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We want Live, Energetic and Capable Agents in every county in the United States and Canada, to sell a patent article of great merit, ON ITS MERITS. An article having a large sale, paying over 100 per cent profit, having no competition, and on which the agent is protected in the exclusive sale by a deed given for each and every county he may secure from us. With all these advantages to our agents and the fact that it is an article that can be sold to every house-owner, it might not be necessary to make an "EXTRAORDINARY OFFER" to secure good agents at once, but we have concluded to make it to show, not only our confidence in the merits of our invention, but in its salability by any agent that will handle it with energy. Our agents now at work are making from $150 to $600 a month clear and this fact makes it safe for us to make our offer to all who are out of employment. Any agent that will give our business a thirty days' trial and fail to clear at least $100 in this time, ABOVE ALL EXPENSES, can return all goods unsold to us and we will refund the money paid for them. Any agent or general agent who would like ten or more counties and work them through sub-agents for ninety days and fail to clear at least $150 ABOVE ALL EXPENSES, can return all unsold and get their money back. No other employer of agents ever dared to make such offers, nor would we if we did not know that we have agents now making more than double the amount we guaranteed; and but two sales a day would give a profit of over $125 a month, and that one of our agents took eighteen orders in one day. Our large descriptive circulars explain our offer fully, and these we wish to send to everyone out of employment who will send us three one cent stamps for postage. Send at once and secure the agency in time for the boom, and go to work on the terms named in our extraordinary offer. We would like to have the address of all the agents, sewing machine solicitors and carpenters in the country, and ask any reader of this paper who reads this offer, to send us at once the name and address of all such they know. Address at once, or you will lose the best chance ever offered to those out of employment to make money. KENNER MANUFACTURING CO., 115 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.

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Pecks Patent Improved Cushioned Ear Drums Perfectly Restore the Hearing, and perform the work of the natural drum. Always in position, but invisible to others and comfortable to wear. All conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for illustrated book with testimonials free. Address F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, N. Y. Mention this paper.

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We must reduce our stock in the next three months, and for 30 days we offer all the following for only 24 cts: 10 pieces choice new and popular music, full size, finely printed; 200 elegant designs in outline for stamping and embroidery; 100 late and popular songs, including all the gems from the Mikado, as well as "Dream Faces," "Love, Love, Love," "Sailing," etc., etc., a large collection of new riddles and conundrums, over 250, just the thing for picnic and social parties; 250 motto verses, just side-splitters, 77 tricks in magic, 100 puzzles, all kinds, 26 popular games, a secret alphabet, 200 amusing, interesting and mysterious pictures, the great game of fortunes told, etc., etc. We will send all the above in one package to any address, all prepaid, for 24 cents in postage stamps; 3 packages for 50c.; 7 packages for $1. Address all orders to WORLD MF'G Co., 122 Nassau St., N. Y.

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Sixteenth Year.

THE KANSAS CITY TIMES.

BRIGHTEST -:- AND -:- BEST

" Our 14th premium list, comprising over $32,000 worth of presents, is now ready. Every subscriber to the Weekly Times at $2.00 a year, when order is received before April 30, 1886, will receive a premium worth, at retail, from $1.00 to $1,000. Full particulars and specimen copies free to any address.

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THE TIMES, Kansas City, Mo.

My Neighbor Over the Way.

I know where an old philosopher dwells.
A beardless cynic of wit and sense,
In a head web with curious cells,
On the side of his grotesque face
He passes his days in virtuous ease,
Watching the world with his many eyes;
And I think he is sorry when he sees
How his web entangles the moths and flies.

I have a neighbor, a legal man—
We meet on the sidewalk every day.
(He is shrewd to argue, scheme, and plan,
Is my legal neighbor over the way)
He looks, perhaps, a trifle too much—
But he knows such a vast deal more than I.
We have in our village and a census,
Who do no labor—the Lord knows why.

But they eat and drink of the very best,
And the cloth that they wear is soft and fine,
And they have more money than all the rest,
With handsome houses and plate, and wine,
And I ponder at times, when tired and lame,
How strangely the gifts of fortune fall,
And wonder if we are not to blame,
Who have so little, yet pay for all.

Alas for the workmen over the land
Who labor and watch, but wait too long;
Who wear the vigor of brain and hand
On trifling pleasures, and drink and song.
Alas for the strength too much diffused,
And the sights that lure from the better way,
For the gifts and riches we have not used,
And the true hearts beating to swift decay.

Alas for the twig, perversely bent,
And the tree of knowledge, to wrong inclined.
Alas that a dollar was ever spent
Until the dollar was earned or mined.
But my neighbor is one who understands
All social riddles; and he explains
That some must labor with careworn hands,
While others may work with tongue and brains.

Though he doesn't make it so very clear
Why he should fare much better than one
Who does more work in a single year
Than he in all of his life has done.
But he argues me out of all demur
With logic that fogs my common-sense,
And I think of the old philosopher
Whose "vadingle" hangs by the garden fence.

THREE EASTERN CITIES.

Growth of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston Since the War.

The New York *Herald* prints an interesting account, illustrated by maps, of the growth of three cities—New York, Philadelphia, and Boston—since the war. It is a record of wonderful prosperity and full of encouragement for the future.

In 1866 the solid blocks of New York extended as far north as Thirty-fourth street. Between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second streets, east of Sixth avenue it was partially built up, but west of Sixth avenue few improvements had been attempted. North of Forty-second street the only improvements were between Second and Fourth avenues as far as Fifty-ninth street and between Eighth and Ninth avenues to Central park. North of Seventy-ninth street was the scattered population of Yorkville, and north of One Hundred and Eighteenth street was Harlem, on the Harlem river, which was then the northern boundary of the city. Since that time a tract north of the Harlem river, more than half as large as the former area of the city, has been annexed from Westchester county. This tract is bounded on the east by the Bronx river and on the north by Yonkers. This extensive district, it is expected, will be devoted mainly to manufactories and the population they support, while the rest of the people will find homes on Mahattan island, south of the river.

The population of New York city in 1865, as ascertained by the state census, was 726,386, which was less by more than 87,000 than the population reported by the national census of 1860. But if the war gave a check to the growth of New York it was but a temporary effect. In 1870 the population was 942,292. In 1880, 1,206,299. The *Herald* now claims a population of 1,800,000, which we must think to be an exaggeration. The increase from 1870 to 1880 was something more than 25 per cent. We are not prepared to believe that it has been 50 per cent in the last six years. But if the present population is 1,500,000 it is an evidence of wonderful prosperity. In 1866 Madison avenue was not graded above Forty-second street, and along Forty-second and Forty-third streets in the neighborhood of Fifth avenue there was a cattle-yard. Now the center of activity in building is north of One Hundred and Fiftieth street. On One Hundred and Fifty-fourth street houses of three stories with mansard roofs rent readily for $1,000. Within twenty years about fifty thousand new houses have been erected.

The consolidation, which increased the area of the city of Philadelphia from one of the smallest of American cities to the largest, and made it in population the second in the country, was adopted in 1854. The growth of Philadelphia since the war has been steady, but not phenomenal in any degree. Its population in 1865 was 619,775, and is now estimated to be a round million. It lacked less than 50,000 of that number last year. The number of buildings erected in Philadelphia largely exceeds the number in New York for the same period, which is due to the fact that they are smaller and cheaper, the majority being intended only for one family each. The records of the building inspectors show that since 1865 nearly 94,000 buildings have been constructed. While New York is the city of high rents, Philadelphia is the city of low rents, in comparison with any other large city in the country.

Boston has also grown rapidly. Since the war, Roxbury, Dorchester, West Roxbury, Charlestown, and Brighton have been annexed, and the population has increased from 192,000 to nearly 400,000.

"The meanest man in town," said a barber in Philadelphia, one day recently, "is a lawyer who will come in one day, get shaved, a[illegible] come in a day or two later and get his head rubbed and hair combed on the old shave."

There are a good many men in New York who would give considerable to be served as was Henry Dumble, of Kingston, Canada. He is sixty-eight years old, and for years has been perfectly bald; but last spring hair began to grow on his head, and now he has a fine crop of elegant black hair, and his whiskers, which have been gray for twenty years, are turning black too.

Geological Conditions of North America.

The geological history of North America, like that of Europe, indicates that from a very remote period there have been changes of climate; ancient periods of cold as well as of warmth. It is urged that these are due not so much to variations in the supply of heat from the sun, or to changes, secular or periodic, in the relative position of the earth as to geographical alterations on its surface. Paleontological and biological evidence has next to be considered. This also, on the whole, is favorable to the view already expressed. Recent investigations tend to show that to the majority of marine animals the greater depths of the sea are as impassable as the land itself. Where many species of invertebrata are common to the opposite shores of a great ocean, it may be inferred that these have made their way along coast-lines past or present. Now, of the existing molluska of Europe and Canada 54 per cent of the shallow water forms and about 85 per cent of the deeper sea forms are common, and the same holds of other marine invertebrates. This fact suggests that comparatively shallow water, and sometimes even land, must formerly have divided the Atlantic from the Arctic basin. Their separation is no modern feature, for from the Cambrian age onward we find "on the two sides of the ocean many species of invertebrate animals which were either identical or so closely allied as to be possibly 'varietal' forms. In like manner the early plants of the upper silurian, Devonian, and carboniferous present many identical species; but this identity becomes less marked in the vegetation of the more modern times." This might be held to indicate that the European and North American continents had become more and more widely separated; but it is pointed out that the earlier flora consisted mainly of cryptogamous plants, the spores of which in modern times have proved capable of transmission for great distances. Some, indeed, were actually fitted for flotation. Yet another argument is advanced from the biological side: "While many plants and marine invertebrates are common to the two sides of the Atlantic, it is different with land animals, and especially vertebrates. I do not know that any fossil insects, or land snails, or millipedes of Europe and America are specifically identical, and of the numerous species of batrachians of the carboniferous and reptiles of the mesozole all seem to be distinct on the two sides. The same appears to be the case with the tertiary mammals, until, in the latter stages of that great period, we find such genera as the horse, the camel, and the elephant appearing on the two sides of the Atlantic; but even then the species seem different, except in the case of a few northern forms."—*Sir W. Dawson Before the British Association.*

Refinement in the Kitchen.

"A perfectly millennial girl came to me yesterday to see about a situation for one of her friends just after I had engaged an untutored, intelligence-office maid," says a Boston housekeeper. "This ideal creature had the October *Century* in her hand. She had evidently been reading it as she came up in the horse-car. She had on an extremely simple, well-fitting dress and jacket, and she spoke much better English than my Latin school son, except when he is on his good behavior. She told me that she lives with Mrs. B., then I remembered about her. She has lived with my friend seven years. All of the family think everything of her. She is simply a piece of domestic perfection, and she knows it and is proud of it, and makes it her mission to try to get other girls to be like her. She said her friend is very much like her—what a pity I haven't a chance to try her? You ought to have heard her talk. 'I wish my friend could come to you,' she said. 'I think it is so much better for a girl to live in a family of refinement and culture where she knows it is her place to serve and where she feels it than to live with commoner people who try to make her feel her place less hard.' Yes, that's the way she talked. She said exactly those words 'refinement and culture.' Wouldn't it be a supernatural state of things if she should have a few disciples? She likes her work and respects herself in it and makes it really her responsibility and her interest. No wonder the family she serves all look happy and healthy. No wonder her mistress looks a year prettier and younger every succeeding winter!"—*Boston Record.*

Will-Making.

Considering that the will of the late Samuel J. Tilden is to be contested on the ground that it is not properly drawn, and considering, moreover, that while living Mr. Tilden had the reputation of being a remarkably shrewd and sagacious lawyer, it ought to be apparent to the average man in the community who desires to obtain posthumous fame as a public benefactor that the proper way to secure this end is to dispose of his money while living to such public charities or benefactions as he may select, and not leave his estate a prey to the avariciousness of his legal heirs. It is true that there is a certain degree of risk attending the method of disposing of one's property during one's life. If, for example, a wealthy individual in this country saw fit to give a half or three-quarters of his fortune to found some public institution, the chances are that his prospective heirs would have him shut up in an insane asylum, or have the management of his property taken out of his hands in consequence of his manifest incapacity. Perhaps the safest way is to leave a will donating small amounts of property to certain rich and influential corporations, with the idea that, if an attempt is made to break the testament, these corporations will do all they can to uphold the integrity of the will, and thus act as shields and defenders to the other and weaker inheritors.—*Boston Herald.*

Why Men Become Bald.

"Did you ever notice what classes of men are most commonly bald?" asked an expert hair-dresser of a New York *Mail and Express* reporter the other day. "That throws a good deal of light on the causes of baldness. People give all kinds of explanations for it—dissipation, cutting the hair too short, letting it grow too long, smoking, drinking strong coffee, worry, wearing high hats, wearing low hats, wearing your hat indoors, not wearing it outdoors, late hours, and a hundred other things. Now you will notice that there are no classes of men more frequently bald than retail salesmen, bookkeepers, and office clerks in certain lines of business. Why should baldness affect them more than others? Because they habitually stand or sit nearly every evening under gas-lights. Bookkeepers always have a strong light right over their heads or just in front of them. So do clerks who have to work at night. Retail salesmen sell goods at night directly under two powerful burners, and most of the time their heads are not more than two or three feet from the flame. The artificial heat dries out the hair, makes it brittle and unhealthy, and finally kills it at the root. If you will pass your hand through your hair after you have been standing under a gas-light for a few moments you will see at once how it is. Although you may not have noticed the heat on your head, your hair, if you've got any, will be hot to the roots. You'll be surprised to observe, too, at what a distance from the light the hair will absorb the heat. Now there is nothing so bad for the hair as getting it dry. That is why the use of water on it is so injurious—because it evaporates so readily and takes with it the natural oil of the hair. Your hair should be moist all the time and with the oil that is secreted by the little cells at the roots. When the oil is continually and rapidly dried out, as it is when the head is kept heated by gas-light, the cell dries up and the hair falls out. People who sit under the gas-light should wear some kind of a cool, non-conducting headgear to protect themselves. I have an idea, too, that after the electric light has been in universal use for a generation or two baldness will be as scarce as it was before gas-lights and night work got common together."

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The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Cuts, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Cancers, Piles, Chilblains, Corns, Tetter, Chapped Hands, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price per box, 25 cts. For sale by Waler

Cottonwood Substitute for Poplar.

Among the varieties of lumber the supply of which is already becoming limited may be mentioned whitewood or tulip tree, known in the south as poplar. In some portions of the south cottonwood is taking the place of whitewood. In Chicago, the *Timberman* says, cottonwood lumber has made its appearance, and large future contracts will be made if favorable transportation rates can be secured. This timber finds its true home south, central Illinois being its northern limit of successful growth. It is found in the river bottoms, although it attains considerable size even well up in Wisconsin and Iowa on the Mississippi bottoms. In the south it is a common tree of the lowlands, single trees yielding from 2,000 to 5,000 feet of lumber each. Tennessee is rich in this timber and available to our markets, once the value of the lumber is fairly established. So far as can be learned its principal use has been for pump logs and other tubes for conveying water. Whitewood heretofore has been used for this purpose. In price as compared with whitewood in the St. Louis market cottonwood lumber sells at $14 and whitewood at $18 per thousand feet.

The Results of Smoking.

Prof. Franzel, the head physician to the Berlin Charite, publishes in the *Charite Annalen* some pregnant observations upon "immoderate smoking." Some of the results at which he has arrived are calculated to astonish those who suppose that the worst cigars, or at all events the cheapest, are most deleterious. The contrary, according to his examination of his patients, appears to be true. Heart complaints—particularly irregular action of the heart—are almost always produced by the smoke of the best Havana cigars, which are by no means, Dr. Franzel says, rich in nicotine. "Strange as it may seem," the doctor adds, "such complaints rarely show themselves among those who smoke the ordinary trade cigars, even in an enormous quantity." He speaks of men who actually smoke eighteen common cigars a day without being injured. He has had to deal with cases in which men have been injured by smoking the finest cigars, specially imported for their use from Havana; while the same men have found that they could smoke without any injury cigars made of the same tobacco from Havana, but worked up in Bremen or Hamburg. "For the comfort of those who have been immoderate smokers," he says, "I can assure them that after they have abstained for some time they may safely indulge moderately in cigars fabricated in Germany out of Havana tobacco." The native manufacturers of the fatherland ought to be grateful to this physician.—*St. James's Gazette.*

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By giving tone and strength to the uterine functions, it cures all female complaints and corrects all dangerous DISPLACEMENTS AND IRREGULARITIES. It is of great value in change of life. Its use during pregnancy will greatly relieve the pains of labor, and insure a speedy recovery. Pleasant to taste and may be taken at all times with safety.

DOCTORS PRESCRIBE IT FOR ALL DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN.

I can say for your Female Tonic, that I have been using it in my practice for over 15 years. As a Uterine Regulator it has no equal. I treated a case of Uterine Hemorrhage of 15 years standing, and am satisfied patient is permanently cured. Too much cannot be said in its praise. Yours, Dr. A. G. MATTHEWS, Owensville, Mo.

Long experience in the treatment of women's troubles has convinced me that nothing in Materia Medica excels Merrell's Female Tonic in the treatment of diseases for which it is recommended. I use it in my practice and can highly recommend it for all ailments peculiar to my sex. Mrs. M. T. ROBINSON, M.D., No. 5175 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

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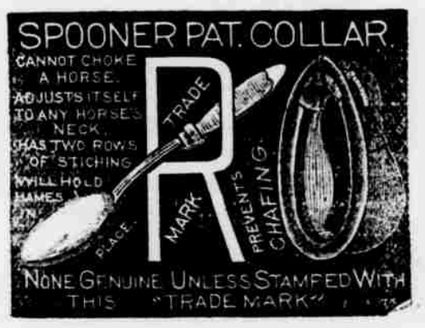

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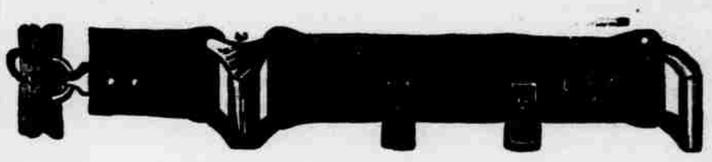

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