Extraordinary Attractions for **Conference Week**

F. AUERBACH & BRO.

Extraordinary Attractions for **Conference Week**

A Combination of resistless Bargains. Visit our Store and we will Convince you that we are the most Popular House in the City and quote the Lowest Prices. Our Enormous Business has been Created by Treating all Alike.

Dress Goods and Silks.

More genuine bargains in Silks and Dress Goods will be shown by us this week than have ever before been offered by all the city combined. Don't miss getting a Dress Pattern.

AT ONE-HALF ACTUAL VALUE.

25 pieces of col. 36-inch Surah..... .25
24 pieces of col. 36-inch Surah..... .37
40 pieces of col. 36-inch Surah..... .50

AT TWO-THIRDS ACTUAL VALUE.

350 yards of all Silk Black Gros Grain..... .62½
250 yards of all Silk Black Gros Grain..... .75
400 yards of all Silk Black Gros Grain..... .90
300 yards of all Silk Black Gros Grain..... .97½
500 yards Black Satin Rhadamas..... .85
800 yards All Silk..... .87½
325 yards All Silk..... .97

Black and Colored Brocaded Silks at .75, .85, 1.00 and 1.25, positively worth 40 per cent more.

AT ONE-HALF ACTUAL VALUE.

35 pieces of double width Colored Alpacas..... .10½
50 pieces of Novelty Diagonal Wools..... .25
100 pieces of Dark and Light Ground Challies..... .08
250 pieces of Dark and Light Ground Challies..... .20
40 pieces of Camelhair Novelty woven, Double Width..... .45

An assortment of 500 Suit Lengths, containing 7 and 8 yards of elegant novelty Dress Goods, at 1.75, 2.10, 2.50, 2.75, 3.15, 3.50, 4.20, 4.50 and 5.00 a suit. These have been selling at 1.5 more than now being offered.

100 remnants of silks and dress goods of all descriptions at less than half of Eastern cost.

Notions.

PRICES THAT TELL!
PRICES THAT WIN THE TRADE!

25c Ladies' black Kid Gloves.....	9 cents
25c Ladies' black Kid Gloves.....	15
25c Ladies' Silk Mitts.....	19
25c Ladies' Silk Mitts.....	25
25c Ladies' Lisle Gloves.....	15
25c Ladies' Lisle Gloves.....	25
25c Ladies' Lisle Gloves.....	25
25c Ladies' Lisle Gloves.....	25
25c Ladies' Lisle Gloves.....	25
25c Ladies' black Cotton Hose.....	15
25c Ladies' black Cotton Hose.....	19
25c Ladies' fast black Cotton Hose	25
25c Ladies' fast black Cotton Hose	25
25c Children's black Ribbed Hose	25
25c Children's black Ribbed Hose	25
25c Children's black Ribbed Hose	25
25c Lot of Misses' derby Ribbed hose, colored.....	19

Each Hundred 45 inches at the astonishing prices of 80c, 90c, 95c, double this price for value.

Ladies' summer merino vests and pants for 50c a suit.

Ladies handkerchiefs 5c a dozen.

10c Ladies' handkerchiefs reduced from 15c.

10c Ladies' handkerchiefs reduced from 20c.

15c Ladies' handkerchiefs reduced from 25c.

25c Ladies' handkerchiefs reduced from 40c.

Nine dozen gloves down to the very lowest cents, all colors.

Nos. 5 and 7 down to 5c per yard.

No. 9, down 7½ cents a yard.

No. 12, down 10 cents a yard.

No. 16, down 12½ cents a yard.

Ladies' Satchels, prices cut in two at 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents.

TRIMMING DEPT.

For this sale of Trimmings we shall devote a whole counter, an immense variety of splendid bargains less than one-fourth their actual value at 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, and 25 cents per yard.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Spring Wraps

This is the Most Attractive Department in the City.

By reason of our low prices and immense assortment. The following sixteen cabinets of Bargains, at less than one-half their actual value, are—

BLAZER JACKETS.
At 1.00 worth $2.50
At 1.50 worth 3.75
At 2.25 worth 4.50
At 4.00 worth 6.00

REEFER JACKETS.
At $3.00 worth $ 5.00
At 3.50 worth 6.50
At 5.00 worth 9.00
At 6.50 worth 11.00

CAPES.
For 75c worth $2.50
For 1.00 worth 3.50
For 1.50 worth 5.00
For 2.00 worth 6.00
For $4.00 worth $7.50
For 5.00 worth 9.00
For 7.50 worth 12.50
For 10.00 worth 17.50

ALL CAPES, BLAZERS AND REEFERS ARE IN BLACK, TAN AND SLATE COLORS.

Domestic Department.

PRICES LIKE THESE MAKE US DO THE BUSINESS.

4 pieces check gingham, fast col.	.05
Dress style gingham, latest.....	.06 1-2
Seersuckers in stripes and checks.....	.06½
Finest quality seersuckers.....	.10
Heavy unbleached sheeting.....	.06½
Best bleached muslin.....	.07½
Lonsdale, full of beam.....	.06 1-4
Striped satin, 40 inches wide.....	.09½
Mellor Cambrics.....	.05
Good Prints.....	.04
Standard Prints.....	.05
Challies.....	.05
Brownson Cloth.....	.05
All Linen Crash.....	.06 1-2
Fine Outing Flannel.....	.10
Cheap Outing Flannel.....	.12½
10c Bed Spreads.....	.75
1.50 Bed Spreads.....	1.10
1.75 Bed Spreads, 12-4 Marseilles	1.35
50c Table Linen, cream.....	.40

SHOES.

THE DEEPEST CUT OF ALL.

		THEY SELL AT PRICES
240 pairs Infants' Kid button Shoes.....	.40	.75
275 pairs Children's spring heel, size 5½ to 8.....	.70	1.25
95 pairs Children's Shoes, size 8½ to 11.....	.80	1.25
80 pairs Youths' Shoes, size 11 to 1.....	1.00	1.65
90 pairs Boys' Shoes, size 1½ to 5.....	1.50	2.50
100 pairs Misses' spring heel Shoes, size 11 to 2	1.50	2.50
75 pairs Ladies' Kid button Shoes, size 2½ to 7	2.00	3.75
180 pairs Ladies' English Dongola button Shoes, patent leather tips, all sizes.....	3.00	5.00
125 pairs Ladies' Grained Toes, size 2½ to 7.....	1.25	2.00
230 pairs Ladies' Cloth top, latest last.....	2.00	3.00

MEN'S PERCALE LAUNDRIED SHIRTS.
For 50c, worth $1.00.

GENTS' TIES AND SCARFS.
We are selling them at 1 of former prices; 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, etc.

Boys' and Children's Clothing Dep't.

We shall offer the following Special Bargains for this week at prices which are in sharp contrast with those asked elsewhere.

COMMON PRICES.	OUR PRICE.
$1.75 Blue Flannel Sailor Suit,	$ .90
1.75 Boys' Fancy Plaid Suits,	1.00
2.50 Boys' Fancy Plaid Suits,	1.50
3.50 Boys' Lt. Plaid Suits,	2.25
4.00 Boys' Striped Cassimere,	3.00
3.75 Boys' Brown Plaids,	2.50
6.00 Boys' Fine Fancy Cassim's,	3.75
4.50 Boys' Childrens' Jersey House Suits,	2.85
2.75 Boys' Kilt Suits,	1.85

Our great Overstock sale of Gent's Furnishing goods marked down in prices so ridiculously low that they will all be closed out this week.

MEN'S OUTING FLANNEL OVERSHIRTS.
25 cents, worth 50 cents.
40 cents, worth 65 cents.
50 cents, worth 75 cents.
65 cents, worth 100 cents.

MEN'S BLACK SATINE SHIRTS.
75 cents, worth $1.25.
85 cents, worth $1.50.
100 cents, worth $1.75.

MEN'S WHITE UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS.
Two shirts for 25 cents.
50 cents three shirts for 75 cents.
$1.00 dozen shirts for 75 cents.

FINE SILK STRIPE AND PONGEE SHIRTS.
From $1.15 to $4.00.

BOYS' FELT HATS.
For 25c, worth 50c.
For 40c, worth 75c.
For 50c, worth $1c.
For 75c, worth $1.25.

BOYS' OUTING FLANNEL WAISTS.
For 25c, worth 40c.
For 35c, worth 50c.

BOYS' CAMBRIC WAISTS.
10c, worth 35c.

BOYS' INDIGO BLUE WAISTS.
25c, worth 40c.

OUR STOCK OF

LADIES' WAISTS

BOTH IN SILK AND COTTON FABRICS IS NOW COMPLETE. IMMENSE ASSORTMENT. PRICES AS USUAL THE LOWEST.

$1.00, $1.25, $1.50, Etc.

Silks for $3.00, $4.00 $4.50, Etc.

Ladies' Blouses for 75c., $1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, Etc.

Ladies' Wrappers

ARE ARRIVING IN ENDLESS VARIETIES AND QUALITIES

Ladies' Calico Wrappers	$ .50
Ladies' Calico Wrappers	1.00
Ladies' Gingham Wrappers	1.50
Ladies' Seersucker Wrappers	1.75

The Styles of these are Mostly Very Pretty, full Back and Front, Plaid or Plain.

WE SHOW THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF THE FINEST AND MOST STYLISH SHAPES IN INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S BONNETS AND HATS. CASHMERE HATS, 25c.; SURAH SILK 50c. & up; SILK EMB. BONNETS, 40c., 50c., & up.

UNCLE SAM IS STUCK IN THE MUD.

The Only Way He Can Get Out of It Is to Improve His Roads.

I am a statement the other day that one-quarter of the farmer's expense in raising his produce and putting it on sale consists of the cost of getting it from his farm to the market. Perhaps this estimate is too large, perhaps it is too small. Every one will acknowledge, anyway, that the outlay cuts a pretty figure on the balance sheets of American agriculturists. Some day the whole country will wake up to the fact that this figure may be and must be materially reduced. A large share of this money is dropped in the mud holes which the farmer has to hard by gate, on hay and his vegetables through. If instead of the mud holes, there were hard, smooth roads, it is easy to see that it would cost less to get the output of the farm to the markets of the towns. At least one-half of that outlay in cash would go into the pockets of the farmers. So good roads would be a distinct blessing to the people who live in the country.

There are two sides to this story, as there are to all stories. The farmer would not be the only gainer by this changed affairs. The laws of commerce have always forced the producer, if he finds a way of reducing the cost of production, to divide the saving with the purchaser. If I am engaged in the manufacture of wooden shoes and by some new invention am enabled to save ten cents on each pair I make, I pocket five cents of the new profit and sell the five cents less a pair for the shoes I sell, thus putting the other five cents into the pocket of the wooden shoe buying public. My five cents makes me happy and the other five cents makes the wooden shoe buying public happy. It would be the same way with the farmer. If he were enabled through the medium of good roads to raise and market his wares at less cost than he does now, he would be willing to sell them for less money than he does now. He would divide his new profits with his customers. In that way the people who eat what the farmer raises would be able to eat more at smaller cost. So good roads would be a distinct blessing to people who live in the towns.

But somebody or other says that both the profits would be more than sufficient for the money which both recipients would have to pay out in taxes to build the roads, which is nonsense. Not very many years ago women were making their husbands' shirts by hand. All the opinion of hard workers was a thimble, a thread and a needle, worth in all ten cents. By and by some smart fellow invented the sewing machine and put it on the market. It cost them at least fifty dollars, which was $40.90 more than the other arrangement cost, but and any one can tell that the sewing machine wouldn't pay because it was more expensive than the old simple thing. Not to speak of. The women could make twice as many shirts in the same length of time in the new way as they could in the old way, and make them twice as well. They didn't have to spend that fifty dollars on every shirt—it furnished means for making 17,000 shirts if the husband required that many. Therefore the sewing machine came in and the other things went out. It would be the same with good roads. The farmer could not be house where now he has to walk then and himself besides to haul their load; and could therefore haul many more loads in many less hours. Gain he can in the age of enforced procrastination and poverty, and save time and life and strength tremendously.

The good roads would pay for themselves just as the sewing machines have, and just as every other labor saving and progressive device has done the time of Noah, Ham and Japheth up.

Moreover, to use the sewing machine as an illustration is doing an injustice to the roads, for while it is certain that the sewing machine cost more than the old thread, needle and thimble, it is by no means sure that good roads would cost more than our present primitive pathways do. In fact, careful investigation has proved that in some states roads are kept and energy is really money in its primary form) is expended on the existing wretched highways than would be required to build and maintain roads as much better by comparison as the telegraph is better than the old pony post.

I am saying something which a hundred men have said before and proved, too, when I remark that each man who works out his road tax if each year on our present abominable highways was paid for his labor in the cash of the realm, the expenditure would soon become so enough to use a chariot and have in good condition every inch of road that is now bepuddled and dirty in bad condition.

And the difference between good and bad roads in the United States means more than the difference which would come to the people of the pioneers and the expense of the urban residents. It would mean the difference between enforced social stagnation and possible social activity in the country. In the winter, the only season when the farmers and their wives and daughters have time enough to see each other and talk to and exchange views with each other, then getting the benefit from each other that intercourse with his kind always gives to a man, they are menaced by cold weather. A time they sit up upon their doorsteps and kept at home whether they like it or not. If the roads were good there would be no and to frighten them.

But setting aside all these things, we ought to have good roads as a matter of national pride. France has them. Germany has them. England has them. Belgium has them, and even little Switzerland has them, while we, who put ourselves on our backs and assume airs of being the most progressive people on the footstool, sit patiently and comfortably in the bottom of a bog and grin our ugly self satisfaction in a way that must be wearily amusing to neighbors across the water.

Let us either stop the smile or move up out of the mud.

EDWARD MARSHALL.

CASE OF JOHN SMITH, BUTCHER.

What It Cost Him to Drink Liquor for Twenty Years.

John Smith has a wife and three beautiful children. He is a butcher by trade, and as he thoroughly understands the work he might command a salary of at least $60 per month the year around. Naturally John Smith is an affectionate husband, a kind father, a good provider and a diligent workman. He could be the head of a happy, comfortable home. But John Smith has one very bad fault—he drinks intoxicating liquors and he becomes a drunkard. His wife is idiotic as the wife of a drunkard, and when the paymaster of his employer get angry they beat them with, "Your pa's a drunkard."

Let us make a statement of the case of John Smith, the butcher, and learn as nearly as we can what has been the actual cost of his liquor bill.

John Smith is now forty-five years old. At the age of twenty-five he was discharged from a position that compelled a salary of $60 a month, solely on account of drunkenness, and from that time to this he has had to steady employment. He works at his trade between spurts for butchers, who, knowing his failing and taking advantage of it, pay him small wages and treat him as they would not dare to if he was sober. From the time of his first discharge until the present day he has not averaged earning over $20 per month. He might have had at least $60 a month.

Item 1—$20 each month for twenty years, from loss of employment and salary. Total, $7,200.

What liquor John Smith has drunk he has had to pay for. On an average his drinks have cost him twenty-five cents daily (not a high estimate for such day of the twenty years, or $2.50 per month.

Item 2—$2.50 each month, for twenty years; paid for liquor. Total, $7,500.

John Smith at the age of twenty-five was a strong, healthy, intelligent man, with a constitution like iron. Now, when barely past the meridian of life, he is a trembling, blotched wreck, a wonder and a physical freak, and stands with one foot on the brink of a grave more awful in its curious hideousness than the black depths of the bottomless pit.

Item 3—Health and intelligence.

John Smith, the butcher, once had the love of his faithful wife, the affection of his beautiful children and the friendship and esteem of his neighbors. Now his wife lives with him from a sense of duty, cherishing, it may be, a loving remembrance of the first manly man of his youth, but not loving him—no good woman could; his children fear, nay, almost hate him, because he has brought suffering and shame to the door mother, and even his neighbors look upon him as an outcast. Instead of being the most honorable man in their young lives, his neighbors look upon him as a drunken sot, a hopelessly ruined man, as one better in the grave than out of it.

Item 4—Love of wife and children and the friendship and respect of his neighbors.

Once John Smith held his head up proudly, and was not afraid to look any man in the eye. Now he crawls along the streets, with head bowed and blood eyes fixed upon the ground. He has lost his pride as well.

Item 5—Self respect.

John Smith was naturally a domestic man. He loved his wife and children, had a pleasant, comfortable home and was always well clothed and well fed. Now he has lost his love for Mary and the little ones, lives in a tumble down shanty, cares not how he looks, has little to eat and goes about a living apparition of wretchedness.

Item 6—Home's blessings and comforts.

Let us summarize:

Itemized account of the cost of the drink bill of John Smith, the butcher:

Item 1. To earnings lost by reason of drunkenness	$7,200
Item 2. To cash paid for liquor during twenty years	7,500
Total	$14,700

Grand total cash cost of liquor bill for twenty years..... $14,700

Item 3. Value of health and intelligence	Priceless
Item 4. To the happiness of wife and children and friendship and respect of neighbors	Priceless
Item 5. To the loss of self respect	Priceless
Item 6. Value of comfortable home and comforts	Priceless
Item 7. Value of pure health to body for twenty years	Priceless
Item 8. Value of pure mind to self respect	Priceless
Grand total cost of liquor to John Smith, the butcher, for twenty years	Priceless

In return for all this John Smith, the butcher, will live a wretched life, sleep in a paper's bed and sleep in a drunkard's grave.—Alvin Jonson in Chicago Signal.

Whisky's Medicinal Virtues.

Much has been claimed for whisky as a valuable agent to ward off disease in many forms. Also recently in a representative of the New York World to his value as a preventive of the prevailing grip. Dr. George F. Shrady, an eminent medical authority of this city, is reported as saying: "Whisky is never good to ward off anything. Good food is the best remedy with which to ward off disease. To deal with whisky is like asking shavings to the fire. There is no physical, mental or moral excuse for a man's drinking whisky as a preventive of disease." Dr. Shrady's emphatic and finally terrifying sentiment be influential in helping to kill the popular and erroneous whisky delusion.—National Temperance Advocate.

To Construct the Saloon.

The saloon might be in a great part regulated if a court were provided equally attractive and less costly, and not at all anachronistic. This is the notion that the general expression in coffee houses and Holy Tree Inns in the country and abroad. Several of these are in operation in the city, and we believe there is no degree that, so far as they go, they are successful, and that they do counteract the influence of the saloons.—New York Times.

Who Are Poorer?

Nine hundred millions of dollars is the sum spent every year for drink. Turn this money into legitimate channels of trade, let it buy food and clothes, and who can picture the prosperity that will follow?—Rural New Yorker.

Flowers and Drink.

From a recent article by Lady Henry Somerset in taken the suggestive paragraph: "Whether drink comes poverty, or poverty drink, is a matter over which philanthropists may wrangle. For my part, I have never had a doubt, and this is what my experience has taught me. Let a man or woman give up the public house, and within three months five or four whole environment will have changed to city in the will have for ever left the slum where hitherto he or she lived poverty-stricken."

Temperance Work in Liverpool.

The Liverpool Temperance Workers have established a Sunbeam Children's in which are room for infants as well as guardians. The cots connected with it will accommodate 200 persons.

WHY HE AVOIDS LIQUORS.

Editor Edward W. Bok's Reasons for Not Drinking.

Edward W. Bok, editor of The Ladies' Home Journal, writes in The Young Crusader:

First of all, I never did so because I wanted to possess an inbury, hatred of all intoxicants. Although I tasted up with wine on the table I could never be induced to taste it, when, as a child, some little wine would be placed to my mouth to sip. To some good mothers this may seem an strange thing for my parents to have done, but it must be remembered that I was born and brought up until my sixth year in Holland—a country where drunkenness is never seen, and where people, high and low, believe in a moderate use of light wines and beer has been brought up for years in that belief.

But, as I grew older, I began to apply reasoning to my principles. Being early thrown into business life and meeting men older than myself, I naturally matured quickly. I was about sixteen years old, if I remember rightly, when I began attending public dinners and assemblages, the capacity of a seventy-year reporter. When were more freely seen than at dinners than now, and I soon saw that I must make up my mind whether at these gatherings I should partake of wine or let it be. I had been trained to the belief that it was always best to err on the safe side, and so I sat down to the first public dinner I ever attended—a New England dinner in Brooklyn—I vowed down all the wines and set before my plate and this I have followed ever since.

At first, my principle were to touch liquor or spirits of any kind directed to the challenge of my friends. But I found that I was not alone in my feeling, having a principle when one stuck to it. And just as my age kept here to all my young readers who may see these words, I never had one friend in my relentals, but I made scores of friendships.

Another thing which led me to make my mind never to touch liquor was its disease which I saw wrought in it upon some of the finest minds with which it was ever my privilege to come into contact, and I soon found that work and resulted injuriously to others might prove to be true. I have seen, even in my few years of professional life, some of the smartest, yet, brilliant literary men dethroned from splendid positions owing to nothing else but their indulgence in wine. I have known men with salaries of thousands of dollars per year, occupying positions which hundreds would give a lifetime to attain, come to beggary from drink. Only recently there applied to me for any position I could offer him, one of the most brilliant editorial writers in the newspaper profession since the two noted men, easily commanded $100 for a single editorial in his special field. That man became so miserably from drink that editors are afraid of his articles, and although he can take order as from his editorials as so any time during his life he can in a cellar in one of our office writing newspaper wrappers for one dollar per thousand. And that is only one instance of several I could recite here. I do not hold my friends up as a terrible example but to find out of a type of men who can view me and may convince others that a clear mind and liquor do not go together.

I know it is said when one brings up such an instance as this "Oh, well, that man drank to excess. One glass will hurt no one." How do these people know that it would? One drop of fever germ has been known to throw into disease an almost hopeless life, and one glass of liquor may fan into flame a smoldering spark within every where we never thought it existed. The spark may be fanned into life by the first glass. Why take the risk? Liquor is a holiday but of long sum will never be into the least particle of good, it may do him harm.

Then, as I looked around and came to know several professional things, I found the always unanswerable argument in favor of a young man's abstinence, i.e., that the most successful men in America today are those who never tile a wine glass to their lips. Becoming interested in this fact, I had the curiosity to personally inquire into it, and of twenty-eight of the leading business men in the country whom name I selected at random, twenty-two never touch a drop of wine of any sort. I made up my mind that there was some reason for this. If liquor brought sale measures, why did these men abstain from it? If, as some say, it is a stimulant to a beer man, why did not these men, directing the largest business interests in this country, resort to it. And when I saw that these were the men whose opinions in great business matters were accepted by the leading concerns of the world, I concluded that there judgment in the matter of liquor would satisfy me. If their judgment in business matters could command the respect and attention of the leaders of trade on both sides of the sea, their decision as to liquor ought to be what was not agreeable to me, it was right.

And an opportunity came to me to go around in dinner and at public places, I find that I do not occupy a solitary position. The tendency is decidedly from liquor to growing more and more among young men of today. The brightest young men I know, young men who are filling positions of power and promise, never touch a drop of beer, wines or liquors of any sort. And the young men who today make up their mind that he will be on the sidewalk and adhere to strict abstinence will find that he is not alone. He has now the very best element in business and social life in the largest cities of our land with him.

Why the Roads Are Bad.

The worst obstacle to the making of good country roads is the lack of practical knowledge as to how they can be made, and any lack of the money they will cost. A great deal of money is raised by taxation and spent every year in Ohio on roads for the improvement of country roads, the most of which is simply wasted. The roads are repaired at the worst season of the year with the most material—the out of the ditch at the roadside—and the force is repeated year after year, while roads that need repair are neglected. The money that would make one mile of good road is spread over ten miles to make the ten miles a laughing of pulverized dust a part of the year and a continuous nuisance the rest of the time.—Philadelphia Times.

DRINK IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Financial Side of It Compared with Other Figures.

It is a good time now to give the exact figures on the drink business. Below we give the statistics as furnished by the government. The first column shows the gallons of intoxicants of all sorts consumed in this country under **per** the years. These include wines, malt liquors and distilled spirits. The other column gives the amounts of grain used in the manufacture of this stuff. These grains are wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats and different milled feeds. About 75 per cent of the total grain is corn:

YEARS.	GALLONS CONSUMED.	GRAIN USED FOR DRINK.
1880	90,000,000	10,000,000
1881	97,000,000	12,000,000
1882	102,000,000	14,000,000
1883	105,000,000	15,000,000
1884	100,000,000	16,000,000
1885	95,000,000	15,000,000

This liquor averages at retail considerably over one dollar per gallon—including beer, wines and whisky. In other words, Americans spent more than $1,000,000,000 for liquor. Just compare this with a few other items of national importance:

Value of liquor consumed in one year	$1,000,000,000
Total exports for 1891	845,000,000
Total income of all American railroads	1,000,000,000
Total value of cotton crop	504,000,000
Total value of corn crop (1890)	734,000,000
Total value of all farm products	2,500,000,000
Total value of all manufactures	4,860,000,000
Total income for telegraph service	27,000,000

Is there any reason why this drink question is not a bigger one than the tariff, free silver, income tax, World's fair or even the question of the days of slavery? This is entirely aside from any sentimental or moral view of the case. From a purely commercial standpoint—a matter of hard dollars and cents—it is the greatest question of the age. Those men who argue that the liquor business provides a needed market for our grain had better consider the proposition. In 1890 the distillers used 20,010 bushels of wheat, 4,347,865 bushels of rye, 32,650 bushels of oats and 17,806,612 bushels of corn. They produced in 1890, 45,980,363 gallons of whisky, 1,857,896 of rum, 1,969,010 of gin and 11,356,446 of alcohol. The wholesale price of a gallon of whisky is now about $1.30. Now just figure out what a blessed privilege it is to sell grain to these rumsellers.—Letter to the Editor of Rural New Yorker.

All Victims of Intemperance.

In an article in the current number of The North American Review on "Russian Work Among Fallen Women," are these pregnant sentences: "The majority of abandoned women are intemperate." A report says, "In all our experience we have not found one such woman who was not a victim of intemperance."

What Drink Money Would Buy.

The money spent for malt liquors in America during the year 1890 would have paid for 10,000,000 barrels of flour at ten dollars each.

One of our prominent horticulturists advises fruit growers to dip their trees, vines and bushes, in dissolving liquids before planting them. If this were universally done he claims that the ravages of many kinds of diseases and insects would be much reduced.