

HORSES ON SNOWSHOES.

The Only Place in the World Where Animals Wear the Lapland Footgear.

"Well, I can't say that I've seen horses skate, but I've seen them do the next thing to it—use snow shoes and do their work just as well as if they didn't have them on, or nearly so," said a gentleman from California the other evening in a Broadway cafe.

This is the way it was: About the middle of April a year ago I had business up in Plumas, Cal., and went by stage running from Oroville to Quincy, the central point in Plumas county. We left Oroville at 7 o'clock in the morning in a four-horse jerky, a sort of stage wagon specially built for rough mountain work.

For the first six hours the road was dry as a board, but after the noon change of teams we struck patches of snow which soon merged into solid and deep snow going. Tom, our driver, had called my attention to the new team as it was being hitched up saying: "Them's our new horses. We'll soon have to leave the wheels and take the sleds when we get further up the road."

Though I had ridden behind and upon many kinds of horses in the West, yet I had never been introduced to the "snow" breed before and I looked at them very closely.

They were all four white or gray, whether from age or natural disposition I couldn't tell, but I was much impressed by their tremendous self-consciousness, their extremely slow motion, the deliberate way in which they stepped, straddling their legs as far apart as possible, and their reluctance to raise more than one hoof off the ground at a time.

Every one of the four was old enough to vote, and at a rough estimate \$20 a head would have been about \$15 over their value. At the end of the trip I thought \$20 a piece was fully \$980 less than they were really worth.

That old gray quartette plodded and worked its way along very wearily to us, until we got into the deeper snow, and drew up to a large sleigh standing alongside the road.

"Change cars," called out the driver, "and gents will please shift their own traps or they'll get left." Unhitching his team from the "jerky" Tom lined up his horses in pairs in front of the sleigh and then took out of it a couple of gunny sacks, from which he produced sixteen pieces of wood having the appearance of flat dishes, which he said were the snowshoes used by the four horses.

The "shoe" was made of a stout, seasoned one-inch plank of tough hickory wood, fourteen inches square, strengthened on one side by a covering of oilcloth and two one-inch wide strips of hickory wood screwed onto the main plate.

manuscripts show a great variety of inks—red, purple, green, blue, silver and gold.

A Constant Struggle. "Poverty is no disgrace," said Jenkins. "In many cases it is something to be proud of."

"Yes," replied Jones, "it's a constant struggle with me to keep my pride down."—Texas Siftings.

A BLACK HARE.

Its Fleetness, Its Friendliness and Its Unfortunate Death.

"While I was burning charcoal in the Sullivan woods one September," said Menzo A. Martin of Fly Creek to a correspondent of the New York Sun, "my only companion was a yellow mongrel dog named Tige. Tige often got lonesome because I was too busy to pay any attention to him, and he killed time and amused himself by scaring up hares and giving them a race through the woods. I frequently got glimpses of the fleeing animals as they leaped between the trees when Tige was in pursuit, and one day I saw a coal-black hare bounding away from the dog's voice as though it had been fired at. All the other hares were brown at that time, and I imagined that my eyes had deceived me until a few days afterward, when I saw the black one again. It looked blacker than before, and the next morning I took a gun to the pit, with the intention of shooting the hare and sending it to a man in Williamsport who was making a collection of stuffed native animals. The black hare didn't show itself in a couple of weeks, and I took the gun to the house and decided not to shoot it.

"A few mornings afterward I saw the black hare squatting on the top of the coal pit when I went into the woods. It bounded off at my approach and Tige chased it till he got tired. The next morning I found the black hare nibbling at some apple parings that I had dropped near the pit. It dashed away when I saw me and it led Tige on another long race through the woods. It was on top of the pit again the next morning, and I began to think that it came there on purpose to let the dog chase it. Two or three mornings later I found the black hare and a brown one nibbling at some more of my apple peelings. They made off when they saw the dog. The black one soon dashed out of sight, but the brown one was lame and Tige caught it and shook it to death. The dog had a good many more races after the black hare during the fall. The hare was not far from the pit nearly every morning when I went to the woods, and it got so that it would run only just fast enough to keep a few feet ahead of Tige, and that teased the dog so much that he tired himself out every forenoon.

"By the 1st of December all the brown hares became white, but the black one's coat didn't change a particle. It came around every new coal pit I made, and I decided to kill it for a specimen. I carried a shotgun to the woods the next morning, and at sight of me the black hare leaped from the top of the pit and bounded through the snow as if it knew that the gun was dangerous, and I didn't shoot. Tige took after it, and the hare, instead of letting him almost catch up, left him far in the rear, and the dog yelped at the hare's unusual conduct as though his heart would break.

"I knew pretty near where the hare had been in the habit of circling around when Tige was chasing it, and I went off in the woods a few rods and got upon a stump. In a little while I saw the hare's black coat leaping over the snow directly toward me. The dog was yelping off to the right and the hare stopped, listened a moment, ran a short distance and stopped again. I banged away at it with the right barrel and it crouched in the snow. Then I fired the left barrel, and the hare gave three or four leaps to the left and disappeared under a fallen tree. I ran and grabbed it by the ears, and when I pulled it from under the log it kicked and quivered, and I found that not a shot had touched it. I petted the hare, and when Tige came yelping up he smelled of it and went to licking its face. He didn't offer to bite it and I let it go to see what he would do. Instead of running away the hare began to play with the dog, and in a few minutes it followed Tige and me back to the pit.

"Tige and the hare made a great deal of one another around the different coal pits all winter. They romped and raced in the snow, and every night Tige coaxed the hare to go home with him, but he could never get it any further than the edge of the woods until along in March, when it followed him to the house about sunset. A neighbor's hound made for the hare in the dooryard while Tige was scratching on the kitchen door to be let in. Tige didn't notice the hound until it had caught the hare and broken its back, and then he pitched at the hound, set his teeth in its throat, and kept his jaws tight till the hound was choked to death. I had to put the hare out of its misery, and it was a month before Tige got over mourning for it. He hunted and whined for it every morning around the coal pit, and I never saw so unhappy a dog. I had the hare's skin stuffed, and when Tige saw it for the first time he licked the face and head till he discovered that it wasn't alive, and after that I couldn't get him to go near it."

Parisian Plan. The Paris municipality is making an effort to raise the status of its humbler employes, such as laborers and sweepers. A credit of \$400,000 has been voted toward an increase for the latter half of this year of the wages of all workmen in the employ of the municipal council whose wages are less than 5 francs (\$1) a day. At the same time the principle of a small periodical increase of wages—with a maximum at the end of five years for the men who are steady and remain at their work during that time—has been adopted.

NEURALGIA CURE.

The Vibratory Principle Applied to the Head by a Vibratory Helmet.

Among all the methods, more or less old in appearance applied to the treatment of nervous diseases, there are few more original than the one that has been employed for some time at the Salt-petriere by Professor Charcot. The Scientific American says it is the treatment by mechanical vibrations.

There is a serious disease of the nervous system, characterized by an incessant trembling of the hands, a stooping attitude and an odd gait that makes it seem as if the invalid was going to precipitate himself headforemost. It is the trembling palsy, also called Parkinson's disease, a sort of painful nervous disorder that deprives the unfortunate who is afflicted with it of rest and sleep.

Mr. Charcot a long time ago learned from some invalids who were troubled with this infirmity that they derived decided relief from long rides on a railroad or in a carriage. The more the vibrations caused in the compartments by the train running at full speed and the more the carriage was jolted over an uneven pavement the more the relief experienced. At the end of a day's journey they felt better and experienced an inexpressible comfort. One of them conceived the idea of having himself wheeled about for hours in one of those heavy carts used for carrying paving stones. Contrary to the experience of all travelers, those afflicted with trembling palsy felt fresher and more active on alighting from the cars. The longer the trip lasted, and the worse the line, the more durable was their improvement.

Such testimony, coming from various sources, was not lost. It was for Mr. Charcot the starting point for a most curious therapeutic application. Mr. Charcot had an arm chair constructed to which a to-and-fro motion was given by means of an electrical windlass. Long before the invention of the vibrating arm chair Dr. Vigouroux conceived the idea of submitting hysterical patients to the vibrations of a huge tuning fork. In this way he cured anasthesias and muscular stiff joints. Other physicians, Boudet of Paris, and Mortimer of Granville, applied vibrating rods to the treatment of neuralgia (facial neuralgia in particular) and headaches.

Granville devised a small electric hammer, analogous to the hammer of electric bells, and that was supplied to a painful point. Under the influence of the shock, repeated hundreds of times within a short period, the pain ceased.

The method was some time ago singularly improved by Dr. Gillis de la Tourette, a pupil of Mr. Charcot. He had an apparatus constructed for the treatment of migraines and nervous headaches. It was the vibrating helmet. Imagine a helmet the model of that of old times, and very analogous as to structure to the conformator of hatters.

It is, in fact, formed of steel plates that permit of its fitting the head perfectly. Upon this helmet, in lieu of crest, there is a small alternating current motor of peculiar construction that makes about 600 revolutions per minute. At every revolution a uniform vibration is propagated to the metallic plates and is transmitted to the cranium that they embrace. The cranial walls thus vibrate in their ensemble, and the entire cerebral apparatus. The sensation is not disagreeable. The number and intensity of the vibrations, moreover, may be varied according to the tolerance of the subject. In a few minutes a sort of general lassitude is experienced, with a tendency to sleep.

The vibrating helmet has already been applied to a large number of neurasthenic invalids, the majority of whom have experienced good results from it. The process succeeds also against hemiplegia, and as this is quite a common affection for which no surely efficacious remedy is known, the helmet will, in a short time be seen to come into vogue.

Stage Superstitions. "The show business beats the sailor's for superstition," said the actor. "We are the greatest believers in omens that you can find anywhere on the face of the earth, and say what you please, the after-happenings invariably carry out the teaching of the signs. You know it is certain bad luck to have a funeral procession cross the line of march of a minstrel parade. That thing happened to us in Eflingham, Ill., and by all odds that night was the worst we had ever struck. If a man comes into the room where a crowd of minstrels are, and if that man has an umbrella, he had better run for his life. Umbrellas are sure hoodoos. If we get into a car and find a humpbacked man, we must rub his hump or have bad luck. It is very comical to see thirty or forty of the boys rush up to the poor cripple as soon as they catch sight of him and greet him with a 'How are you, Mr. Smith?' and at the same time slap him affectionately on the back. This is done for an excuse to scratch his hump, and if done properly always brings good luck."

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each Day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Every Month many women suffer from Excessive or Scant Menstruation; they don't know who to confide in to get proper advice. Don't confide in anybody but try Bradfield's Female Regulator. A Specific for PAINFUL, PROFUSE, SCANTY, SUPPRESSED and IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION. Book to "WOMAN" mailed free. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga. Sold by all Druggists.

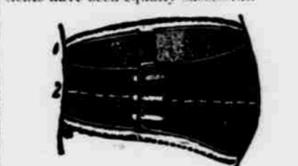
FOR FAT FOLKS.

Dr. Edison's FAMOUS PILLS AND BANDS and OBESITY FRUIT SALT reduce your weight without dieting; cures the causes of obesity, such as dyspepsia, rheumatism, nervousness, catarrh, kidney troubles; keeps you healthy, and beautifies the complexion.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE. I again write you to say I have lost 13 pounds, making 42 pounds lost in 10 weeks by using 4 bottles of Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills and wearing his Obesity Band.

Very truly yours, CHAS. H. KING, Prof. HALE, Chicago University, writes to the Chicago Herald, Sept. 18, 1892: "Compulsory men, should pay some attention to reducing their weight. When a man is troubled with rheumatism, dyspepsia, kidney trouble or nervousness the reducing of weight is slower, until the Obesity Pills have cured the disease that caused obesity. The pills soften and beautify the skin of the face."

I am at liberty to cite a case in point. Under my advice Mr. Armour used an Edison Obesity Band and 3 bottles of Pills and lost 29 pounds in 6 weeks. Other patients have been equally successful.



Lieut. G. A. SCOTT, Revenue Cutter Hamlin, writes to the Correspondence Department of the New York Sunday World:

Three years ago I weighed 268 pounds, but after using Dr. Edison's popular Obesity Pills and Salts I reduced to 160 pounds and easily keep at this weight. I saw how much other correspondents of your valuable papers were benefited and wished to give the Dr.'s treatment a trial.

Dr. Edison's Obesity Fruit Salt is the best and simplest remedy for regulating the action of the liver that has been discovered. The printed formula on the label of the Fruit Salts shows their value to sufferers from excessive fat or flesh.

For Sale By Druggists.

Band measures at numbers 1, 2, 3. Price, \$2.50 to 36 inches, and 10 cents extra for each additional inch. Pills \$1.50 a bottle, or three bottles for \$4.00, enough for one treatment. Obesity Fruit Salt \$1.00 per bottle. You can buy the Pills, Bands and Salt direct from our stores, or by mail or express. Correspondence and goods forwarded in plain, sealed packages. Notice. Dr. Edison's Electric Belts and Finger Rings are sold at our stores. Send for our special Electric-Belt Circular, sealed. Electric Belts \$1.00 and up. Insoles 50 cents per pair. LORING & CO., Proprietors and Gen'l Agts., 36 East Washington St., Chicago, Ill., (not an apothecary store but parlor, 213—R. up one flight.) 2922 Hamilton Place, Boston Mass., 40 Ast West 22nd St., New York City. Cut this out and keep it, and send for our full (eight column) article on Obesity.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned administratrix of the estate of Joseph Dillard, deceased, will make final settlement of her accounts with said estate as such administratrix at the next term of the Probate court of Pettis county, Missouri, to be holden at Sedalia, in said county, on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1893. MARY E. DILLARD, Administratrix.

Public Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public vendue at the late residence of John Elliott, deceased, about five miles southeast of Green Ridge, in Pettis county, Missouri, on Saturday, April 15th, 1893, the following personal property: 10 head of 2-year-old mules, 10 head of 2-year-old steers, 40 head of stock hogs, 10 head of mixed cows, 15 head of horses and colts, 300 bushels of oats, 10 ton of hay, 1 binder, 2 mowers, household and kitchen furniture, set of carpenter's tools and many other articles.

A credit of nine months without interest in sums of over \$10, under \$10 cash in hand. Purchaser to give a good note with two securities. Sale to commence at 9 a. m., and continue from day to day until all of said property is sold. JOHN R. CLIFTON, Public Administrator.

FOR RENT,

The farm known as McDowell or Dyer farm, in Sec 30, 44, 21, Pettis county. Will divide same into two or three farms. Also several other farms. Enquire of J. M. BYLER, AGT.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, The Missouri State Fair Association of Sedalia, Missouri, by its certain deed of trust dated the third day of May, 1890, and recorded in the recorder's office of Pettis county, at deed book 66, pages 428 to 432, conveyed to the undersigned trustee all its right, title, interest and estate, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the county of Pettis, state of Missouri, viz: The south half of the west half of lot No. two (2), of the northwest quarter of section four (4), and the south half of the east half of lot No. two (2), of the northeast quarter of section five (5), in township forty-five (45), of range twenty-one (21), containing forty-six 89-100 (46 89-100) acres more or less, and being the tract of land situated in the western part of the city of Sedalia, in said county, and known as "Sieher's Park," which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of certain promissory notes, in said deed described, and whereas two said notes have become due and are unpaid, and the holders of said past due notes has declared all of the notes secured by said deed of trust, and at the request of the legal holder of said notes, I shall proceed to sell the above described real estate at the Court House door, in the city of Sedalia, in the County of Pettis, state aforesaid, to the highest bidder, for cash, at public auction, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF JUNE, 1893.

between the hours of nine in the forenoon and five in the afternoon of that day, to satisfy said notes, together with the cost and expense of executing this trust. 3-21w&d GEO. P. B. JACKSON, Trustee.

Public Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the probate court of Pettis county, Missouri, made on the 16th day of March, 1893, the undersigned, public administrator for said county, has taken charge of the estate of John H. Henderson, deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me, for allowance within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they shall be forever barred. This 16th day of March, 1893.

JOHN R. CLIFTON, Public Administrator. 3-21w&t

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ALL QUALITIES. ALL QUALITIES. ALL QUALITIES.

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LADIES ONLY

Dr. DuMONT'S FEMALE REGULATING PILLS are always safe and reliable. 12,000 testimonials from all over the world. Beware of dangerous substitutes and imitations. Price \$2.00 per package. Sent by mail securely sealed from observation. Address Dr. R. DuMONT, 38 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

TIME CARD.

Table with columns for Missouri Pacific, WEST BOUND, EAST BOUND, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas. Rows include Fast Mail, Local Passenger, Day Express and Mail, Night Express, and K. C. via Lexington.

Table for Missouri, Kansas and Texas, SOUTH BOUND, NORTH BOUND, and Lexington Branch. Rows include Day Texas Express and Night Texas Express.

Table for Sedalia and Warsaw, Passenger and Express. Rows include Passenger and Express.

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"Daily, Except Sunday."



The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered is it certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Dr. R. J. KENDALL CO., CANTON, Mo., Apr. 3, 1892. Dear Sirs—I have used several bottles of your "Kendall's Spavin Cure" with much success. I think it the best Liniment I ever used. Have removed one Corn, one Blood Spavin and killed two Bone Spavins. Have recommended it to several of my friends who are much pleased with and keep it.

Respectfully, S. R. RAY, P. O. Box 30, GRAND ISLAND, NEBRASKA, May 11, 1890.

DR. R. J. KENDALL CO., I have used your celebrated Kendall's Spavin Cure with excellent results. Please send Kendall's "Treatise on the Horse." Long life to all the Spavin Cure that is proving so beneficial to our noble animal, the Horse. Sincerely yours, F. E. BRASH.

Price \$1.00 per bottle. DR. R. J. KENDALL CO., Keosauqua Falls, Vermont. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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