THE FAIR PLAY.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

STE. GENEVIEVE. - MISSOURI.

Marrying Female Convicts.

French female prisoners and convicts are treated with more kindness, on the whole, than persons of their class are in England. Their matrons and warderesses are Augustine nuns, whose rule, though firm, is gentler, more merciful, and more steadfastly equitable than that of laywomen could be. The female convicts are allowed the same privileges as the men in the matter of earning money and buying things at the canteen. Those of them who are young also enjoy a privilege not granted to female convicts in other countries—that of having husbands provided for them by the State. Only these husbands must be convicts. Every six months a notice is circulated in the female penitentiaries calling upon all women who feel minded to go out to New Caledonia and be married, to make an application to that effect through the Governor. Elderly women are always very prompt in making such applications; but they are not entertained. The matrimonial candidates must be young, and exempt from physical infirmities. Girls undergoing sentences readily catch at this method of escaping from the intolerable tedium of prison life; and the pretty ones are certain to be put on the Governor's list, no matter how frightful may be the crimes for which they have been sentenced. The only moral qualification requisite is to have passed at least two years in the penitentiary. The selected candidates have to sign engagements promising to marry convicts and to settle in New Caledonia for the remainder of their lives. On these conditions Government transports them, gives them a decent outfit and a ticket-of-leave when they land at Noumea. Their marriages are arranged for them by the Governor of the colony, who has a selection of well-behaved convicts ready for them to choose from, and each girl may consult her own fancy within certain limits, for the proportion of marriageable men to women is about three to one. Of course, if a girl declares that none of the aspirant bridegrooms submitted to her inspection have met with her approval, the Governor can only shrug his shoulders in the usual French way. It has happened more than once that pretty girls have been wooed by warders, free settlers or time-expired soldiers and sailors, instead of by convicts. In such cases the Governor can only assent to a marriage on condition that the female convict's free lover shall place himself in the position of a ticket-of-leave man, and undertake never to leave the colony. Love works wonders; and there is no instance on record of a man having refused to comply with these conditions when once he had fallen in love. There are some instances though of the authorities having declined to let a female convict marry a free man when they were not convinced that the latter was a person of firm character and kindly disposition. For the woman's own sakes it is necessary that they should not be married to men who would be likely, in some moment of temper, to fling their disreputable antecedents into their teeth. There is nothing of this kind to fear when a female convict gets wedded to a man whose past life has been as bad as her own. Why, the French Government should have saddled itself with the responsibility of promoting marriages among convicts it is difficult to say; but the experiment has on the whole yielded very good results. The married couples get huts and free grants of lands, and all they can draw from it by their own labor becomes theirs. During five years they are subjected to the obligation of reporting themselves weekly at the district police office, and they are forbidden to enter public houses and must not be found out of doors at night. This probationary period being satisfactorily passed they get their full freedom, but subject always to the condition of remaining in the colony. To this rule the law has distinctly forbidden that any exception shall be made. On no account whatever must convicts who have accepted grants of land and contracted "administrative marriages," as they are called, ever return to France. They are at liberty, however, to send their children to France if any respectable person in that country will become answerable for them, and undertake to provide them with a good education. The sons of convicts are born French subjects, and will be required at the age of twenty to draw at the conscription, and serve their appointed terms in the army. From what precedes it may be inferred that the lot of convicts in New Caledonia is a fairly pleasant one; but we have spoken as yet only of those convicts who have ticket-of-leave, and are more or less free to roam over the whole island. Those who have not earned tickets-of-leave are kept in the penal settlement of the island of Nou, or are employed on public works, road-making, house-building, etc., in gangs, moving and encamping from place to place during the fine season under military escort. The lot even of these convicts cannot be called a hard one as compared with that of convicts in other countries, and of French convicts under the old system of bagnes, or transportation to Cayenne. The climate of Cayenne was so deadly that all the convicts transported there either died or contracted incurable maladies. As for the old bagnes of Brest and Toulon, they were very hells, where the convicts were kept chained in couples and were treated pretty much like wild beasts. The climate of New Caledonia, on the contrary, is delightful, and the soil of the different islands composing the colony is so fertile that corn, fruit and vegetables grow there in abundance, and can be had very cheap. In 1873 an attempt to cultivate vines was commenced, but hitherto the experiment has not met with full success. It is said, however, that the difficulties which have beset the vine-growers will be overcome in time. —*The Cornhill Magazine.*

—James Pepper, of Danbury, N. C., went up in the Sauratown Mountain sometime ago to get sand from a creek bed to scatter over his yard. As he had scattered the sand he noticed something lying shining very bright and picking it up discovered that it was a diamond. He took it to Danbury and Winston, where it was pronounced a stone of great value, and then sent it to Baltimore where they examined it and returned it, pronouncing its value at $7,000.—*Chicago Times.*

—At Montreal a thief went into the hall of a boarding-house, while the boarders were at supper, and gathered up all the hats. He was making his way out, when a boarder, a little behind time, came in, and asked him what he was about. "O," says the thief, "I'm taking the gentlemen's hats around to Lemy's to get smoothed." "Well," replied the boarder, "take my hat, too." "Certainly, sir," said the accommodating thief, and vanished.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Experiments and Experimental Stations.

An experiment is an act or operation designed to discover some unknown truth, principle or effect, or to establish it when discovered. An experiment requires that something shall be done to bring certain objects into new relation to each other. The result may be positive or negative, but if the object be practical the negative result may be just as important. It is often worth as much to know the existence of an error as of a fact.

An agricultural experiment is made for the purpose of learning something new about the production of crops, the production of meat or wool, the feeding of animals, the value and uses of different foods. Agriculture is based on the result of experiments. Nature works in so many different ways that the production of crops requires as many different methods of culture as there are diversities of soil, climate and atmospheric conditions in the varying seasons. Improvement is the direct result of experiment. Improved methods of culture, improved varieties of grain and improved breeds of animals are instances of work of experimentation. A good farmer is always experimenting and many poor ones do so also. The object generally is a pecuniary one with the expectation of some benefit. The results of such experiments are not generally widely published, particularly if they are unsuccessful or do not prove the affirmative of the object sought. Farmers do not like to publish their failures and consequently a private experiment that exhibited a negative result that may have been just as valuable to make known as though it were positive is not allowed to go beyond the knowledge of the one who made the test.

Successful farming requires continual experiments and skill in devising and interpreting experiments. Private experiments will continue and will yield useful results in the future as it has heretofore, but there is a vast quantity of work of a kind that gives no pecuniary benefit whatever to those who do it, but whose results are of vast pecuniary importance to agriculture, and the experiment station will supply the opportunity for this kind of work. Take for instance the oft-quoted table prepared by Emil Wolfe, who was director of the first experimental station established in Germany, showing the feeding value and digestibility of various foods. This work was too great and expensive to be undertaken as a private enterprise with the expectation of deriving pecuniary returns, but the public experiment station furnished the means and the opportunity.

And to show the value of these tables and the interest taken in the results there established, the fact that they are published and quoted all over this country as well as in Germany, and this without our being positive that animal foods grown under different culture or different soils and in another climate may not vary materially in feeding properties or digestibility. It is time we had such tables from an American experimenter, and such also as have been proven correct both chemically and practically by actual tests in feeding.

Again, the farmer has not the time to closely watch the progress of the experiment or the skill to trace the various relations of cause and effect in the different stages. Accurate experiments need minute attention to details, a close observation of all the conditions under which the work progresses and scientific skill to so arrange the combinations and conditions as to produce useful and practical results. An example of experiments requiring this kind of skill is that instituted by Prof. Atwater of the Connecticut experimental station in the series of experiments he has instituted in regard to the source of nitrogen in plants.

All this comes at a season of the year when farmers are busy with the everyday work of the farm and cannot spare the time for such work, be he ever so capable. Another absolute necessity in experimental tests is the chemical laboratory and the skilled chemist. There is scarcely an experiment in the line of progress but that needs his services. This cannot be had except where special provision has been made for it. The experiment station supplies such apparatus, time or special skill as the farm cannot furnish. They also can give much scientific information in regard to farm matters, and the annual results can be published and placed within reach of all. In a word, they can make themselves generally useful.

Agriculture cannot stand still, it must share in the general spirit of progress and this progress will depend on continued experimentation, much of it of a complicated and expensive character. Agricultural investigation is looking into all the mysterious workings of nature and bringing from her great store house much hidden knowledge.

The experiment station is created and provided with means and appliances adapted to the work. But it must have a farming public to back it, ready to appreciate its work and to understand and apply its results, to be educated by them, and put in practice those that are useful.

Such a feeling is gaining among farmers. The uneducated farmer who always scorned "book farming" and believed nothing of science in agriculture, is giving way to the progressive, educated farmer, who is ready to give due weight to scientific deductions and to apply for his benefit and knowledge thus obtained.—*Detroit Post and Tribune.*

The Farms of Cattle Kings.

The ranches of "Cattle King" Powers, all making up a river frontage of eighteen miles, and including a number of very productive meadows, are situated on the south side of the Arkansas, and are all under fence. Directly opposite these, beginning at Fort Lyon and reaching down the river a distance of twenty-two miles, and extending back far enough to include an expanse of 80,000 acres, is another pasture under fence, the titles for which are in the same name. Here, then, are fully forty-two miles water front and 100,000 acres of pasture under fence, all owned by one man. The fencing on these ranches will sum up over 100 miles. Northward to and even beyond the Kansas and Pacific, and southward to Cimarron and beyond, into the Pan Handle of Texas, graze his cattle, more than 12,000 in number. Daniel Murphy has returned to San Francisco from his 600,000 acre cattle ranch, in the vicinity of Haliack Station, Nev., Frederick Harvey and others, owning the X. Y. brand of cattle, are negotiating for the purchase of 120,000 acres of land belonging to the railroad company. The lands are situated west of Hartland Station, Kan., on the south side of the Arkansas River. We are informed that W. B. Todhunter has sent to market this season over 6,000 head of beeves. He is said to be the largest stock raiser in the country. There are others who send more cattle to the market, but they buy them instead of raising them. He has over 20,000 head of stock cattle on 100,000 acres of land.—*Reno Gazette.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

—A Delaware farmer claims to own a harness which has been in use for sixty-two years. The less oats you feed a horse the longer a harness will last.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—It is of intense interest and supreme importance to the depositors of a plundered-by-the-cashier bank to know that the safe which once held their valuables weighed 80,000 pounds.—*Chicago News.*

—A soldier at Carondelet, Mo., kicked a horse to death. A Police Justice fined him $1; but a court martial took a more serious view of his crime, and sent him to prison for six years.

—A new observatory has been erected on the top of Slide Mountain, the highest peak of the Catskills, and visitors there can now look out from an elevation of 4,240 feet above the sea level.—*N. Y. Times.*

—Wendell Phillips once satirized our love of money by saying that if an American saw a silver half dollar on the other side of the everlasting pit he would jump for it and run the risk of falling in.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—A large cave has been discovered in the mountain side two miles north of Glen Haven, Cayuga County, N. Y. An exploration party penetrated to the depth of forty feet, where a large chamber was found. The indications are that the cavern extends for a long distance under the hill.

—A contractor at Saratoga bored Mr. Vanderbilt about a fifth track for the Central. The railroad monarch eyed the intruder quietly for a moment and remarked, as reported: "Young man, you may make as many tracks as you please, only I want the heels toward me." The hint was sufficient.—*Troy (N. Y.) Times.*

—It is wonderful how easy it is to discover new beauties in the character of a young lady to whom you are paying court if it suddenly transpires that an East Indian has just died and left her his fortune. It is not the filthy lucre which you admire, but the gentle grace of humility with which she receives it, and then makes you her trustee for life.

—It is fair to conclude from the following advertisement, which lately appeared in the Cayuga *Chief*, published at Weedsport, that meat is high in western New York: "Wanted—A gentleman desires to find a partner with capital to assist him in the purchase of beefsteak. One who owns a frying-pan and a piece of pork preferred."

—The Litchfield (Conn.) *Enquirer* says that five workmen at a quarry near that town ran into a tool-house on the approach of a thunder-storm a few days ago and sat on an iron bar. The lightning struck a derrick just outside and, entering the shop, followed the iron bar. The first and last of the five men were severely shocked and burned, the middle man was killed, the other two escaped uninjured.

—The brief tale of "Solomon Grundy, born on Monday," is long drawn out compared to that which might be told of a Chinaman of Passaic, N. J. He was taken sick in the morning; at noon he shot himself; at two o'clock he was dead; at six o'clock he was buried; at nightfall his effects were burned; and before the next day he was forgotten.—*Detroit Post.*

—A gentleman, while bathing at sea, saw his lawyer rise up at his side, after a long dive. After exchanging salutations, says he, "By the way, how about Gunter?" "He is in jail," replied the lawyer, and dived again. The gentleman thought no more of it, but on getting his account he found: "To consultation at sea, anent the incarceration of Gunter, 6s. 8d."

—The unheard of temerity of a young lady who, instead of running and screaming at the sight of a rat which crossed her path, stepped upon the rodent's tail and held him fast till dispatched by some men, was a matter of so great surprise that an inquiry as to her identity was made, and it was found that "she" was a well-known young man masquerading in girl's attire.

Poverty and Literature.

Mr. James Parton, in a recent talk with a correspondent of the Boston *Herald*, said:

"The great mistake made by most young writers, and which serves as a drawback to their success, is that they are inclined to depend too much on their self-convictions and ideas which they evolve from their innocent consciences without a proper regard to a practical knowledge of nature and the true philosophy of life. From my knowledge of authors—nearly all of whom are poor—I am satisfied that a writer, to do justice to himself, can only succeed to his own satisfaction by being possessed of at least a moderate competence, sufficient to relieve him of the care consequent upon his having to write for a living. Most authors write that they may live, and, at times, with a love they cherish in behalf of pet ideas and sentiments and to satisfy their own ambition. With a competence, an author can afford to give his whole soul to the work. He can give all the time and pure thought essential to the proper application of genius and a brilliant mind to a successful literary career. Young men with a literary ambition should first possess a competence before they start out in the profession. My advice to such is that they go into the grocery business, or any honest calling. When they have secured a competence, then they can satisfy their literary bent, and achieve that rich success which always rewards genius and a great mind properly applied. With a competence an author can give his life to the accomplishment of those aims to which his ambition may soar. The greater the ambition, the grander will be the work when done—and yet no work in literature can be done too well. Strange to say, but very few authors have been found who were satisfied when their life-labor was done. This is due to the fact that their needs have been such that they could not give all the time and consideration necessary for the fulfilment of their most cherished hopes. When authors write for a livelihood the labor is liable to be strained. When I wrote my 'Voltaire' I gave up four days of each week to my work, the rest of the time being devoted to engagements necessary to my welfare. Voltaire has always excited in my mind the greatest admiration. His great mind, mental power and philosophy have been to me a delightful study, and I tried to make my work worthy of the subject. I labored steadily for five long years on the work, and when it was completed I was not satisfied. To the mother is only known the shortcomings of the child; to the author is only known the defects in the work of his own creation. When I completed my 'Voltaire' I realized my misgivings, and felt that if I could have put it aside and rested a year, and then given five more years of my life to it, I could have made it five times more valuable than it is. But I could not give the time. Authors have succeeded best who have had wealth, for they have not been bothered while engaged in their chosen work."

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

—Two small hogs, maturing early, are more profitable than one large one.

—The best butter from grass is further improved by feeding the cows a little corn meal.

—The gooseberry is easily raised, provided a cool, moist and rich soil in a sheltered position be given.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Startling as the statement may seem, the destruction of crops by noxious insects in the United States has reached the enormous sum of $400,000,000 in a year.—*Denver Tribune.*

—A favorite cup pudding is made of six eggs, beaten very light, seven tablespoonfuls of flour and one pint of sweet milk. Stir these altogether briskly and bake in cups.—*N. Y. Post.*

—Three Cotswold ewes belonging to Sam. Byars, living on the Dutch Ridge Pike, gave birth to ten lambs. Two of them gave birth to three each and one to four. Who can beat this in the sheep business?—*Augusta (Ky.) Bulletin.*

—Careful experiments by Professor McBryde, of the University of Tennessee, show during the two years they have been conducted that a seeding of one and three-quarter bushels of wheat to the acre produces the heaviest yield. This is affirmed by those who have experimented for such purpose in other sections.

—One way to beautify a baby carriage and to make the young occupant appear to advantage is to make a pillow-case for his pillow of blue silesia; to this may be fastened on the upper side a soft cover of darned net, with an edge of torchon. Fasten this to the silesia with small bows of narrow blue ribbon. Make each bow unlike the others. This can be placed on the pillow when the baby is to be taken out in his best—at other times a plain white pillow-case edged with Hamburg or torchon is good enough for the best of babies.—*Detroit Post.*

—Oatmeal porridge is excellent if made in this way: Soak two cups of oatmeal all night in water; in the morning strain it, and let it boil briskly for half an hour; then add about two cups of milk, and salt to your taste; let this boil up once or twice; sweeten or not as the patient may prefer. This can be assimilated by a very weak stomach, and is not only refreshing but nourishing. When straining the oatmeal before cooking, rub it in the sieve with a spoon, so that all the soft part will be saved.—*N. Y. Post.*

—Pickled Peppers: Select large green peppers—those known as sweet are best—cut a small slit in the side and very carefully take out the seeds with a spoon handle. Soak in brine for a week, changing the water every other day. Chop fine, onions, red cabbage, cucumbers, green tomatoes; add grated horse radish, whole grapes, little cucumbers, mustard seed, celery seed; mix together and salt. Before filling, sprinkle the inside of each pepper with a mixture of ground cinnamon, cloves and allspice; then stuff, sew up the slit and cover with cold vinegar. Cover tightly and set aside. Excellent.—*Our Continent.*

Care of Grass Lands.

The present seems to be a favorable season in which to offer a useful suggestion in reference to the treatment of grass lands. It is true that farmers have quite enough to attend to in properly curing and storing the crop already grown, without spending time in preparing for any future crop. Practical suggestions in reference to the treatment of meadows will carry force to the mind of the farmer if the evils to be remedied are present. A farmer in doing his haying cannot help seeing the crop of foul weeds that should not be allowed in his meadow. If there is a new meadow not properly seeded, which could have been remedied ere loss resulted, then it is proper that such an inferior meadow should receive some thought from the farmer during haying. During haying is the best time in which to consider methods of improvement. Defects and weak spots in his system of farming are quite as much apparent at this season as at any time during the year.

It may be well to give some thought to the question of the quantity of manure it is profitable to apply as a top-dressing to meadow land. We are altogether too chary of time and expense in the care of our meadows. I know of meadows that have never received an application of any kind of manure during the last ten years. All meadows treated in this way are very susceptible to the evil effects of what is called "a bad season." The usual manner of top-dressing meadows is little better than the practice of not top-dressing at all. In many cases the quantity of fertilizers applied is not half enough to accomplish the object desired. The application is also made but once in three or four years. Often barnyard manure is not in proper shape to use. I have travelled over meadows often during haying, where the horse-rake gathered up great quantities of half-rotten straw and sun-dried chips of manure which were hauled to the barn with the hay. All this can be avoided. It may seem to be a useless and unreasonable task to work over the manure heap at least twice before it is hauled to the field to be used. I know that few farmers perform this extra labor, their reasons for not doing it being lack of time, and they do not see wherein it would pay.

The one great and immediate return to be expected from top-dressing with well fined manure, is that the growing crop will assimilate all the manure the first season after the application. I know several farmers who annually resolve not to fall-feed their meadows. As pastures commence to fail in autumn this good resolution is broken. I am unable to see wherein it can injure a meadow to pasture it in the fall if it is in good condition. But if the meadow is in poor condition, then by no means pasture it in the fall.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Measurements of the Great Lakes.

The following measurements of the great lakes will be found interesting and are absolutely correct, having been taken by Government surveyors: The greatest length of Lake Superior is 335 miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth, 688 feet; elevation, 827 feet; area, 82,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Michigan is 300 miles; its greatest breadth, 108; mean depth, 690 feet; elevation, 506 feet; area, 23,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Huron is 300 miles; its greatest breadth is 60 miles; mean depth, 600 feet; elevation 274 feet; area, 20,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Erie is 250 miles; its greatest breadth is 80 miles; its mean depth is 84 feet; elevation, 261 feet; area, 6,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Ontario is 180 miles; its greatest breadth is 65 miles; its mean depth is 500 feet; elevation, 261 feet; area, 6,000 square miles. The total of all five is 1,255 miles, covering an area of upwards of 125,000 square miles.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

THE Salem (Mass.) *Register* mentions: Mr. J. S. LeFavour, artist, surprisingly benefited by St. Jacobs Oil. Rheumatism twenty years.

A GREAT many workers work best while the eye of the boss is on them; they strike while the eye on is hot.—*N. O. Picayune.*

THE Albany (N. Y.) *Argus* observes: Judge McGowan, this city, was cured of rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oil.

"MR. JONES," began Smith, as they met at the corner to wait for the car, "is it positively necessary that your son must play the accordion until midnight for six nights a week?" "Not at all, Mr. Smith," was the prompt reply. "Not any more necessary than it is for your daughter and her beau to sit on the front steps seven nights per week and keep us awake until one o'clock in the morning." "My daughter, sir, has a perfect right to have a beau!" "And my son, sir, has a legal right to play his accordion!" "Gentlemen," began Mr. Thomas, as he came up, "I don't want to offend you, for we are all neighbors, but if you, Mr. Jones, would clean out your alley, and you, Mr. Smith, would poison your nuisance of a dog, I believe I would gain five pounds of flesh per week." "Hello! Thomas!" saluted Brown from the rear platform of the car for which they had waited. "I've been wanting to see you for a week past. Your confounded old horse stands and stamps all night long, and none of us can get a wink of sleep. Just for a change, and to be neighborly, suppose you knock him on the head with an ax!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Faith.

Often a doctor will say: "Well now if you will only have faith in my treatment I will cure you." Stuff and nonsense! The idea is absurd, and yet it is a fixed notion with many, especially those of the quack fraternity who frighten the young into the use of their nostrums and then excuse their failure to cure from a want of faith on the part of their victim. The inventor of Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, an old and esteemed physician, used to take especial delight in persuading those who had no faith in his prescription to "only just try it." Faith or no faith, its effect as a blood purifier and true strengthener of the liver, kidneys and nervous system is most wonderful and is proven in every instance where used. The proprietors offer a thousand dollars reward for any case of impure blood, weakness, ill health, dyspepsia, indigestion, nervous debility, urinary weakness, liver complaint, or any chronic female ailment that this remedy does not benefit.—*Gazette.*

"THEY tell me you have had some money left you," said Brown. "Yes," replied Fogg, sadly, "it left me long ago."

J. F. D., of Cincinnati, O., writes: "Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla has eradicated from my system every trace of impure blood, resulting from a bad case of scrofula and syphilitic disorder of many years' standing."

A LADY had in her employ an excellent girl who had one fault. Her face was always in a smudge. Mrs. —— tried to tell her to wash her face without offending her, and at last resorted to strategy. "Do you know, Bridget," she said in a confidential manner, "that if you wash the face every day in hot soapy water it will make you beautiful?" "Will it?" answered the wily Bridget. "Sure it's a wonder ye niver tried it, ma'am!"

From the Hub

There is perhaps no tonic offered to the people that possesses as much real intrinsic value as the Hop Bitters. Just at this season of the year, when the stomach needs an appetizer, or the blood needs purifying, the cheapest and best remedy is Hop Bitters. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure; don't wait until you are prostrated by a disease that may take months for you to recover in.—*Boston Globe.*

NO MAN that ever lived can clinch an argument without riveting his opponent's attention.—*Andrews' American Queen.*

Personal!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles; guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty day's trial is allowed.

TO CALL a laundress a bosom friend is flat irony.—*Meriden Recorder.*

***"Troubles often come from whence we least expect them." Yet we may often prevent or counteract them by prompt and intelligent action. Thousands of persons are constantly troubled with a combination of diseases. Diseased kidneys and costive bowels are their tormentors. They should know that Kidney-Wort acts on these organs at the same time, causing them to throw off the poisons that have clogged them, and so renewing the whole system.

A MAN may like to stand on the pinnacle of fame, but he does not care to sit down on the first part of it.—*Boston Star.*

YOUNG men or middle aged ones, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses should send three stamps for Part VII. of World's Dispensary Dime Series of books. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

ENGINEERS think the flats of Washington can be improved. There are lots of them to work on.—*N. O. Picayune.*

A Dead Shot

may be taken at liver and bilious disorders with Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." Mild yet certain in operation; and there is none of the reaction consequent upon taking severe and drastic cathartics. By druggists.

A SHIP is always called "she" because she's never good for much until she's manned.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

"Woman and Her Diseases"

is the title of an interesting treatise (96 pages) sent, postpaid, for three stamps. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

SCUM invariably rises. Remember, young man, there is always room at the top.—*Toledo American.*

ONE pair of boots or shoes saved every year by using Lyon's Patent Metallic Heel Stiffeners.

AN æsthetic correspondent says that Josh Billings has a vulgar walk. Yes, a kind of Billings' gate.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

FLIES, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, crows, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

IT is supposed that a furniture dealer is a very chair-i-table person.

SKINNY MEN. "Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia. $1.

A GOOD cocoanut is meaty, but a falling star is meteor.—*Lowell Courier.*

RUSSIA Salve is the universal remedy for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises and flesh wounds.

GAME and poultry are highest at night—when the birds and the fowl roost.

☞ With Diamond Dyes any lady can get as good results as the best practical dyer. Every dye warranted true to name and sample.

EARTHQUAKES are so common in some parts of California that the people have substituted them for fever and ague.—*N. Y. Herald.*

GROCERS all speak well of National Yeast.

TRY the new brand. "Spring Tobacco."

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters outrepute dyspepsia with greater certainty and promptitude than any known remedy, and is a most genial invigorant, appetizer and aid to secretion. These are not empty assertions, as thousands of our countrymen and women who have experienced its effects are aware, but are backed up by irrefragable proofs. The Bitters also give a healthful stimulus to the urinary organs. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

$150 per month to AGENTS. Pictures Copied and Enlarged. Taylor Copying Co., St. Louis, Mo.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

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TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.

FOR

RHEUMATISM,

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