In its record of moving incidents by flood and field, 1890 has far outstripped its memorable predecessor. This year, however, Europe seems to be principal sufferer; in other words, calamities have sufferer; in other witraveled eastwardly.

traveled eastwardly.

PBCAN nut farming is one of the growing industries of the Gulf States. After the trees have begun to bear, they involve no labor or expense, and yield, it is said, an income of from \$500 to \$1,000 an acre, according to the quality

According to statistics contained in a recent report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, 704,743 persons were employed on all the railways in the United States during the present fiscal year. Of these, 1,972 were killed while on duty, and 20,030 maimed.

AcconDing to the returns of the new census for 1890, the existing gross indebtedness of the several counties of the various States of the Union is \$145,693,-840, toward which the amounts held in sinking funds, cash, and other resources are \$30,468,955, leaving \$115,224,885 as the actual debts not provided for. The annual interest charge is \$7,318,374.

A young woman holds the position of conductor on one of the railroads in Colorado, and gives entire satisfaction. She collects lares and punches tickets like a man; but when it comes to putting some fellow off because of his failure to comply with the requirements of the railroad company, it is her custom to call on a man to do the work, and brakesmen and passengers are equally willing to assist her.

her.

Following the extermination of the buffalo, another American character is about to take to its heels through the dust of the dead ages. In July only 30,000 sealskins had been taken, and the seal rookeries were almost abandoned. Poachers are killing off the females of all ages, and an authority predicts that unless Behring Sea is closed for three months the seal will have become extinct.

Behring Sea is swarming with seal pirates, says Mr. William Palmer, of the National Museum, who has returned from a special mission to that sea. The poachers shoot the seals in the water and succeed in getting only one out of 'every four they kill. Their victims are mostly females, and the result is still more unfavorable to the continued existence of the seal. The pirates have killed about 80,000 this year, he thinks—an enormous waste of a valuable animal.

A co-operative community of a dozen families is to be founded by business men of Chicago at Evanston on the lake shore. Twelve houses are to be built around a court, and a club-house at one end of the court which shall contain a complete kitchen and laundry, and all the buildings will be lighted and heated from the same plant. The work of all sorts is to be done in common; each person investing \$2,000 becomes a partner and equal owner, besides having his own lot.

own lot.

The Canadian experimental farms are said not to be very helpful to agriculturists. On the contrary, they have a discouraging effect. When a farmer of moderate means visits one of these farms he sees a large number of dwelling houses, barns, stables, etc., erected at enormous cost. He sees valuable horses, a large staff of men and "fancy farming" on a large scale. He concludes that if such costly luxuries are necessary in order to make farming pay he cannot afford them, and he gives up agriculture to try something else.

A RECENT number of the New York Independent contains letters from a large number of the most prominent railway officials of this country describing the rules of the several companies respecting the drinking habits of their employees. From these letters it appears that on nearly all first class railways it is against the rule for a man to take liquor while on duty. If a man is known to be intoxicated when off duty, he is liable to discharge. In general those men have the preference who are reputed to be non-drinkers.

drinkers.

Of the great civilized nations the United Kingdom heads the list in density of population, having 310 inhabitants to the square mile. Taking the three divisions of the kingdom separately, the account stands thus: England and Wales, 492 to the square mile; Ireland, 147; Scotland, 135. The other great countries follow the United Kingdom in this order: Italy, 264 to the square mile; Germany, 221; France, 187; Austro-Hungary, 167; Spain, 88; Russia in Europe, 42; the United States, 17. If the smaller civilized nations be taken into the account the United Kingdom loses its primacy in this direction. Belgium has 520 inhabitants to the square mile, and the Netherlands 352.

Here is a pretty lively collection to

he account the United has 520 inhabitants to the square mile, and the Netherlands 362.

Here is a pretty lively collection to have in one jail at the same time: The Cincinnati jail now contains eight murderers who are awaiting trial. They are: William Frey, for having shot and killed his nephew, Harry Strassen, on August 20, while fooling with a gun; Charles White (colored), who fatally stabbed Bob Burley, another colored man, during a quarrel, on the night of August 23; Henry Pritchard, for chopping off the heads of two colored men ou the 28th of hast November; William March, a popular young Cheinnati artist, on August 20; John Hahn, who killed Jerry Day, a newspaper carrier, on the 9th of last August; Gustave Raabe, who shot George O. Goden, Sunday, August 24; William Mara, who three years ago killed Cocky Smith, and Ed. McCarthy, who killed Charles Hefferman, August who killed Charles Hefferman, August 20; John Hahn, who killed Charles Hefferman, August 20; August 20; John Hahn, who killed Charles Hefferman, August 20; Mile Molecular and the safety and the content of the safety and the safety will the safety and the content of the safety and the content of the safety and the content of the safety and the coll on s

who killed Charles Hefferman, August 283.

According to London authority, those who make interesting calculations as the future population of the globe should be cautious in dealing with existing rates of interest. The register-general return for last year show that the multiplication of the people of England and Wales has fallen off—that is, the excess of births over deaths was 307,224, the difference having steadily declined for the last five years. According to the results of the last two census years, the increase in 1889 should have been 389,423, a number more than 22,000 greater than the actual fact. The birth rate was unprecedentedly low, being no less than 2.5 per 1,000 below the average of the previous decade. Meanwhile the marriage rate has responded to the increased prosperity of the country, except in certain portions where the population is interested in mining; and the death rate is slightly higher than in 1888, having risen from 17.8 to 17.9. This is, however, very low compared with a few years back. Indeed, the registrar-general points out that there are now something like 600,000 people alive in England and Wales whose death would have been registered if the rate of mortality had continued as it was between 1871 and 1881.

### CURES BY HYPNOTISM.

wo Remarkable Cases Reported by a German Doctor.

Reference Doctor.

Professor L. Hirt, of Breslau, has recently effected two rather remarkable cures by means of hypnotism. Eckhard Klein, the twelve year-old son of Privy Councillor Klein, in Breslau, had suffered since January, 1889, from a severe and painful cough. At first the fits of coughing were comparatively infrequent. After six or seven months they came upon the boy daily, and were exceedingly violent. As winter approached they became so exhausting that the boy could do no work of any kind, often lay in bed all day, breathed with the greatest difficulty, and often spit blood. Persons throughout the neighborhood were kept awake nights by his paroxysms, and in the Klein household sleep was almost impossible. Privy Councillor Klein resolved to take his ailing son to an Italian resort for consumptives, and incidentally mentioned his plan to Dr. Hirt, who asked whether hypnotism had been among the dozens of remedies already tried, and, having received a negative answer, offered his services. Privy Councillor Klein and his son went to Dr. Hirts office the next day. The boy was weak, white and painfully thin. "I hypnotized him by the usual method," writes Dr. Hirt. "Then I suggested to him that he had had a bad throat, but that it had just become well, and he would sleep soundly during the coming night. I said this repeatedly, in that he had had a bad throat, but that it had just become well, and he would sleep soundly during the coming night. I said this repeatedly, in clear, decided tone, and rubbed and pressed gently the larynx as I spoke. You cannot cough now, it is impossible," I said finally. "When you go to bed you will fall asleep at once, and will but wake up till morning. Do you understand?" Yes, he answered. "You are entirely well." He said it. I tapped him lightly on the forchead, and he awoke. That was last February 4. On the next day father and son came to me. "He is all right, said the father, 'and you need not treat him again." The boy stayed at home, went to studying as usual, slept without a

## Youthful Travelers.

Manent."

A small boy, who did not appear to be over seven years of age, was the cynosure of all eyes on board an Eric ferryboat from Jersey City a few mornings ago. He was in the charge of a railroad employe. Sewed on the back of the little fellow's jacket was a piece of heavy paper, on which was written "Victor Flaack, No. 556 First avenue, New York city." On the right sleeve of his coat was another piece of paper bearing the same inscription, while a third was sewed to his cap. On his shirt bosom was firmly sewed a trunk tag. The little chap had traveled all alone from Los Angeles, Cal., and was bound for the home of friends in this city. He had been put on a train by his father, who had intrusted him to the conductor, asking him to look after the boy. The man had discharged his trust, and at every change of cars to this city the conductors passed the word to one another to keep an eye on the youthful traveler. The little fellow could not speak a word of English, and attempts to engage him conversation in French, German and Italian failed. He seemed happy and not at all worried over his ramblings.

Later in the day, speaking to an official at the Barge Office on the matter, he said: "It is not at all an uncommon occurrence for small children to cross the ocean alone. Their parents consign them to the care of a stewardess on board the steamer, and they land here right side up. Frequently on arriving here they have to be put on a train for the far West, where they go to meet their parents. They are surer to reach their destination safely than a great many of the older people who pass through these gates. You see, everybody on the steamer or car seems to feel that they have a particular responsibility attaching to them in looking out for the safety and the comfort of these children. Thus the little ones are well taken care of. The youngest child which has arrived here alone was a two-year-old boy, who was landed just three weeks ago.—[New York Star.

They Play a Great Part in Russian Life—A Big Field of Sunflowers.

All Russin, writes Thomas Stovens in the New York World, nibbles salted sunflower seeds in its moments of leisure. Imagine half the citizens of the United States carrying, habitually, a supply of peanuts around in their pockets and nibbling them continually, and you have a hardly exaggerated idea of the ubiquitous part played by the salted sunflower-seed in Russian life. In the circus, in the theatre, in the office, the shops, the tea-houses, the citysteets, the willage door-stoop, men, women, girls, and boys, peasants, nobles, merchants, soldiers,—everybody, everywhere, cats salted sunflower-seeds.

People who have seen the big sunflower as a garden ornament can have only a dim conception of the magnificent sight afforded by a forty-acre field of these gorgeous yellow blossoms. I first saw a field of them in the morning, when every big round golden face, without an exception in all myriads, was looking toward the east. The scene was striking, and suggested a vast multitude of floral Aztecs worshiping the morning sun. Not being aquainted with the habits of the sunflower I wondered all the morning whether all those worshipful faces would, in the evening, be turned towards the west. So I watched other fields as we rode along and learned, what every other reader of the World very likely knows already, that the sunflower always turns its face to the east.

There was, I believe, a short time ago, a question regarding the propriety of choosing a National flower for the United States, and considerable sentiment was disclosed in favor of the sunflower. Could Americans see one of those broad fields in full and radiant blossom the sunflower modubtedly would carry the day.

The sunflower crop is one of the best, paying in Russia. A good crop is worth, as it stands in the field, 100 rubles a desistative, or about, twenty-five dollars an acre. The seeds are sold by the farmer for one and a half to two rubles a pood. Then the merchants salt them and retail them for four rubles apod, and at about every street croosing in Russ

### The Doctor Did Not Say a Word.

The Doctor Did Not Say a Word.

A prominent surgeon at a recent banquet told the following story on a well-known young physician who was present. Calling the attention of all present to the young man, he said: "I have a good joke on John. He had a very bad case of pneumonia which he had treated very well. His patient pulled along very well, and was finally nearly well. John told him so, but said that in three days he would call again to see if anything further was needed. In three days he called. His patient's brother met him at the door with a long face and said, 'I have sad news for you, doctor; brother is dead.' John stood there for a minute and thought, 'Well, how am I going to get out of this? I have got to let myself down easy.' He began to run over in his mind all the causes that might produce a sudden death, and finally decided on one that he thought would do. He said: 'Such things happen now and then. Sometimes one cause and sometimes another brings it on. Now, I expect that with your brother a clot of blood suddenly formed in the heart and killed him.' He rattled this off and kept talking for several minutes without giving his listener time to say a word. He stood with his mouth open and gazed at the doctor as he fired technical terms at him. Finally, as John stopped to take a breath, he said in the most serious tone: 'No, doctor, that ain't what killed brother. He went down to the canal and fell in and was drowned.' John did not say a word, but left, as the 'horse was on him,' and has never had the heart to send in his bill."—[Louisville Commercial.

## A South American Beverage.

A South American Beverage.

I can testify from experience, says Fannie, B. Ward in the Washington Star, that the civilized chicha of Peru and Bolivia, the universal beverage of the lower classes, is good enough for any-body. There are many ways of making it in different parts of South America. That most common in the two countries above mentioned is from shelled corn, well washed and bruised, then tied up in leaves and boiled ten or twelve hours until quite soft. This pulpy matter is then run through coarse sieves and put into barrels, which are filled up with water. Miehl (honey) or sugar-cane syrup is then added in varying degrees to suit the taste of the chicha maker, and after a few days of fermentation it is ready to drink.

Another and perhaps more common method is to put the shelled corn, uncooked, into large, square holes dug in the ground not deeper than six or eight inches, the top and bottom being well covered with a layer of clean straw. Water is then poured on several times every day and in the course of a week or two the corn begins to sprout. When these shoots have grown about an inch long the corn is taken out, crushed between stones, put into barrels and fermented with water and honey as before. Chicha is not intoxicating unless taken in inovdinate quantities, but is mildly exhibitating, and among the poorer classes in a measure takes the place of food. It is the fashion among los ricos and the foreigners to treat one another to picante luncheon—meaning native dishes made very hot with peppers and aji, cooled by goblets of chicha.

## Severe Seasons.

Among facts collected by M. Villard, Among facts collected by M. Villard, of Valence, concerning unusual seasons of Europe in past centuries, are the following: The winter of 1282 was so mild that corn-flowers were sold in Paris in February, and new wine was drunk at Liege on August 24. In 1408 the cold was so severe that nearly all the Paris bridges were carried away by the ice, ink froze in the pen near a fire, and the sea between Norway and Denmark was entirely covered with ice. The summers of 1473 and 1474 were disastrously hot. In the winter of 1544-45 wine froze in barrels all over France, and was sold in cakes by the pound. The Rhone and nearly all other rivers froze in 1572-73 so that carriages might cross. In 1585 the winter was so mild that corn was in car at Easter, but part of May was extremely cold.

In an out-of-the-way corner of an out-of-the-way Boston graveyard stands a battered tombstone, bearing the following epitaph: "Sacred to the memory of Eben Harvey, who departed this life suddenly and unexpectedly by a cow kicking him onthe 14th of September, 1853. Well done, good and faithful servant."

## A Diminutive Millionaire.

Jacob Seligman is the smallest millionaire in the world. He is hardly more than four feet high, and he strikes you comically as having just stepped out of a museum collection. Pardon me, but he will not be offended. Nobody gets more fun out of his size, or rather want of size, than he does himself. Even when people, who intend to make him feel good, remark that if he were standing on his money he would be as big as the late lamented Irish giant, he smiles and says, "My littleness is what made me my money." And so it did truly, in a degree, at least. In fact, he realized the market value of his diminutive size so thoroughly that he had it copyrighted years ago. In the collection of quaint and curious trade-marks at Washington you can flad his "Little Jake." He is reputed to be worth about \$15,000,000. He came from Germany when a boy, and went out to Michigan twenty-nine years ago without a dollar. He grew up with the country, and managed to seize a pretty big slice of it while the process was taking place. He owns a railroad, a private bank, the greater part of a national bank, and only he knows what all besides. He is giving himself entirely to this sort of thing nowadays. It was in a mercantile pursuit, however, that he got his big start. He ran eleven clothing stores at once at Saginaw. It was in that business that his own trade-mark, "Jittle Jake," id it him so much good.—[Philadelphia Press. own trade-mark, "Little Jake," did so much good.—[Philadelphia Press.

The world's stock of diamonds has increased enormously in the last fifteen years. In 1876 the output of the African mines was about 1,500,000 carats, last year it was over 4,000,000, and the great 'trust' which controls all the principal mines assert that they have 16,000,000 carats "in sight" at the present time. Meantime the demand for diamonds has wonderfully increased, and they are

carats "in sight" at the present time. Meantime the demand for diamonds has wonderfully increased, and they are higher to-day—partly because of the "trust," but also because of increased demands—than they were a year or two ago. In one respect the diamond industry is different from almost all others. Its product—that is, of gems—is never "consumed." Of gold and silver a much larger amount than most people would believe is literally consumed in the arts past recovery, but a diamond once cut goes into the world's great stock, and it is liable to come upon the market at any time. Hence the world's annual taking of diamonds, which appears to be steadily increasing, even at advancing prices, is an index of how much of its surplus earnings it can afford to spend yearly in this particular form of luxury. The romance of diamond mining is all gone. It is now a matter of excavating vast beds of blue clay by machinery, washing it and sifting out the diamonds, which, after being roughly sorted for size, are sold in bulk by weight. The men who do the actual work are mere laborers, and their pay is proportionately small.—[Boston Post.

### Do the Babies Remember?

"My mother went to visit my grand-father," writes a reader of the Racket, taking with her a little brother of mine who was eleven months old, and his nurse, who waited on her as a maid. One day this nurse brought the baby into my mother's room and put him on the floor, which was carpeted all over. There he crept about and amused himself as he felt inclined. When my mother was dressed a certain ring that she generally wore was not to be found. Great search was made, but it was never produced, and the visit over they all went away and it was almost forgotten. "Exactly a year after they again went to visit the grandfather. This baby was now a year and eleven months old. The same nurse took him into the same room and my mother saw him, after looking about him, deliberately walk up to a certain corner, turn a bit of carpet back and produce the ring. He ne r gave any account of the matter, nor ord he, so far Iknow, remember it afterward. It seems most likely that he found the ring on the floor and hid it, as in a safe place, under the corner of the brussels carpet where it was not nailed. He probably forgot all about it until he saw the place again, and he was far too infantile at the time it was missed to understand what the talk that went on was about, or to know what the search which, perhaps, he did not notice, was for."

## Cast Iron Bricks.

What are termed hollow cast iron bricks form the subject of a recent German patent described in the technical journals, the article being the invention of an Erfurt mechanic. As the name indicates, they are made of regular brick form and size, the walls being 0.12 inches thick, but no mortar or other binding material is intended to enter into their use, the method of fastening adopted being as follows: The upper and lower sides of the bricks are provided with grooves and protecting ribs, which fit into one another easily and perfectly, so as to make a uniform and complete union or combination.

fectly, so as to make a uniform and complete union or combination.

There are in addition two large circular openings in the upper side of each brick, arranged to receive suitably formed projections on the lower side of the brick above, one of these projections being also hooked shape, thus securing a more secure hold; and in order that the joints be made and remain air and water tight, a fluid is applied to the surface of the bricks with a brush. The non-conducting air spaces in the bricks, and the case with which they may be put together and taken apart without injuring them, are cited as special advantages in their favor as a substitute for ordinary bricks and brick construction.—[Chicago Journal of Commerce.

## Preservation of Harnes

Preservation of Harness.

The best preservative of harness is occasional washing with warm water and saturation with some oily substance, by which the leather is preserved from the alternating damp and dryness and from the destructive effects of the prevalent impure air of the stables. The harness should be taken apart and wiped with a sponge moistened with warm water and castile soap. While damp it is then thoroughly dressed with a mixture of two parts of tallow and one part of castor oil, mixed when melted; to this is added sufficient lamp-black to restore the color to the leather. This is thoroughly rubbed into the harness with a bunch of oakum or a brush. The surplus is then removed by means of rubbing with a cloth. Finally castor oil with a small quantity of carbolic acid, to give it a perceptible odor, is rubbed into the leather as long as it will be absorbed. This preserves the harness from rats and mice, which are apt to gnaw it where it has been moistened by the perspiration of the horses. It is a wisething to have a close closet in some convenient place to hang the harness in.—[New York Times.

An Imprisoned Fish.

The following was related in the Chattanooga (Tenn.) News by one of its correspondents residing near that city:

"My cousin owns a watermill, and in removing some obstructions found an immense log imbedded in the stream which must have been submerged for a number of years. The log had to be cut in two to remove it, and much to our surprise we found it hollow, although it had every appearance of being solid. One of the negroes while examining the log looked into the hollow and thought he saw something moving. He began using his ave, and soon had the log cut into in another place.

"Imagine our amazement when we discovered a live catifish which had grown to an enormous size and length, and was so completely wedged in the hollow as to be unable to move except to open its mouth and wiggle its tail. The fish was very lively and apparently in the enjoyment of excellent health.

"The question is how did the fish get into the log, as the only means of ingress or egress we could discover was a small round hole not more than two inches in diameter. We surmised that he must have entered the little opening when no larger than a minnow, and grown great in his solitary confinement."

Statistics of Tornadoes.

### Statistics of Tornadoes.

Statistics of Tornadoes.

The tornado, with hardly an exception, occurs in the afternoon, just after the hottest part of the day. The time of greatest frequency is from 3.30 to 5 o'clock. The tornado season includes March, April, May, June, July, August and September, but storms of this nature may occur in any part of the year. The months of greatest frequency, as determined from a record of 208 years, are April, May, June and July. The single month of greatest frequency is May, April following next in order. The State in which the greatest number of tornadoes has occurred is Missouri, followed next in order by Kansas and Georgia. A record of more than 500 tornadoes and "wind-falls" (i. e., paths of tornadoes through forests) in Wisconsin considerably exceeds the number from any other State, but little weight can be given this comparison owing to the want of thorough investigation of the subject of windfalls in other States. From a careful investigation of the origin of tornadoes and their geographical distribution, there is every reason to believe that these storms were as frequent and violent 200 years ago as now. Moreover, there appears to be no cause for any unusual change in the annual frequency of tornadoes for a like period to come.—[The Forum.

## The Tomb of Eve.

The Tomb of Eve.

At Jiddah, the seaport of Mecca, there is a temple with a palm growing out of the solid stone roof, which the Arabs assert marks the last resting-place of our common mother. Eve's tomb, in an inclosure within the temple, surrounded by high white walls, is the shrine of thousands of devoted Ishmaelites, who make a pilgrimage to the spot once every seven years. According to the Arabian legends, on the anniversary of the death of Abel, said to be June 3; the doors of the temple which forms a canopy over this supposed tomb of the first woman remain open all night, in spite of the keeper's efforts to close them, and terrible cries of anguish are said to issue from them, as if the memory of the first tragedy still haunted the remains which are superstitiously believed to be deposited there. The Arabian tradition has it that Eve was over two hundred feet tall, which coincides, somewhat remarkably, with an account of the tenants of the Garden of Eden written by a member of the French Academy of Sciences, a few years ago, who also estimated the first pair to have been over two hundred feet in height.—[Demoret Ven Lundred feet ven Lundred feet ven Ven Lundred feet ve

Dr. Ris, of Kloten, emphatically recommends pea soup as a most serviceable substitute for beef tea in the ease of invalids convalescents, and more especially for patiens suffering from cancer of the stomach, or diabetes mellitus. The method he devises is to take peas, water and a sufficient amount of some soup vegitables, add one half per cent. of carbonate of soda, boiling the whole until the peas are completely disintegrated, the soup to stand until sedimentation is complete, and finally decant the fairly clear, thin fluid above the deposit. The product is stated to resemble a good meat soup in its taste, to be at least equally disestible, and at the same time, to surpass the very best meat soup in nutritive value. Dr. Ris states in his explanation that peas —as well as peas or lentils, either of which may be used instead of peas—contain a considerable portion of legumen, that is a vegetable albumen, casy soluble in a faintly akaline water, not coagulated by heat, readily absorbed and equal to the albumen of erg in nutritionsess. heat, readily absorbed and equal to albumen of egg in nutritiousness.

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