The Louisiana Democrat.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ALEXANDRIA, - LOUISIANA.

BOLD INNOVATORS.

They Have Hard Work to "Get the Stupid Public by the Ears."

When the bold innovator comes, who is there to determine whether he is a profound thinker and true prophet, or a half-crazed enthusiast? His zeal and sincerity are no evidence, for the deluded are zealous and sincere. Society is incompetent to determine. Only men of the same capacity for profound thought can appreciate the original philosopher, as Liszt appreciated and sustained the despairing Wagner; as Hunt appreciated the gifted but obscure Millet, whose smallest picture now commands more than a hundred thousand dollars, though he worked once, with all his genius, on the borders of starvation. And as the original philosopher seldom meets his peer, as Wagner and Millet did, he must be content to struggle and to wait the slow progress of the race—wait for the applauding voice of profound thought and generous sympathy, or the slow process of scientific experiments that one by one verify his conclusions as they did for Dr. Thomas Young. The German scientist, Margraaf, made the discoveries which became the foundation of the beet-sugar industry, worth a hundred millions a year to Europe; but, alas, he met with the usual blindness and stupidity (as did John Fitch in endeavoring to introduce steam navigation) and the coffin had long closed upon his remains, when another chemist, Archard, by the order of Napoleon, took up the subject and introduced the process which now employs seven millions. Even then the truth might have been crushed again, if Archard had yielded to the large bribe offered him in behalf of the cane-sugar interests, to report against Margraaf's discovery. Transcendent genius always fails of popular recognition. The distance is too vast between it and what Douglas Jerrold calls "the average stupidity of mankind." Wagner, in 1849, said at Paris: "To sell my wares in this market is impossible to me." He would have been glad to sell his services for $225 a year, and might have ended his life in despair had not Liszt lifted him out of obscurity and penniless poverty. Washington Irving, after he had given the public some of his best writings, could only hope that in the future he might, as he expressed it, "get this great stupid public by the ears." Carlyle and Hugo could find no booksellers to publish their first works. Milton, Brougham, Macaulay, Jeffrey and many others, could testify as to the difficulty of procuring any recognition of a great author's first works, a difficulty still greater among great scientists. Galileo, Kepler, Harvey, Galvani, Columbus, Swedenborg, Gall, Fourier. Priestley and Fulton could give some strong testimony as to the stupidity of the educated classes, to whom they appealed, and Hawthorne once said that he had enjoyed for twenty years the distinction of being the most obscure literary man in America! The profounder and more original the thinker, the greater is the barrier between himself and the learned and unlearned multitude, whom he would approach. Every advanced thinker must meet his obstacles. One might suppose that simple mechanical inventions would escape the hostility of fools; but they don't. So simple an invention as the percussion lock, which has superseded the old flint lock, was invented in 1807, but it was thirty years before it could be introduced into the English army. How difficult was it to introduce coal or even to introduce gas; the candle still survives in England. When the first oil-well was sunk in Pennsylvania by Colonel Drake, it was considered so crazy an affair that he had great difficulty in getting men to do the work. When anthracite was discovered in Pennsylvania, near Pottstown, he tried to sell a load but got discouraged, dumped it in the river, and emigrated westward. When Robert Morris and others secured a large tract of coal lands expecting to make a fortune, they failed to introduce it and gave up their scheme. When coal was first introduced in London (early, I believe, in the fourteenth century) it produced a great outcry, and a law was passed against it making the burning of coal a capital offense. It is said that one man was executed, but this is hard to believe. Some persons were so hostile to coal that they refused to eat any food cooked by a coal fire. The opposition was not quite as great to the introduction of gas. The first cargo of ice sent to New Orleans was driven away by the mob. It was imported something like seventy years ago, by Judah Touro, and being put into an ice-house in Congo Square, before it was completed, a mob rushed in, drove off the workmen, demolished the building, and ordered the captain to leave the port. The ice was sent to the West Indies, and the newspapers next day were fierce against the importation of ice.—Arena.

Servants in the Austrian Capital.

The servants and mistresses of Vienna have to manage their affairs under the superintendence of the police. The latter keep a "servants' book," in which each girl's dismissals and re-engagements are recorded, together with copies of character given by each employer. The character has to contain the three words, *treu, fleissig, sittsam* (honest, industrious and well conducted). A mistress may leave out any of these three words if she finds cause, but few venture to do so. The day after she has dismissed a servant with a defective character, she receives a summons to the police station, where she has to swear on the crucifix that the girl is either not honest, industrious or virtuous. She is rigorously cross-examined, and if the girl insists with her denial, the visits to the police office are repeated over and over again. A written character in Vienna, therefore, means nothing, and mistresses resort to other means of getting information.—Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.

—The peculiar performance of a passenger on the steamship Iroquois was the cause of considerable excitement on a recent trip from New York to Jacksonville, Fla. Just after crossing the bar he tied the lead line around his waist and jumped over the side for a swim. He was jerked through the water at a frightful rate of speed, and the ship had to be stopped and the erratic gentleman hauled aboard. He said he merely wished to take an ocean dip, and thought that he could keep up with the ship.

FARMER AND PLANTER.

THE MONTH OF JULY.

The Half-Way House in the Farmer's Effort to Make Crops.

July is the "half-way house" in the farmer's toilsome annual way. On the well-ordered farm the demands of the crops for cultivation have possibly slackened, corn being generally "laid by," and cotton sufficiently advanced to be out of the way of the farmer's traditional enemy—grass. Some farmers make it a point to lay by cotton by the "Fourth of July." It depends on the seasons and the general condition of the crop whether cultivation should continue. Experience and observation teach us that the crust that forms on the surface of the soil after a good rain should be destroyed within a week or less after the rainfall. It is important to do this for two reasons: 1. That the air may have free access to the soil, and (2) that evaporation of the soil moisture may be impeded as much as possible. But these are believed to be effected by breaking the crust and pulverizing the soil to the depth of one inch. It is true that this thin layer of soil soon dries—apparently quicker than if left unstirred, but, nevertheless, it serves as a mulch to prevent the rapid evaporation of the subjacent layers, and thus conserves the moisture just where it is needed—down among the roots of the crop.

Assuming that the cotton on well cultivated and well fertilized fields is now at an average height of "knee-high," or varying from one foot to three feet, the object of culture in relation to the plant itself is to induce a steady growth of weed while at the same time encourage the setting of young bolls. Unnecessarily deep plowing at this juncture will almost certainly cause the plant to cast or "shed" its young bolls, and even the forms. The roots being cut and mangled, must be renewed by a fresh output and growth. The balance between foilage and fruit on the one hand, and the roots or feeders on the other being destroyed, the plant can no longer contain all of the former. It, therefore, throws off a portion of the immature fruit, and often the leaves, and leisurely re-establishes its root system, and then commences to grow again. The final result will be a larger development of stem and foilage and a belated crop of bolls. We have no doubt that such treatment of the plant (plowing deep in July) sometimes proves a real benefit, when it is of dwarfed and suspended growth, and has taken on more fruit than the plant can mature, and yet continue at the same time to grow and set more fruit. We have repeatedly tried the experiment of stripping from a number of plants every boll and vestige of form as late as July 4, with the invariable result of greatly increasing the size of the plants and materially increasing their yield as compared with those in adjacent rows not so robbed of their fruit. In such experiments the plants at once commence growing afresh, and generally grow fifty to one hundred per cent. taller. Of course, this was but an experiment, and could not be practiced in detail on a large area, but we have little doubt that there are many cotton fields of which the final yield would be materially increased if every form and boll at the beginning of July on the stalks could be cheaply removed, and the plants thereby be encouraged to a better development of weed. Whether it would be safe to secure the preliminary object—the casting or shedding of the present fruit—by plowing deeply, in any case, we are in doubt. It is a matter of common observation and frequent remark that a field of cotton overbears; or that the plant is too small, although heavily bolled, to make a satisfactory yield. This is apt to be the case on old and worn soils on which the planting was too early. In such fields the plant development may have been greatly retarded by unfavorable weather, lice, neglect, etc., while the blooming and fruiting period was very little delayed. Hence, the plant is "old enough," but not "big enough" to go through the exhausting process of profitable reproduction.

"Topping" of the plants has not yet been reduced to a rule, and probably will not, since experience shows that we can not know beforehand whether or not the operation will prove a benefit. It is a matter of common observation, however, that a plant that is accidentally topped by the bite of a mule, or otherwise, early in the season, or before it is knee-high, is often apparently benefited. If topped at all we are pretty confident that it should be done before the first of August.

Before leaving the subject, we suggest that in plowing cotton from this time until laid by, as a general rule, the work should be done with a cultivator or a sweep that will very nearly, if not quite, "clean out" a middle at one furrow. The shape or contour of a cross section of the rows should be preserved as nearly uniform as possible. The practice of running a small sweep or a shovel and scrape twice in each middle heaps the mellow soil first on one side and then on the other of the middle, only to be reversed at the next plowing, thus alternately shifting the mass of loose, mellow soil from one side to the other, permitting it to remain at rest only long enough to be filled with the rootlets of the plants from one row, to be then torn up and thrown to the other side. Whatever the implement used the soil should be moved very little sidewise, but after being slightly lifted and stirred it should drop into the same position as before, thus preserving the same general contour of surface.

There are but few seeds that may be planted with advantage except in the way of a succession of quick-growing forage crops, until toward the last of the month. July is the interim between the spring and early summer planting and the commencement of fall and seeding, and is generally too hot and dry for the germination and successful development of most seeds.

In the latitude of Middle Georgia and farther south, field peas may yet be sown for improving the soil. It is an excelent plan to sow speckled peas on land that was in small grain or corn last year, and is now covered with a growth of hog weeds and other vegetation. We have often done this. Start, say, three one-horse turn plows, one after the other, each with a good drag-chain or weed-hook attached, in very wide "lands," a pea-dropper following the third plow dropping eight or ten peas every step, the next furrow covering. No cultivation will be required, and the result will be a fair crop of seed and a good coat of vines. It will be all the bet' if one hundred and fifty pounds of potash acid phosphate be applied to each acre, dropping it by the side of the peas, or sowing it along the planting furrow.

Of course the peas should be gathered, either by hand or by pasturing with hogs; or the best parts may be mown with a mower, or scythe, and converted into hay.

The land, if turned over in September, will make a fine crop of small grain, or if left unplowed all the winter will be in fine condition for cotton, corn, or any summer crop. After July it will barely pay expenses to sow peas, as they will make very little vine and but few peas, if any.

This is the month to commence pushing the growing hogs. The aim should be to induce a rapid development of bone and muscle. Give plenty of succulent food, fallen fruit, collards, refuse vegetables, sorghum, etc. We have often advised feeding green corn, stalk and all, to hogs. We know of no more profitable way to feed corn than to cut it while in the roasting-ear stage, and on until past fodder-pulling stage. It is good for hogs, horses and cattle, but especially for hogs. Sorghum, fed in the same way, commencing as soon as the heads are in bloom, is a most excelent hog food, almost as good as collards. The last, we think, is one of the very best crops that can be grown and fed to growing stock of all kinds. Hogs that have plenty of collard leaves and plenty of cool, clean water, do not die of cholera.—Southern Cultivator.

SHEEP FOR MARKET.

There is Good Profit in Them if Properly Handled.

I will give my experience with fattening sheep. I have for some twelve years fed either sheep or cattle, and I find the most profit in feeding sheep. Last winter we thought we would try both cattle and sheep. So, November 20, we bought twelve head of cattle for three and a half cents per pound, and their weight was 1,100 pounds average. And the 6th of December we bought 157 sheep for the same money that we paid for the cattle, and we fed them about the same amount of feed till the 1st of March. We shipped the sheep to Buffalo, and sold them, and had $322 profit for feed, and we fed the cattle until the middle of April, when they went off, and we had $271 for our feed on cattle. So you see that we had $51 more profit on the sheep than we had on the cattle, and saved the feed for six weeks, which was 125 bushels of corn and three tons of hay, and the corn and hay was worth $60 more which we can add to the profit on the sheep. We had very good gain on our cattle. They gained fifty pounds a month per head all winter. The gain was not so much on the sheep. But they laid on fat, and the sap got out of them and they brought a better price in market. It is not the number of pounds that you put on that makes the profit. It is the flesh that they are in that makes them sell well in market. I think that a poor sheep sells meaner in market than any other stock that is shipped to market. You may ship an old, poor cow, and some butcher is ready to buy her. But it is not that way with an old, poor sheep. He will have to be sold to the peltry only for his pelt. But if he was kept at home for six or eight weeks and fed well, he would bring a good price. This feeding has all been done in winter. I have never tried feeding sheep on pasture, but I think if one can fatten a sheep in winter he would surely do better in summer on good pasture and feed than he would on dry feed. Now, my manner of feeding: As a general thing we cut our corn up in the fall, then when it is dry and the ground is frozen, we haul out our shock corn and feed on a sod where we want to farm the next season, and give our sheep all they can eat of corn and fodder, and when it is bad weather we stable our sheep, and have plenty of good water, and they will do very well. And that is the way we feed our cattle the forepart of the winter, and the last part of feeding we grind their corn and stable and feed in troughs all they can eat. I have had some experience in feeding hogs, and have found it very uncertain business on account of cholera. It takes more hard labor to feed hogs than it does to tend to sheep. A hog has to have corn or he is left. Other stock will do on the roughness of the farm, and do well on what the hog would make his bed and starve to death, and I am looking for some way of living without so much hard labor and wearing out our land, and we think that we found it when we took up sheep.—Isaac J. Williat.', in Dixie Farmer.

HERE AND THERE.

—The best success in growing any kind of crops is in a concentration of work on small areas.

—One of the most common causes of hogs deterioriating is by too close in-breeding; change occasionally.

—Generally, sowing grass or clover seed on a hard surface is more or less a waste of money, seed and time.

—Plan the work so that the cultivation of the corn-fields can be as complete as possible before finishing up.

—Let the growing pigs run with the cattle, especially if they are fed grain. They will save much that would otherwise go to waste.

—A machine shed should be built so as to be easily accessible, so that in storing the machinery too much extra work will not be necessary in taking out or storing away.

—Many good farmers find it the most profitable to break a young team at three years old and keep until five and then sell; raising a good grade of draft horses and selling as soon as sufficiently matured.

—It is not a good plan to allow machinery of any kind to stand out, exposed to the hot sun. A very little work will put it under shelter, and it will always be found work that will pay.

—Fall pigs can only be made profitable by providing them with a shelter so comfortable that with careful feeding a steady gain can be secured all through the winter. Pigs must not be kept over ten months.

—Mules can be broken and put to light work when past two years old and will readily earn their keep from this time on and be growing steadily all the time, and gradually increasing in value and can be sold at from four to five years old to a good advantage.

—Let the sheep into the corn-fields soon after it is laid by. They will do no harm to the corn, while they will kill out more or less weeds and make a good living on material that otherwise would go to waste. They should have access to plenty of water, however.

TOLD OF THE TITLED.

PRINCE LOUIS FERDINAND, of Bavaria, is an enthusiastic veterinary surgeon.

QUEEN NATALIE, of Servia, has had her life insured for $200,000 for the benefit of her son.

KING HUMBERT's melancholia is thought by his physicians to have resulted from the excessive use of cigarettes.

WHEN traveling, Emperor William, of Germany, carries a box filled with the decorations of the various orders, to bestow according to his philosophic fancy.

THE German Emperor will give no more jewelry to those whom he wishes to honor, but photographs of himself, with his autograph, framed in silver or gold.

THE Duke of Edinburg, besides being a clever violin player, is an enthusiastic postage-stamp collector. All the members of the royal family have certain hobbies.

PRINCE CHARLES, of Sweden and Norway, was recently summoned to a court in Stockholm to serve as juryman in a criminal case, but the judge decided that on account of family connections he was ineligible.

THE Emperor of Japan wants to ride expensively. Therefore he has ordered that a state coach be constructed and has laid aside $175,000 for that purpose. Of course the ornamentation is responsible for most of this sum.

LORD ABERDEEN created a great deal of excitement in London recently by driving up to the door of his club in a milk wagon. He had been unable to obtain a carriage, and rather than walk he had chartered that modest vehicle.

CROWN PRINCESS VICTORIA, of Sweden, consort to the heir apparent, is affected with what the royal physicians describe as an almost incurable catarrh. There has been a general impression in Stockholm that she has pulmonary consumption.

NOBODY will be likely to accuse the King of the Belgians of lack of gallantry. He traveled from London to Balmoral and back—1,200 miles—last week for the express purpose of presenting personally to the Queen a beautiful bouquet measuring a yard across.

EMPEROR WILLIAM is determined to break up the etiquete of osculation which compels sovereigns and their relatives to kiss each other, as a tribute of affection and honor, when they meet. He refuses to comply with the custom, intending to set an example for the imitation of others.

WHEN, in accordance with the pretty English custom, the charming Duchess of Portland was offered by her husband a superb necklace of rare stones on the occasion of the birth of her little daughter, she declined the gift, and asked to have its money value given to build new almshouses on the estate for the benefit of sick or infirm tenants.

THE Duke of Fife continues to sell off his agricultural property and manors in Scotland in a way which indicates that he is pressed for cash. He has just parted with the fine estate of Rothiemay, which has on it one of the most interesting old mansions in Scotland, where Mary Queen of Scots was lodged during her progress through the northern counties in 1562.

TRANSPIRING EVENTS.

A WREN at East Bradford, Pa., built a nest in a garment that had been hung out to dry.

A DIVER who was working at the foundation of a railroad bridge near Boise City, Idaho, gave a signal to be hoisted quickly. When he got to the surface he held fast a sixty-five-pound salmon that he had caught by the gills.

WHILE a Buffalo family was moving the mother suddenly missed the baby. The infant could be heard crying, and the mother found the weeping child inside of a roll of carpet. The babe had been left in the middle of the sitting room floor, and the men who took up the carpet tossed a breadth over her without observing her, rolled her up in it and stood the carpet up in the hall.

A MONSTROUS chunk of ore was taken from the Mountain Consolidated Mine at Butte City, Mont., a few days ago. It was too large to put on a two-horse wagon and a four-horse team was used. The ore is estimated to weigh nearly four tons, and is nearly solid copper and silver. It has been bound with hoops of iron and boxed up.

It Seems Strange.

It seems strange that anyone will make a use of quinine and take their chances of suffering from such distress as fullness of the head, headache, dizzy sensations, intestinal irritation, nausea, paralysis, etc., when all the good effects of quinine are secured by a use of that harmless discovery of Dr. John Bull, of Louisville, Ky., known as Smith's Tonic Syrup. No harmful effect ever follows the use of this syrup, and it tastes so good that children will ask for it. It has never yet failed to cure a case of chills and fever, even when quinine and other preparations did no good. It is well also to take a dose after any severe exposure as it will keep off as well as cure a cold.

MRS. WISEMAN: "Isn't your husband a little bald?" Mrs. Hendricks (indignantly): "There isn't a bald hair in his head."—Chatter.

WASTES no words—The phonograph.

MEASURES his costumes—The tailor.

A PAWNBROKER, after all, is but a poor, loan man.

FULL swing—Two in the hammock.—Boston Herald.

WE all feel very much put out when taken in.—Hotel World.

THE average boy will make a pair of pantaloons look antiquated in a day. There is nothing new under the sun.—Burlington Free Press.

HAMLET is thought to have belonged to the typographical union. He killed Polonius because he thought the latter was a "rat."

"I THINK I know now," said the man who had taken a twenty-cent piece for twenty five, "what is meant by the expression 'contracted quarters.'"—Exchange.

A CASH entry—Dropping a nickel in the slot.—Washington Star.

MINISTER to horse-jockey: "What is your business, may I ask?" Horse-jockey: "I am in the service of the American Track Society."—Boston Herald.

"I'M on a strike and I need bread," said a carpenter to a baker. "That's odd," replied the baker. "When I'm on a strike I never knead bread."

TO REMOVE freckles—Marry the girl and take her to your home.—Texas Siftings.

OVERHEARD at the grocery clerk's party: "Java good time, my dear?" "What Mocha ry for you to ask! You know I did." "Rio-ly, I'm so glad!"

HOW INCONSISTENT some married men are! They are bitterly opposed to be tied down at home, but do not hesitate to gather in knots about the streets.—Troy Press.

SHOULD be upright people—Poles.

IT is all up with the baby when he takes a notion to cry at midnight. Perhaps it is necessary to state that it refers to the household in general.—Terre Haute Express.

Office of Hahn, Hoopes & Co.,
MUSCATINE, IOWA, Aug. 8th, 188[illegible].

Dr. A. T. SHALLENBERGER,
Rochester, Pa. *Dear Sir:*—Thirty years ago I was a great sufferer from Malaria, until I found your Antidote and was immediately cured. I went south to live, and recommended the medicine to every sufferer I met, always guaranteeing a cure, and without a failure. Sometime ago I returned to Muscatine and have been chock full of Malaria ever since. The doctors fed me on quinine until I was nearly deaf and blind. *I took one hundred and sixty grains* without breaking the chills, when, remembering the Antidote, I sent to the drug store and got a bottle. *One dose* did the business, and I will never be without the medicine.—No more quinine for me. Respectfully yours,
J. C. SHIPLEY.

MANY a man who wouldn't even make a good book agent thinks his tongue is persuasive enough to control the affairs of a nation.

No Time Should Be Lost

By those troubled with constipation in seeking relief from Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The disease is easily relieved in its earlier stage, and as it is utterly subversive of the general health postponement of the remedy is unwise. The same holds good of delay in cases of fever and ague, kidney complaints, nervousness, debility and rheumatism, ailments to which the Bitters is particularly adapted.

THE thoughtful cook puts granulated sugar on the berries when she hasn't time to wash the sand off them.—Ashland Press.

MANY people hesitate (and properly) about sending money to firms of whose responsibility they are not assured. There need be no feeling of this kind in regard to Maher & Grosh, Toledo, Ohio, whose ad. appears in this paper. They are an old, first-class firm, and will scrupulously carry out every promise.

A SULKY girl may sometimes be cured by taking her out in a buggy with a seat just large enough for two.—Denver Road.

SMITH'S Tonic Syrup is the best medicine for ague and malaria. Those who are pale and emaciated from chills and fever and loss of appetite should try it. You will do suffering humanity a great favor by publishing this information.—*N. M. Smith, Jasper Co., Mo*

THE worst thing about the woman who says "I told you so" is that she generally tells the truth.—Somerville Journal.

THERE is no article made, that purity is as important in as soap. Thousands, however, buy cheap adulterated soaps, to save a few cents and lose dollars in rotted clothing. Dobbins' Electric Soap, perfectly pure, *saves dollars.*

EVERY body else gets tired in this world before the man who makes you tired.—Atchison Globe.

SAID one lady: "I wish my children looked as bright and healthy as your's do." Replied the other lady: "Mine would look just as sickly and puny as your's if I did not occasionally give them Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers."

POVERTY is no disgrace to the industrious, but it is hardly a gilt-edge testimonial of ability.—Puck.

PAIN from indigestion, dyspepsia and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

A TENNIS suit is not very loud, but a racket nearly always goes with it.—Washington Star.

S. K. COBURN, Mgr., Clarie Scott, writes: "I find Hall's Catarrh Cure a valuable remedy." Druggists sell it, 75c.

BECAUSE a shoe has a horse squeak it is not necessarily a horse shoe.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

BEAUTY marred by a bad complexion may be restored by Glenn's Sulphur Soap.
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

HOTEL Hayscales makes a swell name for a weighside inn.—N. O. Picayune.

DO NOT purge nor weaken the bowels, but act specially on the liver and bile. A perfect liver corrector. Carter's Little Liver Pills.

LACK decision of character—Cats, or they would spend less time on the fence.

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

EARLY to bed and early to rise—Southern vegetables.—The Jester.

Don't read! Don't think! Don't believe! Now. are you better?

You women who think that patent medicines are a humbug, and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription the biggest humbug of the whole (because it's best known of all)—does your lack-of-faith cure come?

It's very easy to "don't" in this world. Suspicion always comes more easily than confidence. But doubt—little faith—never made a sick woman well—and the "Favorite Prescription" has cured thousands of delicate, weak women, which makes us think that our "Prescription" is better than your don't believe.

We're both honest. Let us come together. You try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. If it doesn't do as represented, you get your money again.

Where proof's so easy, can you afford to doubt?

Little but active—are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

Best Liver Pills made; gentle, yet thorough. They regulate and invigorate the liver, stomach and bowels.

DR. OWEN'S
ELECTRIC BELT
AND SUSPENSORY.
PATENTED AUG. 16, 1887, IMPROVED JULY 30, 1889.
DR. OWEN'S ELECTRO-GALVANIC BODY BELT AND SUSPENSORY will cure All Rheumatic Complaints, Lumbago, General and Nervous Debility, Costiveness, Kidney Diseases, Nervousness, Trembling, Sexual Exhaustion, Wasting of Body, Diseases caused by Indiscretions in Youth, Age, Married or Single Life.
SENT TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES ON 30 DAYS TRIAL. TRY A PAIR OF DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC INSOLES $1 PER PAIR.
Also an Electric Truss and Belt Combined.
Send 6c. postage for rare illust'd book, 224 pages, which will be sent you in plain sealed envelope. Mention this paper. Address
OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO.
306 North Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO.
826 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY.

MOTHERS' FRIEND
MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY
IF USED BEFORE CONFINEMENT.
BOOK TO "MOTHERS" MAILED FREE.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

RIDGE'S FOOD
IS THE LEADING FOOD IN ALL COUNTRIES.
IT IS USED by CHIEFS CHILDREN'S CHILDREN. Thousands of young men and women in the U. S. A. owe their lives and their health and their happiness to Ridge's Food their daily diet in Infancy and Childhood having been Ridge's Food. By Druggists, 35 cents up. WOOLRICH & CO., Palmer, Mass.

A Planters Experience.
"My plantation is in a malarial district, where fever and ague prevailed. I employ 150 hands; frequently half of them were sick. I was nearly discouraged when I began the use of
Tutt's Pills
The result was marvellous. My men became strong and hearty, and I have had no further trouble. With these pills, I would not fear to live in any swamp." E. RIVAL, Bayou Sara, La.
Sold Everywhere.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS
Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.
Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

FOR JAUNDICE,
BILE BEANS.
MILES, Ia., April 4, 1890.
I say with pleasure that "Bile Beans" is the best medicine I have ever used for biliousness. CARRIE SCHEDER.
Try "BILE BEANS SMALL" (40 little beans in each bottle). Very small—easy to take. Price of either size, 25c.
BUY OF YOUR DRUGGIST.

For a Disordered Liver
Try BEECHAM'S PILLS.
25cts. a Box.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

DEPENDENT PENSION BILL
has become a law. $12 Per MONTH to all honorably discharged Soldiers and Sailors of the late war, who are incapacitated from earning a support. Widows the same, without regard to cause of death. Dependent Parents and Minor Children also interested. Over 20 years' experience. References in all parts of the country. No charge if unsuccessful. Write at once for "Copy of Law," Blanks and full instructions ALL FREE to R. McALLISTER & CO. (Successors to William Conard & Co.), P. O. Box 715, Washington, D. C.
NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

CAPILLINE
Greatest Chemical Discovery of the age. No more need to be bald or gray. Warranted to prevent or cure every case of baldness. A delicious perfume and unrivaled hair dressing. $1 per bottle, free by mail or express on receipt of price, in bank draft or money order, payable to CAPILLINE MANUFACTURING CO., - - DES MOINES, IOWA.
NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

DO You Live in a House? If so, you want a HARTMAN Steel Wire Mat. Absolutely flexible. Endorsed by Physicians and U. S. Government. Send for prices. HARTMAN MFG. CO., Beaver Falls, Pa.
NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

JOB
ELECTROTYPING
—AND—
STEREOTYPING
OF THE HIGHEST GRADE
PROMPTLY EXECUTED BY
A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co.
We offer to our Customers and The Trade generally the most satisfactory work possible in these branches. Our facilities enable us to turn out work very rapidly. If you desire to release your type on some large job, send it to us for either stereotyping or electrotyping, and it will be returned to you promptly and in good order.
We make a specialty of Newspaper Headings and Cuts, and have the largest assortment in these lines to be found anywhere in the country from which to select.
A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO.,
368 & 370 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
224 & 226 WALNUT STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.
71 & 73 ONTARIO STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO.
177 & 179 ELM STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
401 WYANDOTTE STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO.
38 & 40 JEFFERSON ST., MEMPHIS, TENN.
74 TO 80 EAST 5TH STREET, ST. PAUL, MINN.

GOFF'S BRAID.
Whenever you visit
the shops in town,
Looking for Braid
to bind your gown,
Secure the Clasp,
wherever found,
That holds the Roll
on which is wound
The Braid that is known
the world around.

BORE WELLS! MAKE MONEY!
Our Well Machines are the most RELIABLE, DURABLE, SUCCESSFUL. They do MORE WORK and make GREATER PROFIT. They FINISH Wells where others FAIL! Any size, 2 inches to 44 inches diameter.
LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, - OHIO.
Catalogue FREE!
NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

RUSSELL & CO.'S YEAR BOOK FREE
NOW READY. Describes their latest improved Threshers, Threshing Engines, Saw Mills and Saw Mill Engines, Horse Powers, Stationary Engines, Plain or Automatic, and ROLLERS. Address
RUSSELL & CO., - MASSILLON, OHIO.
NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

THE DEPENDENT PENSION BILL
Grants pensions to Soldiers, Sailors, and their Widows and Children. Present PENSIONS INCREASED. Write immediately, stating your case. J. C. DEMODY, Att'y-at-Law, Chauncey Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.
NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. For all Sewing Machines. STANDARD Goods Only. The Trade Supplied. Send for wholesale price list. BLELOCK M'F'G CO., 509 Locust st. St. Louis, Mo.
NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

PENSIONS
and 160 acres LAND FREE. Send 25 cts. for book. H. D. O'BRIEN, 307½ Pine Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

BICYCLES Of every size and make, both NEW and SECOND HAND.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. ST. LOUIS WHEEL CO., 811 N. Fourteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

SICK HEADACHE, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver cured in 4 days. Mailed for 25 cts. in stamps. "Precious" Little Life Pills. Purely herbal. No griping. George Bramell, 729 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

EDUCATIONAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY., MILITARY ACADEMY. Remarkable results by a New System.
YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and Railroad Agent's Business here, and secure good situations. Write J. D. BROWN, Sedalia, Mo.
NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.
HARDIN Ladies COLLEGE and CONSERVATORY, 6 Schools, 16 Teachers, 5 Professors. A Grand Piano to best Music Pupil. Fine grounds and buildings. Electric Lights, Steam Heaters, etc. MEXICO, MO.
NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

PISO'S CURE FOR
25 CTS The Best Cough Medicine 25 CTS
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE
CONSUMPTION

SAMPLES AT WHOLESALE PRICE.
48c
This cut is exact size of our 65c. razor steel, hollow ground, warranted Knife. Price for a white, post paid, $5 per doz. 5 for $2. Boy's 2-blade, 25c. Lady's 2-blade pearl, $1.00. Gent's fine 3-blade, $1.00. Hollow Razor, $1.00. Scissors, 50c. This Knife and Shears, $1.50. Catalogue for free illustrated list, and "HOW TO USE A RAZOR."
RAZOR STEEL MAHER & GROSH
Maher & Grosh, 6 S Street, TOLEDO, OHIO.

Beauty without Healthness is a hook without a bait.
FAIR WOMEN
should make their houses look fair with SAPOLIO
Try a cake in your next house-cleaning
A SENSE OF DECENCY
Constrains many people to hide the dirt of their kitchens. They make the kitchen a secret chamber, into which it is forbidden to enter; but half the trouble which they take to hide the dirt and the disgrace which it entails, would keep the kitchen clean, and all its pots and pans bright at a dollar, that is, if they use
SAPOLIO

PATENTS! Invent something and make your FORTUNE! A 40-page BOOK OF INSTRUCTIONS FREE. Address W. T. FITZGERALD, WASHINGTON, D. C.
NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully PROSECUTES CLAIMS. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, att'y since.
NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

$500 A YEAR GUARANTEED.—$1,500 to $2,500 SURE, if you work. Any body can do it. No capital required. Business permanent and pleasant. Write for particulars. UNIVERSAL PUB. CO., No. 400 Fagin Bld'g, St. Louis, Mo.

PENSIONS Thousands ENTITLED under the NEW LAW. Write immediately for BLANKS for application. J. B. CHALLE & CO., Washington, D. C.
NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

PENSIONS The Great PENSION BILL is Passed. Soldiers, Sailors, Widows and Fathers and Mothers of Deceased Soldiers and Sailors entitled to $12 a mo. Fee $10 when you get your money. Blanks free. JOSEPH H. HUNTER, Att'y, Washington, D. C.
NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

PENSION CLAIMS PROSECUTED UNDER NEW LAW. Circular showing who are entitled sent FREE. Fee $10 if successful. Otherwise nothing. A. W. TALLMADGE & TALLMADGE, Chicago, Ill., & Washington, D. C.
NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

CANCER and Tumors Cured, no knife, no pain. Book free. Drs. Gratigny & Hoak, 143 Elm Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

A. N. K. B. 1300.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.