their own feed so well that it is a waste to pay for grinding grain for them, and as they will swallow meal too fast this is another reason why whole grain is best for them.—N. Y. Times.

An old teamster of fifty years' experience says he has never had a case of galls upon his animals where the following preventive was adopted, which is simply to rub the collars inside every few days with a little neatsfoot oil, and the moment any dirt is found sticking like wax to wash it off with warm soapsuds and then oil. A yoke from oxen, or collar from a horse, should not be removed when brought into the stable from work until the sweat is entirely dry, and all chafed spots should be oiled.

FARM NOTES.

Avoid as far as possible, in planting second crops, a succession of similar plants on the same land.

Of all fertilizers ground bone is the best and most durable where general crops are grown, but fertilizers should be varied or consist of all the elements required for a crop.

If the bulbs of certain flowers start to sprout when in the cellar it indicates that they are kept too warm. They should be kept cool enough to remain in a dormant condition until spring.

Late fall plowing, making the soil rich, and taking pains to kill the butterflies as fast as they appear, are good remedies for the cabbage worm. There are a large number of remedies given for this pest, but many of them are entirely worthless.

Manure can be applied in the garden or orchard at any time during the winter. What is used in the garden should be thoroughly rotted. While it is best to have all that is applied on the farm in this condition, it is not so essential in the field as in the garden.

Now is the time to remember that it is difficult to get the land too rich for vegetables and to gather up and have a sufficient supply of manure to make it rich. The manure can be hauled out and applied now with less interference with the farm work than later.

Hauling is one of the most expensive items on the farm, and in laying off a field, or planning for any kind of a crop, the first consideration should be the facility and ease of hauling and spreading the manure on the land, and the carrying off of the crop therefrom.

Our agricultural advantages have too largely been lost sight of in the era of real estate speculation, but most fortunately the owners of tracts of land are awakening to the fact that there is money, and big money, too, in farming and fruit-raising.—Wichita (Kan.) Eagle.

Reno was the banner corn county of Kansas last year, having 6,478,144 bushels; Nemaha second, with 5,700,240 bushels; Brown third, with 5,487,264 bushels and Washington next, with 5,291,202 bushels. Saline was the banner wheat county, with a total yield of 1,069,032 bushels; Sumner second, with 976,149 bushels, and McPherson third, with 964,992 bushels.

There is no doubt about it that nine-tenths of the farm-made butter is spoiled, especially in the winter, from keeping the cream too long before it is churned. This is usually because so little milk is gotten in the winter, but add water to it so as to one-third fill the churn, and go to work on it. The water will help winter cream and greatly improve the quality of the butter.

It does not pay to borrow money in order to purchase more land. It is an old truth that "an acre of land has no limit to its productive capacity." The true farmer prefers a small farm well tilled. The manure that is spread on two acres will give better results if applied to one acre, while the cost of tillage will be less. No farmer can afford to buy more land until he has brought up that already in his possession to the highest degree of fertility.

Notes.

The American Cultivator advises farmers to have the roofs of their barns painted as a means of preserving them from decay. The falling drops of rain, it says, cause the fibers of the wood to break, making a "fuzzy" surface which holds water and induces decay. Paint entirely prevents this so long as it lasts.

Have the garden tools in good shape for work. A dull, rusty implement of any kind not only does poor execution but is irksome to work with.

As a rule, every thing that can be done that will lessen the work in the spring should be done during the winter.

A miller in the Northwest made a test with 28,000 bushels No. 3 wheat. He finds it averages 320 pounds to make a barrel of flour, against 275 pounds of last year's crop. It also takes one-third more power to the barrel, and the bran is not worth any thing like as much as was the bran made from wheat grown a year ago.

Use a thermometer in the stable, cellar and wherever you wish to know the temperature, and you will save many crops that are stored and also avoid cases of sickness among the animals.

In hog pasture, where a movable fence is used, so as to change the hogs and thus prevent waste of the clover from tramping down, in a fair season an acre of clover will furnish forage for ten shoats.

EVILS OF TOWN-LIFE.

The Cause of the Physical Deterioration of Dwellers in Cities.

The general unfitness and incapability of the dwellers in our large hives of industry to undergo continued violent exertion, or to sustain long endurance of fatigue, is a fact requiring little evidence to establish; nor can they tolerate the withdrawal of food under sustained physical effort for any prolonged period as compared with the dwellers in rural districts. It may be affirmed also that, through the various factors at work night and day upon the constitution of the poorer class of town-dwellers, various forms of disease are developed, of which pulmonary consumption is the most familiar, and which is doing its work in a lavish and unerring fashion. Thus it may be conceded as an established fact that the townsman is, on the whole, constitutionally dwarfed in tone, and his life, man for man, shorter, weaker and more uncertain than the countryman's. I hold the opinion that the deterioration is more in physique, as implied in the loss of physical or muscular power of the body, the attenuation of muscular fiber, the loss of integrity of cell-structure, and consequent liability to the invasion of disease, rather than in actual stature of inch-measurement. The true causes of this deterioration are neither very obscure nor far to seek. They are bad air and bad habits. To these may be added a prolific factor operating largely to produce degeneration of race, and that is, frequent intermarriage, often necessitated by religious affinities.—G. B. Barron, M. D., in Popular Science Monthly.

THE man who first suggested the use of an X as the signature of a person who could not write was no philosopher. The fitness of things should have led him to select the cipher, which as a nautograph is eminently significant in most cases.—Binghamton Leader.

Strangely Contorted

Are the joints by rheumatism. Extirpate this atrocious disease, as well as gout and neuralgia, at the outset with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and avoid possible life-long agony. It is a tempting of Providence to delay when rheumatism assails you, as it is not only obstinate, but dangerous. Chills and fever, kidney complaints, nervousness, debility, constipation and dyspepsia are also routed by the Bitters. Use regularly.

NO WONDER there are so many unhappy marriages, when the "best man" never gets the bride.

"I HAVE been occasionally troubled with Coughs, and in each case have used BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which have never failed, and I must say they are second to none in the world."—*Felix A. May, Cashier, St. Paul, Minn.*

TALK is cheap, but not the affectionate talk of a pretty girl; that is dear.—Boston Courier.

You hardly realize that it is medicine, when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

AN elevated road—the milky way.—Time.

CURE your cough with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

"THE SAME" is said to be the most popular drink in the market.

BREACHES of promise must be the ones tailors let go on credit.—Texas Siftings.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 15.		
CATTLE—Shipping steers	$3 40	@ 4 40
Butcher steers	3 00	@ 4 00
Native cows	2 00	@ 3 00
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	4 60	@ 5 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red	97	@ 98
No. 2 soft	96	@ 97½
CORN—No. 2	25½	@ 26
OATS—No. 2	21	@ 22½
RYE—No. 2	41	@ 42
FLOUR—Patents, per sack	2 40	@ 2 50
HAY—Baled	4 50	@ 6 50
BUTTER—Choice creamery	25	@ 29
CHEESE—Full cream	12	@ 12½
EGGS—Choice	13½	@ 14
BACON—Ham	10	@ 10½
Shoulders	6½	@ 6½
Sides	8	@ 9
LARD	7½	@ 8
POTATOES	40	@ 55
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 90	@ 5 35
Butchers' steers	3 00	@ 4 10
HOGS—Packing	5 00	@ 5 20
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 25	@ 4 60
FLOUR—Choice	3 50	@ 4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red	95½	@ 96
CORN—No. 2	29	@ 29½
OATS—No. 2	24½	@ 25½
RYE—No. 2	47	@ 48½
BUTTER—Creamery	27	@ 30
PORK	13 50	@ 13 75
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 50	@ 4 95
HOGS—Packing and shipping	5 00	@ 5 20
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 30	@ 5 10
FLOUR—Winter wheat	3 00	@ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red	95½	@ 96
CORN—No. 2	31	@ 31½
OATS—No. 2	14½	@ 15½
RYE—No. 2	48	@ 49½
BUTTER—Creamery	20	@ 32
PORK	13 25	@ 13 30
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE—Common to prime	4 75	@ 5 25
HOGS—Good to choice	5 40	@ 5 80
FLOUR—Good to choice	3 15	@ 5 60
WHEAT—No. 2 red	99	@ 99½
CORN—No. 2	44½	@ 44½
OATS—Western mixed	30	@ 32
BUTTER—Creamery	19	@ 31

CATARRH Cold in Head

Ely's Cream Balm

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

SALESMEN Wanted. We want a few more to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. Largest house in our line. Enclose 5-cent stamp. Wages $3 Per Day. Permanent position. No peddling allowed. Short articles preferred. Address, stating age, The Centennial Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

PATENTS PROCURED. Also TRADE-MARKS etc. Advice free. Highest references. Long experience. Send stamp for 48-page book. Address W. T. FITZGERALD, Attorney at Law, Washington, D. C.

Something New.

A new and very effective thing which is taking hold on the market is a valuable discovery made known through The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Baltimore, Md., proprietors of the renowned St. Jacobs Oil, and known as Diamond Vera-Cura, for Dyspepsia, a positive cure for Indigestion and all stomach troubles arising therefrom. If not found in the stock of druggist or dealer, it will be sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents (5 boxes $1.00) in stamps. Sample sent on receipt of two-cent stamp. It has been found on trial to be a specific for sour stomach, heartburn, nausea, giddiness, constipation, nervousness and low spirits, and it is spoken of and recommended by hundreds who have used it and have found lasting benefits.

WHEN corn pops it gets ghastly white. It is much the same with bashful young men.—Harper's Bazar.

ANY one can take Carter's Little Liver Pills, they are so very small. No trouble to swallow. No pain or griping after taking.

IN good and regular standing—the man in the street-car full of women.—Life.

AN unsatisfactory meal—a domestic broil.

Pains and Aches

In various parts of the body, more particularly in the back, shoulders, and joints, are the unwelcome indications that rheumatism has gained a foothold, and you are "in for it" for a longer or shorter period. Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood, and is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which neutralizes the acidity, and eradicates every impurity from the blood.

"I suffered from an acute attack of rheumatism induced by a severe strain of a once dislocated ankle joint, which caused great swelling and intense pain. One bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla restored circulation, cleansed the blood and relieved the pain." L. T. HUNT, Springfield, Mo.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

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3d. The furrow-disc is fitted to pull on to the corn.

4th. The rear wheels are adjustable to or from the corn, so as the planter may be put down to the corn, or the seed or fertilizer, without stake.

5th. The dropping operation has a point of advantage, that is, when the plate carries a double or single kernel, it drops in place of two. A Perfect Seed Distributor.

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