RICHMOND DEMOCRAT.

JIM C. ANDERSON, Editor and Proprietor.

RICHMOND. . . . . MISSOURI

DESPONDENCY.

Why is it we gather our sorrows,
And nurse them until we are sad?
Forgetting the sunny to-morrow,
The past that was peaceful and glad.

Why add to the cloud that hangs o'er us,
The vapors that round us may cling?
Why tread the hot desert before us,
Unheeding the oases' spring?

Oh, more than our years, or our losses
Ay, more than our labor or care,
It adds to the weight of our crosses,
And sprinkles the snow on our hair.

The web of our life may be broken,
Its texture be darkened, or thin,
We may long for a word that's unspoken,
Or shrink from the path we are in.

But is it not wiser and better
To stand where the sunshine can fall,
Than to tighten the band or the fetter,
That holds us while shadows enthrall?

—*Clara B. Heath, in Watchman.*

PRAIRIE HORSEMEN.

How the "Broncho Buster" Tames the Wild Steed.

Teaching the Broncho Not to Run on a Rope—Proper Saddles for Horses That Turn Somersaults and Buck.

Much has been written from time to time about the distinctively American style of breaking and riding horses—the method adopted by those of the Americans who have followed the Mexican rather than the English school. But there is a picturesque lightness of touch and a certain vagueness of detail about most of the descriptions published which lead one to imagine that the writers have seen the life of the crack Western rider from the outside. Every large horse ranch, and many of the large cattle outfits which buy their ponies unbroken, employ professed horse-breakers, or "broncho busters," as the Western dialect paraphrases it. These men are sometimes Mexicans, but a white man is generally preferred, on the ground that he cuts a horse up less. The operation of reducing an absolutely wild horse to some sort of subjection within the space of two or three hours involves in any case quite enough use of the spur, and the excessive gaffling of Mexican riders, much of it done merely as a flourish of dexterity, certainly does no good.

A good rider will break a bunch of bronchos at the rate of one a day. There are, of course, some tough subjects, but most of the young stock are sired by domesticated stallions, and have, therefore, some rudimentary instinct of docility. A bunch of true wild horses, found running without any brand on them, and whose ancestors on both sides have probably lived in a state of nature since the days of the Spanish dominion, afford the rider the best opportunity for the display of his skill. In some instances the wild stallions have to be shot, not because a rider can not handle them—for he is a mere 'prentice hand until he can ride anything—but because the stallions will kill other horses with which they are herded.

The rider's task, like the cook's, begins with catching his game, and a hare can scarcely be more adroit in his twistings and turnings than a clever three-year-old broncho. Concerning the possibilities of the lasso greatly exaggerated ideas prevail. A good roper can throw out a fifty-foot riata on a calm day with almost absolute accuracy; but when the length of the loop is considered the range is only about thirty-five feet, if he left himself no coil at all, or twenty-five feet in actual practice. Some men use an eighty-foot rope, but the man who can string this at its full length has yet to be found. Armed with this rope the expert stands in the center of a corral. As he swings the loop of his rope around his head, or plays it to and fro along the ground, according to the style of roping he employs, the horse becomes uneasy and begins to trot around the circle. The roper runs as if to head him off, and, as the horse swerves, the loop drops over his head. Frantic at this novel infliction, the horse runs away from the roper until he is checked by the rope. Naturally, you would suppose that when the shock came the man would be upset; but, on the contrary, it is the horse which turns a complete somersault in the air. The man, as soon as he threw the rope, grasped it with both hands at his right hip and squatted back on it, so that the only effect of the jerk is to plant his feet a little more firmly in the ground of the corral. When the rope is slack again the man runs toward the horse, and when the horse makes a fresh start the man lies back upon the rope as before, this operation being repeated until the horse learns not to "run on a rope."

In regard to the next step, the writer's method differs from that adopted by most of the best hands. It is their general practice to immediately snare the horse's nigh forefoot with a second rope, throw him on his back, and then, keeping the second rope drawn, jump on his head and tie a cloth over his eyes. The objection to this is that a horse, unlike a man, has some sight in darkness, and is, therefore, in a state of nature, entirely ignorant of the complete loss of visual power. Any one who can remember of having in his school-boy days blindfolded a cat and observed its pitiable terror, can understand that this blindfolding of a horse is a greater shock to his nervous system than the other and more violent measures which precede and follow it. And if the first time he feels the human hand he recognizes it as inflicting upon him the dreadful visitation of blindness, his natural fear of the human touch is greatly intensified and his education so much retarded. Here the breaker must elect his own method in accordance with his object. If he is merely filling a contract to break a bunch of horses at $5 a head, usage only requires that he shall ride a horse weary three times, and he chooses the rough-and-ready process, which will enable him to get the first ride over with as little delay and trouble as possible. But a man whose heart is in his work wants to educate as well as to subjugate the horse, and to modify so far as he can the brutality inherent in any system of abrupt breaking. His proper course, then, is to divest his first touch of its terrors by simultaneous blindfolding. The better plan is to approach the horse's head while he is on his feet and unhampered, save by original riata. Here one encounters several difficulties. If the horse keeps pulling back on the rope around his neck he will drag you all over the corral, and learn that he is stronger than you, which is the worst possible casualty. His intelligence was not sufficient to enable him to understand that when you checked his running on the rope it was done by a mere trick, and not by superior strength, and you must not let him discover his error. On the other hand, if you do not let him back and pull you after him, you have got to take a turn on a post with your rope, and if you do this he will pull until he chokes himself down. This choking down is just the sort of rough treatment you desire to avoid. The remedy for this dilemma is a roping trick, which requires some practice, and which, indeed, some otherwise skillful ropers never attain. With a supple rawhide rope it is possible, running up on the horse until there is slack enough to almost touch the ground, and throwing two right-hand turns from the wrist upward, to catch a half hitch in the position of a nose-piece, or, in effect, to halter your horse without approaching him. This accomplished, as long as you keep your rope taut, the noose will stay on the pony's nose and you can hold him.

After a series of trials, which require the patience of a Long Island angler, the horse lets you stand within a foot of him. Keep your open right hand extended, with its back toward him—he is wise enough to see which way your grip lies—and at last the knuckle of your middle finger touches one of the long, stiff feeler-hairs on his nose, that is to one who really loves a horse a supreme moment. It is nothing to establish friendly relations with a "browse-worn beastie" who is at any man's pleasure, but to tame this frightened, half-mad creature, that stands snorting and quivering, all eyes and ears, that is a noble sport. If the horse is disposed to be placable, and if you are yourself in a sincere, good temper—for he will recognize any irritation you feel, however you strive to hide it—you may be able to go on from this point, and handle his head quite freely. He will not bite, unless, indeed, he is one of the wild stallions, and if he is that, gentle methods are altogether out of the question. But if his jaws are harmless, every one of his four hoofs is a weapon. He will rear and strike at you with his fore feet, or whirl and kick you unless you are as quick as a cat.

Your next proceeding is to get the hackamore over his head. This is a stout braided halter, the nose-piece of which draws up if the hair rope, or macarte, is sharply pulled. Then you remove the riata and lead the horse by the macarte until he has acquired some vague notion of the righteousness of obedience. Saddling is a formidable task. If you do not blindfold him he will whirl around as you raise the saddle to throw it over his back; and the motion of swinging the cumbrous object with its flapping straps, toward him can not but seem like a threatened blow. If you have an assistant on the off-side of him, to prevent his whirling, and to pass the girth under his belly, you find it easier to saddle; but you increase the horse's alarm and confusion by the introduction of the third presence. The only alternative is often the blindfold. Sometimes you can avoid this by resting the left hand on the cheekpiece of the hackamore in such a position as to perform the office of a high blinker, and then throw the saddle on. Even then you are almost sure to be kicked when you reach under the horse for the girth, and in the ordinary way it is a choice between blindfolding the horse, throwing him down and saddling him while he is down, or calling in assistance. There is one other course—to ride him without a saddle. The best of the knights of the corral can and sometimes do ride a broncho bareback, but no man can do it habitually without suffering internal injuries from the concussions of a bucking horse; and the practice is objectionable even as an occasional feat, because if the horse rears and throws himself on his back you have not the horn of the saddle to keep his weight off your leg, which is almost certain to be crushed. Having, with or without the blindfold, saddled the horse, you drop a few feet of the macarte on his neck, like a bridle-rein, and make fast to the hackamore on the off side. To put a bridle and bit on him is mere folly. The bit means nothing to him, and only adds to his alarm and perplexity. Then catch the coil of the macarte under your belt, so that if the horse throws himself and you have to leave the saddle, you can lay hold of the end of the macarte as it slips out from under your belt and prevent his escape. If you are wise you lead him out of the corral before you mount, and some little distance from it, too, so that he will not run into a post and crush one of your legs. Holding that part of the macarte which plays the part of bridle-rein loosely in your right hand, and resting this right hand on the horn of the saddle, you throw yourself quickly into your seat, releasing your hold of the cheek-piece as you jump, and lettnig your feet strike fairly in the stirrups.

A word now about the saddle and your seat in it. The tree is simply covered with leather, and has no padding, a horn rises high on the pommel, and with the lofty cantle at your back, forms what has been often ridiculed as the rocking-chair seat. As a matter of fact, however, it is the only form of saddle which makes it possible for a man to stay with a horse which rears and falls backward, a feat which an Eastern rider would consider impossible. But true distinction between the American stock saddle and the English pad lies in the position of the stirrup-leathers, which, in the American saddle, are hung so far back that the rider's knees and feet are directly beneath his body, instead of being forward on the barrel and out of equilibrium. His attitude is such that he is really standing erect with about an inch of space between the highest point of the tree-seat and his person; and instead of the knee-grip, relied upon by the English or Eastern rider, he grasps the saddle between his thighs, with his feet well out. His spurs are much heavier and much longer in the shaft than the "dude" riders, but are blunt.

Imagine yourself, then, firmly seated. If the horse is blinded you reach forward and remove the blind. Now the struggle begins. For a moment he stands in his tracks, but you can feel his muscles growing tense as he gathers himself together. Crouching like a wild-cat about to spring, he leaps high in the air and twists and shakes himself in a mad effort to throw off the unaccustomed burden. He comes down with his head between his fore legs and his tail between his hind legs, striking the ground stiff-legged; and, as soon as he has given you the full benefit of the shock, crouches for another leap. This is "bucking"—or, as the initiated more commonly term it, "pitching." No two horses pitch alike, and no horse pitches twice alike. Sometimes he will strike on his fore feet and nose, throwing his breach so high as to turn a somersault forward. Sometimes he will make a lateral jump, and at others "change ends," or turn half round in the air. Now, a "broncho buster" generally does his work in the presence of a handful of spectators; and if he is one of the few men who are absolutly certain that nothing can unseat them, he lets the horse buck himself weary, while he delights the claque by rolling and lighting a cigarette, or stooping to pick up a handful of dirt and throw it in the horse's face. Another favorite proof of his dexterity is to rowel the horse from ear to tail. All this is mere nonsense, fit only for a circus ring, and is demoralizing to the horse as the timid rider's practice of letting the animal pitch around on a rope half an hour before he mounts him. A sharp pull at the horse's head just at the right moment, and the steel thrown into his flank, will break the rhythm of his pitching, and a sharp blow on the hind quarters with your whip compels him to lunge forward. He will then run a hundred yards or so and stop suddenly with his fore legs planted firmly before him. This, of course, necessitates your throwing your body well back and he seizes this opportunity to rear and throw himself violently on his back. Now is the time when a man shows whether he is a rider or a fool-hardy braggart. Obviously you can not retain your seat. A horse in executing this manuever will often thrust the horn of the saddle fast in the ground, and be left kicking turtle-wise. You must see how he is going to strike and throw yourself to the one side or the other, so that you have always one foot in position to cross him with as he struggles to rise. It is perfectly legitimate for a horse to throw himself backward in this way three or four times, but when you have conclusively demonstrated to him that he accomplishes nothing by it, if he persists in it it must be treated as a willful misconduct. If you can not, by spurring him in the flank as he rises, and thus bringing his hind parts into action, prevent his overrearing, you must strike him a sharp blow between the ears with the butt of your whip as he rises, and let him understand that he is overstepping the bounds of fair fighting.

After an hour or two he is completely exhausted, and should be turned loose until the next day. His second lesson will try your seat and your patience even more severely, for you will then have him bitted for the first time, and he has learned better how to handle himself under your weight. But on the third day, if he is not a very recalcitrant subject, he will begin to learn something, and is then considered a "broke" horse.

It must be remembered that a horse to be used in running cattle requires far more understanding of the work than a road horse, for he has to dodge and twist about like a polo pony; but with kind and judicious treatment, using the whip for punishment only and the spur always as a signal, the broncho learns to love his rider and to enjoy his work with amazing rapidity.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THE HORSE'S LEGS.

Why They Should be Given the Very Best of Care in Winter.

In those States where mud prevails at times during winter, some horses more than others are liable, through standing in mud and melting snow, to get cracked heels, and from this swelled and feverish legs. The skin cracks, all the parts adjacent take on a low form of inflammation, and this frequently causes such tenderness of the parts as to make the horse go lame. Farmers who drive in from the country through the mud, and while in town let the team stand ankle deep in mud or slush, have no reason to expect their horses will not have sore heels unless they receive extra care on returning at night. The requisite care, however is seldom given, and the horse stands all night with dirty feet and legs, and perhaps eats a hearty feed of corn, which latter add to the chances of feverishness. In the first place, horses should not be permitted to stand in slush above the hoofs. They may travel in the mud without harm, if the after care of the legs is what it should be, but the standing at rest in the mud is as damaging to the parts involved as it is for the horse to stand in a current of cold air when the body has been overheated by exercise. Neither on returning to the stable from a drive under the conditions named should the horses' legs be washed and then permitted to dry in their own time, but should be thoroughly dried by rubbing, and then if there is any danger to the heels they should be bandaged in flannel. If the heels have already become hot and show signs of cracking, they should be treated at night, after thorough cleansing, with ointment of acetate of lead, and in the morning with glycerine, as the latter will protect from cracking during exercise. That troublesome ailment called grease follows sore heels, as do also fungous excrescences, both sometimes difficult to remove.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

WORDS WELL USED.

Some of Rufus Choate's Happy and Wonderfully Apt Utterances.

Some expressions are so happy that they stick in the memory like burs. They are epigrams born like bubbles, and sometimes hardly longer lived than bubbles, but nevertheless as truly forms of art as are those laboriously evolved in the closet.

Some one said of Thereau: "He experienced nature as most people experience religion." What could give one a more emphatic expression of man's strange personality?

Rufus Choate was constantly throwing off apparently careless utterances which held the germs of genius. In speaking of John Quincy Adam's relentlessness as a debater, he said, "He had an instinct for the juglar vein and the carotid artery as unerring as that of any carnivorous animal." Of a lawyer who was as contentious as he was dull-witted, he declared: "He is a bull-dog with confused ideas." The court once demand that he should find a precedent for a course of action he had proposed. "I will look, your Honor," he returned, with his peculiar courtesy of manner, "and endeavor to find a precedent, if you require it, though it seems to be a pity that the court should lose the honor of being the first to establish so just a rule." Of an ugly artist who had painted a portrait of himself he declared: "It is a *flagrant* likeness." His casual criticisms were full of meaning. After looking through a volume of "Poems of the East," he said: "The Oriental seems to be amply competent to metaphysics, wonderfully competent to poetry, scarcely competent to virtue, and utterly incompetent to liberty."

This was expression treated as a fine art, but those of us who are not geniuses might make it a finer art than we do.—*Youth's Companion.*

—The other day a New York citizen boarded a wrong car, and instead of going toward was carried away from his destination. The conductor would not give him a transfer ticket because that particular company didn't issue them. The man then proceeded to the corner, where he boarded another car of the same line, from which he was soon politely requested to step out, as he refused to pay another fare. He continued to board car after car until he reached his destination. He declared the company should not beat him if he lost the whole day.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—A footpad near South Prairie, W. T., held up a citizen the other evening about dusk, but before he could rifle the pockets of his victim some men came along. They caught the robber, stripped him to the waist, gave him a sound thrashing and advised him to leave, otherwise he would be hanged on the spot. He took the advice.

—In 1830 an Irishman named Burke was prosecuted and convicted on a charge of having killed several persons for the purpose of disposing of their bodies to medical students. Ever since that time the horrible crime has been called burking.—*Chicago Times.*

—A New York critic distinguished himself one night recently by witnessing a comic opera and then writing up an elaborate criticism on a Wagnerian production. The usher had given him the wrong score.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—A London tailor has invented a dress-coat and waistcoat combined, by which means the coat is kept in place much better than when separate.

STATE FINANCES.

Auditor Walker's Report for the Past Two Years.

Condition of the State Debt—The Sinking Fund—Education, Charities and Crime—Taxable Wealth, Criminal Costs, Etc., Etc.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 11.—Auditor Walker has just finished his report of the business of his office for the past two fiscal years, ending December 31, 1886. The report is quite exhaustive and will make about six hundred printed pages. The following is a synopsis of the report, showing the items of general interest to the people:

TREASURY BALANCE.

Balance in the treasury Jan. 1, 1885	$1,411,973 63
Disbursements	1,586,695 19
Receipts, including balance in the treasury Jan. 1, 1887	373,179 41
Which were applied as follows:	
State revenue fund	$317,730 81
State interest fund	148 16
State school fund	492 81
State school moneys	199,165 00
Executors' and administrators' fund	14,534 69
Militia fund	1,072 01
Insurance department fund	4,126 81
State seminary fund	35 00
Road and canal fund	4,363 17
State seminary moneys	17,215 01
Swamp land indemnity fund	301 38

SINKING FUND.

From receipts into the State interest fund the interest on the public debt has been promptly paid, and the sum of $1,131,292.81 transferred to the State sinking fund and used in the redemption and purchase of State bonds.

In 1885 and 1886 the sum of $1,355,292.81 was transferred from the State interest, State revenue and State school funds and placed to the credit of the sinking fund. With this amount and the proceeds derived from the sale of $1,250,000 3½ per cent. funding bonds the Fund Commissioners redeemed and purchased State bonds aggregating $2,598,000.

As authorized by an act of the General Assembly approved March 31, 1885, the Fund Commissioners sold 650 3½ per cent. 5-20 funding bonds of $1,000 each for the sum of $662,538.50, or at a premium of $12,538.50, and on the 17th of August following 700 bonds of the same description sold for $719,223.69, or for a premium of $19,223.69, making the total premium received from the sale of 1,350 bonds, $31,762.19.

THE STATE DEBT.

Within two years 6 per-cent. bonds amounting to $1,279,000 have been purchased or redeemed with money belonging to the State sinking fund. During the same time the debt was increased $213,000 on account of the issue of 5-per-cent. certificates of indebtedness for the benefit of the State, school and seminary funds, as provided in the act of March 31, 1885. The actual reduction of the debt was $1,066,000, so that on January 1, 1887, the total interest bearing debt amounted to $14,180,000, and the bonded debt of the State amounts to $10,527.

The State school fund amounts to $3,134,493.80 and the seminary fund to $119,056.66, all of which is safely invested in Missouri certificates of indebtedness with the exception of $439.80 cash in the treasury.

The general school fund of the State, as reported on June 1, 1886, amounted to $7,037,598.28, which, added to the State school fund, makes an aggregate fund of $10,172,092.08, the interest upon which is annually disbursed for the maintenance of public schools.

The balance remaining to the credit of the executors and administrators fund is $12,056.86, and the balance in the insurance department fund is $5,126.81 remaining to the credit of that fund January, 1887.

ASSESSMENT OF REAL ESTATE.

The Supreme Court, in the case of Haney vs. Cook, decided that the assessment book must be copied in off years, and the last General Assembly appropriated $25,000 for making such copy. The Auditor recommends that the law now be changed so as not to require this copy, or else to increase the cost to 3 cents per tract and have a complete assessment made, which would include all improvements for the year and pay a revenue over the loss of assessment.

The Auditor also recommends that the law be changed so as to permit the local assessor to carry on the local tax-book the personal property of railroads, instead of on a separate book as now required, making two assessments of the same property, causing confusion, etc.

The Auditor also recommends that the law be changed so as to allow all corporations to pay their taxes directly into the State treasury.

For the sake of uniformity the Auditor recommends that the salaries of all official court reporters be paid as civil officers, and those of marshals and janitors be paid out of the appropriations made for contingent expenses of courts.

DRAM-SHOP LICENSE.

In 1882 the total number of licensed dramshops in the State was 3,631, paying a total revenue of $659,393.58.

In 1886, under the Downing or High-License law, the number of licensed dramshops was 2,831, paying a total license of $1,842,906.31, a decrease of 800 in number and an increase in revenue of $1,183,512.73.

EDUCATION, CHARITIES AND CRIME.

The total amount expended in 1885 and 1886 for educational purposes was $1,646,638.73. During the same period there was expended for charitable institutions, lunatic asylums, etc., $622,149.05, and on account of crime, $947,628.29, of which $190,000 was for support of penitentiary and $110,000 for extension of buildings. The costs in criminal cases were $422,111.59, balance on miscellaneous accounts, apprehension of criminals, etc.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF TAXES LEVIED FOR 1886.

Total amount of taxes on real estate and personal tax-books for 1886, $12,793,193.58.

Total amount of taxes on the railroad, telegraph and bridge tax-books for 1886	$ 777,780 91
Total amount of the merchants' and manufacturers' tax books	705,172 58
Total	$1,482,953 49

The total high license tax being $1,842,906.31, exceeds in amount $359,900 the total tax paid by railroads, telegraphs, bridge companies, merchants and manufacturers.

Aggregate amount paid for educational purposes by State to date	$12,158,030 59
Charities, same time	4,555,758 77
Criminal costs, same time	7,371,960 17

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

The total bonded indebtedness of counties and townships is as follows:

Bonded indebtedness of counties	$10,598,210 34
Bonded indebtedness of townships	3,787,582 00
Total	$14,385,792 34

Fifty counties are without a bonded debt.

TAXABLE WEALTH.

The assessed valuation of real estate, personal property, bridge and telegraph companies, for the taxes of 1885, amounted to $735,953,277.98, and for the taxes of 1886 to the sum of $748,281,593.47.

Total valuation of real property for taxes of 1886	$518,071,118 00
Total valuation of personal property for same taxes	181,133,128 00
Railroad companies, same taxes	42,847,361 41
Bridge companies, same taxes	2,973,000 00
Telegraph companies, same taxes	622,276 33

The reports give the following estimate of receipts for the year 1887 and 1888, and of the expenditures of the State government for the same period of time:

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

State revenue from all sources	$3,500,000
State interest from all sources	2,900,000
Total	$6,400,000

EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures for all purposes are estimated at $5,337,000 for the two years, including one-fourth of the revenue set apart for the public schools, but not including interest on the public debt, and $250,000 per year for the sinking fund, nor $250,000 trust fund appropriations.

CRIMINAL COSTS.

The report shows an estimated deficiency in criminal costs of $121,000. All the counties of the State except some of the smaller ones have made their reports and the deficiency to date amounts to $119,000.10, so that the Auditor's estimate of $121,000 will probably not fall short.

* * *

LINCOLN AS A LOVER.

The Deep Reverence and Respect Which He Entertained for Women.

Upon a temperament thus predisposed to look at things in their darker aspect, it might naturally be expected that a love-affair which was not perfectly happy would be productive of great misery. But Lincoln seemed especially chosen to the keenest suffering in such a conjuncture. The pioneer, as a rule, was comparatively free from any troubles of the imagination. To quote Mr. McConnell: "There was no romance in his (the pioneer's) composition. He had no dreaminess; meditation was no part of his mental habit; a poetical fancy would, in him, have been an indication of insanity. If he reclined at the foot of a tree, on a still summer day, it was to sleep; if he gazed out over the waving prairie, it was to search for the column of smoke which told of his enemies' approach; if he turned his eyes towards the blue heaven, it was to prognosticate to-morrow's rain or sunshine. If he bent his gaze towards the green earth, it was to look for 'Indian sign' or buffalo trail. His wife was only a helpmate; he never thought of making a divinity of her." But Lincoln could never have claimed this happy immunity from ideal trials. His published speeches show how much the poet in him was constantly kept in check; and at this time of his life his imagination was sufficiently alert to inflict upon him the sharpest anguish. His reverence for women was so deep and tender that he thought an injury to one of them was a sin too heinous to be expiated. No Hamlet, dreaming amid the turrets of Elsinore, no Sidney, creating a chivalrous Arcadia, was fuller of mystic and shadowy fancies of the worth and dignity of woman than the backwoods politician. Few men ever lived more sensitively and delicately tender towards the sex.—*Nicoly and Hay, in Century.*

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—Boston's chief literary club is the one called St. Bodolph. It was organized in 1880, with Francis Parkman, the historian, as president. He served until one year ago, when he resigned, and was succeeded by General Francis Walker. The entrance fee is small, but it is quite an exclusive institution.—*Boston Herald.*

MISSOURI COLORED SCHOOLS.

Pertinent Information From the State Superintendent in Relation to the Organization and Maintenance of Schools for Colored Children in the State.

There is very little said in our school law relative to colored schools. This is as it should be; for, with only a few exceptions, these schools must be conducted just the same as are the white schools of the district. The enumeration of white and colored children must be kept separate, as the State Constitution requires that the white and colored children shall be taught in separate schools. This subject will be presented under all conceivable phases, as follows:

1. Whenever there are more than fifteen colored children in any school district, the board must maintain schools for both white and colored children; said schools must be taught the same length of time, i. e., the same number of days. If the white school runs six months, the colored school must be maintained for six months; the colored school must be run just the same as though it were a separate white school. The teachers of both schools must be paid in the same way, i. e., by warrants drawn, "By order of the Board," upon the "Teachers's Fund" of the district. No need of putting "colored" on a colored teacher's warrant. There is no such thing as a "Colored Fund" (84 Mo., 436). Boards can not plead scarcity of funds in justification of their giving the colored children a shorter term of school than is furnished to the white children of the district; and boards that fail to comply with these provisions of our law, lay themselves liable to prosecution and fine, under section of 7065. Mandamus will lie against any board refusing to carry out the law, as set out in section 7051.

No per capita division of the money fulfils the requirements of the law. It is simply a matter of time, i. e., "the terms and advantages of said schools shall be equal to other schools of the same grade in their respective districts, cities and villages."

2. When the number of colored children within the district—by actual count at the time—shall be less than sixteen, "they shall have the privilege of attending school in any district in the congressional township where a school is maintained for colored children, and the board of directors of the district in which such children are enumerated shall transfer to the credit of the teachers' fund of the district in which such children may have attended school, an amount equal to the pro rata expense of such attendance, the same to be prorated according to the amount paid for teachers' wages during such school term."

This is a privilege the white children do not possess; and no teacher or board can hinder such children from attending any school they may select in the township, under the foregoing conditions; nor can the directors of the district from which such children come refuse to pay such tuition, when properly prorated.

The directors of the district wherein these children attend school must have a correct record kept of the number of days attended by such children (also those of the district—section 7078), and at the end of the term divide the amount paid for teachers' wages for such school term by the whole number of days attended by all the children enroled; this will give the cost per day for each child. Multiply this amount by the number of days attended by pupils from any given district in the township, and you will get the amount for which said directors shall make requisition on the board of directors of the district in which such children were living at the time; and the directors, receiving the notice officially, shall, "By order of the Board," issue an order on the county treasurer to transfer said amount from the teachers' fund of their district to the credit of the district to which they are indebted. By agreement between a board controling such school and the directors of any district outside the congressional township, children may be admitted. This does not mean that such money must be reserved from one year to the next, but it shall not be expended on the white children, provided such colored children attend school that year. Each school year must provide for itself; therefore, if the colored children of any district do not take advantage of the privilege thus afforded them, the board can legally use such money to pay for the white school of the district. Where children of the same township attend school in another district, they are entitled to attend for the same length of time the white school is maintained in the district from which they come and in which they reside.

3. When two or more adjacent districts have within their respective limits, each, less than sixteen children, but when joined have sixteen or more children, it is the duty of the boards of such districts, upon receipt of a petition setting forth this fact, "and enclosing a list of the names of the colored youth resident in such territory," to establish and maintain a school for such colored children, the expenses of which must be paid as set forth in section 7056, i. e., in proportion to the assessed valuation of the several districts thus joined.

No special levy is required for this purpose; but from the money to the credit of teachers' funds in the several districts the colored school must be maintained. The board can not return an estimate for more than forty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation, unless the same was voted in accordance with section 7069.

The length of such school must be the average time the districts thus joined sustain the white schools therein, i. e., supposed three districts join to have a colored school by section 7055; one district has four months white school, one five months, and one seven months; now, it is evident that the colored school must be kept open one hundred and six days. For such school the board can not build a house, unless the people first vote the money for that purpose. Some districts that have only a few colored children endeavor to work out of paying their just portion by claiming that they only have to pay in proportion to the number of children sent to such school; but the law says that each district must pay in proportion to the assessed valuation thereof.

4. Where there are only a few children in a township, not enough to maintain a school, great complaint is sometimes made because they are deprived of school privileges; but, before saying too much, it may be well to remember that there sections of Southern Missouri so sparsely settled that the number of white children required to organize a school can not be secured within the proper limits of a school district, therefore the children are in the same condition as these colored children located in congressional townships having less than sixteen colored children. But these children should be allowed to attend some colored school, and the board should pay their tuition, on cost of teachers' salary, as set forth in section 7002, or on some agreement with the board where they attend school.

5. Whenever any district shall neglect or refuse to provide a school for colored children—there being more than fifteen such children of school age in the district—the county court is empowered to provide a house, furnish the same, employ a teacher and draw warrants on the appropriate funds of the district (section 7054.) You will observe that this section refers to a single district in which there are more than fifteen children; it does not apply to organized schools under section 7053.

Many parties write to this office, believing that the superintendent has power to enforce these laws; that is not the province of this office, nor is such power within the jurisdiction of the State Superintendent. It is his duty to point out the law, interpret the same and assist with his advice, but no more. Therefore, to save time in answering letters relative to colored schools, this circular is prepared, in the hope that the matters discussed therein will cover the various questions that may arise under this portion of the law.

W. E. COLEMAN.

* * *

Business Block Destroyed.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 11.—About four o'clock this morning fire broke out in the fourth story of the Jones' block, corner of Westbridge and Water streets. The entire block was destroyed, as was also the adjoining block occupied by Ould & Klock, clothiers. The Western Union Telegraph office was located in the Jones block. The wires were all destroyed and telegraphic communication has been interrupted all day. Scanlon Bros. also occupied a store in the same block. Judge Churchill, of the Supreme Court, who was a part owner of the Jones block, only saved fifty books. The stock of Ould & Klock is a total loss. The loss will aggregate about $25,000.

* * *

Michael Davitt Thinks Henry George Made a Mistake.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Mr. Michael Davitt was asked last evening for his opinion on the article recently published by Henry George on Dr. McGlynn. Mr. Davitt said he considered it a very unjust and foolish article. And he added: "I shall tell Mr. George so on my arrival in New York. Mr. George has injured his cause and most certainly has not benefited that of Dr. McGlynn. Mr. George very well understands the land question, but he is very narrow on matters for one posing as a leader. I venture to say that in due time Mr. McGlynn will obey the summons, go to Rome and return with matters amicably settled.

FEED THE SOIL.

Agricultural Success Dependent on the Use of Fertilizers and Thorough Cultivation.

There is no sadder sight in any farming country than a tract of land from which the original supply of plant food has been drawn year after year until nothing is left to feed a growing crop. Though I have seen this picture more frequently displayed in more striking colors in the Southern than in the Northern States, yet we see altogether too much of it here. It seems to me that in a land flooded with agricultural books and papers the farmers ought to be educated up to a point where they would steer clear of this visible rock upon which so many go down to financial ruin. There appears to be some men who will not learn even in the severest school of experience. They go on year after year robbing themselves of their patrimony, their crops gradually becoming smaller and smaller, their ability to correct their own error weaker and weaker, until at last the fatal hour arrives and they are ruined. I have personal knowledge of several cases of this kind. The farms originally yielded a sufficient income to support the families of the owners. They raised considerable grain, pretty fair crops of potatoes, etc., and never kept enough stock to make manure to apply to one-half the cultivated land. The crops began to show the effects of starvation and debts began to accumulate. Each year rendered the situation worse instead of better, mortgage followed mortgage, and the end can always be predicted to a certainty. Who would think of pursuing this course in any other branch of business? If a farmer puts a thousand dollars in the bank on deposit without interest and draws out a hundred every year, he is able to see what the result will be. If a merchant invests his whole capital in a stock of goods, and spends every dollar he receives for sales, he is able to see that the time will arrive when he will have nothing more to sell, but when it comes to the matter of taking the plant food out of the soil, it is different. There are some who even stand up and argue that you can milk this sort of cow day after day, week after week and month after month, feed her nothing, and she will grow fat and sleek and increase in the yield of milk. There is some "hocus-pocus," some unknown mysterious agency by which the elements of fertility taken out of the soil are restored. Now and then a farmer of more than average ability puts off the time of final settlement beyond the generally allotted period. They raise considerable clover that reaches way down and brings up the elements of plant food from a depth to which the feelers of grain and vegetable have never penetrated. They run the cultivator, the roller, the harrow and clod-crusher with unflagging zeal, reducing every little clod and lump, they sow rye, etc., in the fall and set it to gathering up the fertility and holding for the next season's crop of potatoes or other vegetables. How frail the foundation upon which they build! Point out to them their error and they are driven to the corner where all they can say is—"Behold! There are twenty bushels of wheat and two hundred bushels of potatoes! Does that look like the product of a poverty-stricken soil? Ten years ago the same land yielded smaller crops. It has been going on increasing in its yield year after year, and now here I stand head and shoulders above my neighbors." But, my dear sir, are your smoothing harrow, your Acme pulverizer, your roller and all those other machines and implements with which you have been grinding the little particles of your soil finer and finer, ten years old? Did you ten years ago make a practice of using clover, rye, etc., to gather together and leave at the surface where needed the food necessary to support your potatoes and wheat? You have taken out tons and tons of phosphoric acid, nitrogen and potash. What means have you employed to pay back this enormous drain upon the natural resources of your farmers' bank—the soil? Does the field of green rye absorb and hold any appreciable amount of the free nitrogen of the atmosphere? Science says not. Do the phosphoric acid and potash that you are every year carting away to market come to you again in the mists and rain from the clouds above? No man attempts to so argue. Can you take something from what you have and not reduce the original store? If you now make a careful analysis of your soil and then take from it half a dozen crops of wheat and potatoes, will it still contain the same amount of plant food as before the crops were grown? What do the long series of experiments of sowing wheat after wheat, barley after barley, etc., during a long term of years teach? Can you anywhere in the teachings of Johnston, Boussingault, Liebig, Ville or any of the great masters of the science of agricultural chemistry find authority and support for the theory that the soil is a sort of a perpetual motion machine, a well with inexhaustible fount, a "widow's cruise of oil" that wasteth not? I suppose you will say, "I will keep the clover at work pumping up from below." Yes, but what will you do when your soil shall become "clover-sick"—when even the deep-reaching feeders of clover no longer find means of support? Well, you might squeeze the jug as long as there is a drop of cider in it, milk the cow as long as she yields a spoonful of milk, then buy another farm and begin the embezzlement plan of appropriation over again. Perhaps it might be more profitable.

This is not the point at issue. The truth for which we are now eagerly and earnestly searching is—if we subtract, is the remainder less than the amount before subtraction? Years and years ago I was taught to give an affirmative answer to this question, but if of late some new school in mathematics has reversed the old rule, I shall be glad to see the new methods demonstrated. I shall be ready to accept the new dogma when explained in the light of science, or proven by a systematic course of experiments conducted with the same care and scientific precision as those of Lawes and Gilbert. From what light I now have, I am free to admit that I am skeptical. I really do not believe it a sound or safe doctrine to disseminate among the common farmers of the country through the medium of the agricultural press. Better, far better teach them to keep more and better stock, carefully save and apply all the manure that they can be made to produce, supplement this with a judicious use of commercial fertilizer and then cultivate thoroughly. Unite the two—a liberal use of fertilizers and thorough cultivation upon well drained land and success is sure to follw.—*Cor. Ohio Farmer.*

◆

—Near Lynhaven, Va., Ed Avery shot a deer, and was stooping over to cut its throat when a big buck rushed at him from behind, striking him with great force, and knocked him head over heels down the hill. The buck followed up the attack, and for half an hour man and deer fought with desperation. Avery succeeded in breaking the buck's leg, and shortly after his brother came up with a gun and killed the plucky animal.

◆

—A tallow candle or piece of tallow wrapped in tissue paper and laid among furs or other garments will prevent the ravages of moths.—*Exchange.*

GREEK GHOST STORIES.

An Interesting Contribution to the Subject of Demonology.

Mrs. Cross told us naught but stories about ghosts and goblins; but these stories, when told by a woman of so quaint an aspect, and who thoroughly believed in them, were different from any such stories I had ever heard, and moreover they were highly interesting as proving the tenacity of custom and myth among these primitive folk. She told us much about certain demons which the people believe haunt the world from Christmas to Epiphany; these they believe to have the form of huge men with goats' or asses' feet, the descendants, that is to say, of the hideous goat-footed satyrs of antiquity. During their visits to earth they subsist, like the Amazons of old, solely on snakes and lizards; they dance at night, and enter houses by the chimney, so that Mrs. Cross, like a good housewife, was always careful to keep embers burning on the hearth during these dangerous days, or else the Kalkargari, as they call them, would come in and spoil all her food by their dirty tricks. At cock-crow they disappear for the day, and dwell in mountain caves, but not till Epiphany comes is the world free from them, and then they flee underground altogether, taking before they go a hack at the tree which supports the world, and which one day they will cut through. A popular idea, akin to putting salt on a bird's tail, is that if you can hit a Kalkargaros with a flaming torch he will become a man.

When once opened on the subject of demonology Mrs. Cross' lips were not easily closed. We heard in one evening enough about modern nereids, dragons and lamiæ to last for whole nights of nursery tales at home if properly extended; but one struck me as particularly illustrative of Greek demon-dread as it exists now.

"There is a wood in the mountains," began Mrs. Cross, "far above the monastery, and near where the hermit father Parthenios has his cell, where demons abound in countless numbers, and none dare approach it at night. One day a bold wood-cutter from Kardya determined to go with his ass and pass the night there, having cut down all the wood he wanted. When evening came on he made on the ground a circle, in this he drew with his axe a lot of crosses, and within the crosses a row of mystic letters, and again another row of crosses inside these; in the midst of this charmed circle the wood-cutter lay down to sleep, and at midnight the demons came and tried to get at him, but in vain. At cock-crow they all fled, and he set off home with his wood, all of a tremble from the awful sights he had seen."

Genuine belief in the supernatural is so rare nowadays that it was a real treat to hear our landlady's earnest discourse on the subject, and no more advantageous surroundings could be wished for than those which we had. The room was dingy and dim with smoke from the embers and from our tobacco. Mrs. Cross sat on a low stool with one child between her knees and others crouching round, with open, terrified eyes. Her husband sat by in silence, and crossed himself when his wife related any thing which struck him as particularly dreadful. The room, moreover, was only lighted in the feeblest manner by a wick dipped into a foot-shaped receptacle for oil, which was hung to a stick which could be moved from one spot to another at will.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

◆

Paper and Steel Pens.

In a communication to one of the scientific journals on the subject of paper and the industries connected with it, M. De Boutarel presents some valuable data showing the great increase in the quantity of pens, paper, pencils, etc., manufactured in Europe and the United States alone. According to this authority, the production of paper, which at the beginning of the century was practically nothing in the United States, sometime since amounted to 500,000 tons per annum, and this quantity is just doubled in Europe—the value of the straw, rags and other materials used in the manufacture of the paper being about $100,000,000. The value of all this paper, when manufactured, is estimated at $200,000,000. The value of the steel pens annually produced, M. Boutarel finds, to be not less than $4,000,000.—*N. Y. Sun.*

◆

Very Delicately Done.

"Ah, madam," he said, as he extended a hand to help her up. "I never saw a more graceful fall. You threw up your arms like a born actress, your little feet indulged in a shuffle, and down you settled with a swan-like movement which was superb."

"Really, sir?"

"Honest Injun, madam."

And he picked up a No. 7 rubber which had been flung from her left foot, turned her back to a dent in the snow which looked as if a cottage had been upset there, and, raising his hat and making a profound bow he took his leave; while she got aboard a street car and continued to blush and smile for sixteen blocks.—*Detroit Free Press.*

◆

DAVID SCOTT, champion Australian cricketer, says St. Jacobs Oil acts like magic.

Hospitals and curative institutions successfully use Red Star Cough Cure. No opiates. Costs twenty-five cents a bottle.

THE call to arms—"John, take the baby."—*Toledo Blade.*

$500 Reward.

The former proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for years made a standing, public offer in all American newspapers of $500 reward for a case of catarrh that he could not cure. The present proprietors have renewed this offer. All the druggists sell this Remedy, together with the "Douche," and all other appliances advised to be used in connection with it. No catarrh patient is longer able to say "I can not be cured." You get $500 in case of failure.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 18.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	$3 75	@	4 20
Native cows	2 00	@	2 80
Butchers' steers	3 00	@	3 75
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	3 80	@	4 65
WHEAT—No. 2 red	71	@	72
No. 2 soft	75½	@	77
CORN—No. 2	30¼	@	30¾
OATS—No. 2	27	@	27¼
RYE—No. 2	42	@	42½
FLOUR—Fancy, per sack	1 60	@	1 65
HAY—New	8 00	@	9 50
BUTTER—Choice creamery	23	@	25
CHEESE—Full cream	13	@	13½
EGGS—Choice	24	@	24½
BACON—Ham	10	@	10½
Shoulders	5	@	5½
Sides	6	@	6¼
LARD	5½	@	5¾
POTATOES	40	@	45
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	3 60	@	4 25
Butchers' steers	3 00	@	4 10
HOGS—Packing	4 40	@	4 60
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 00	@	3 40
FLOUR—Choice	3 25	@	3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	80½	@	81¼
CORN—No. 2	35	@	35⅛
OATS—No. 2	28	@	28½
RYE—No. 2	52	@	52½
BUTTER—Creamery	24	@	29
PORK	12 25	@	12 37½
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 40	@	5 00
HOGS—Packing and shipping	4 50	@	4 90
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 95	@	3 10
FLOUR—Winter wheat	3 90	@	4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	78¾	@	79¼
CORN—No. 2	36	@	36¼
OATS—No. 2	26	@	26¼
RYE—No. 2	53	@	53½
BUTTER—Creamery	20	@	24
PORK	12 00	@	12 05
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE—Common to prime	4 30	@	5 50
HOGS—Good to choice	5 00	@	5 60
FLOUR—Good to choice	2 50	@	4 15
WHEAT—No. 2 red	90½	@	92
CORN—No. 2	47	@	47¾
OATS—Western mixed	36	@	37
BUTTER—Creamery	28	@	32
PORK	12 00	@	12 75

Brown's Little Joke.

"Why, Brown, how short your coat is," said Jones one day to his friend Brown, who wittily replied: "Yes; but it will be long enough before I get another." Some men spend so much for medicines that neither heal nor help them, that new clothes is with them like angels'-visits—few and far between. Internal fevers, weakness of the lungs, shortness of breath and lingering coughs, soon yield to the magic influence of that royal remedy, Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery."

WAIL of the stage carpenter—all work and no play.—*Texas Siftings.*

If Sufferers from Consumption,

Scrofula, Bronchitis and General Debility will try Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and permanent benefit. The Medical Profession universally declare it a remedy of the greatest value and very palatable. Read: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in several cases of Scrofula and Debility in Children. Results most gratifying. My little patients take it with pleasure."—W. A. HULBERT, M. D., Salisbury, Ill.

RAILROAD brakemen should emigrate to Switcherland.—*St. Paul Herald.*

An Expensive Delay,

Is failing to provide the proper means to expel from the system those disease germs which cause scrofula, indigestion, debility, rheumatism, and sick headache. The only reliable means is Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

THE trouble with a buzz-saw is that it never has false teeth.

THE COMBINATION OF INGREDIENTS used in making BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES is such as to give the best possible effect with safety. They are the best remedy in use for Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cts.

THE home-stretch—Trying to make both ends meet.

LIFE is burdensome, alike to the sufferer and all around him, while dyspepsia and its attending evils holds sway. Complaints of this nature can be speedily cured by taking Prickly Ash Bitters regularly. Thousands once thus afflicted now bear cheerful testimony as to its merits.

NEVER speak to yourself when any one is near.—*The Judge.*

FUNCTIONAL derangement of the female system is quickly cured by the use of Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." It removes pain and restores health and strength. By all druggists.

NEVER attempt to handle a snow-shovel without gloves.

"ONE of the best friends to the Poultry yard is the very effective Bone Mill advertised by Wilson Bros., Easton, Pa. The one we have gives entire satisfaction. Grind up the offals of bone and fill the egg-basket. It will pay."

IMPRESSIONS of America—Footprints in the snow.—*New Haven News.*

HALE'S Honey of Horehound and Tar relieves whooping cough.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

IT is the engaging girl that is the soonest engaged.

IF a cough disturbs your sleep take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

UPSIDE down—Feather bed.—*N. Y. Independent.*

A QUESTION ABOUT
Brown's Iron
Bitters
ANSWERED.

The question has probably been asked thousands of times, "How can Brown's Iron Bitters cure everything?" Well, it doesn't. But it does cure any disease for which a reputable physician would prescribe IRON. Physicians recognize Iron as the best restorative agent known to the profession, and inquiry of any leading chemical firm will substantiate the assertion that there are more preparations of iron than of any other substance used in medicine. This shows conclusively that iron is acknowledged to be the most important factor in successful medical practice. It is, however, a remarkable fact, that prior to the discovery of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS no perfectly satisfactory iron combination had ever been found. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—all other iron medicines do. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Weakness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, Tired Feeling, General Debility, Pain in the Side, Back or Limbs, Headache and Neuralgia—for all these ailments Iron is prescribed daily. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, however, does not cure in a minute. Like all other thorough medicines, it acts slowly. When taken by men the first symptom of benefit is renewed energy. The muscles then become firmer, the digestion improves, the bowels are active. In women the effect is usually more rapid and marked. The eyes begin at once to brighten; the skin clears up; healthy color comes to the cheeks; nervousness disappears; functional derangements become regular, and if a nursing mother, abundant sustenance is supplied for the child. Remember Brown's Iron Bitters is the ONLY iron medicine that is not injurious. *Physicians and Druggists recommend it.*

The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. TAKE NO OTHER.

YOURS for HEALTH

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

Is a Positive Cure

For ALL of those Painful Delicate Complaints and Complicated troubles and Weaknesses so common among our Wives, Mothers, and Daughters.

It will cure entirely all ovarian or vaginal troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, & consequent spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of life.

Lydia E. Pinkham
The Woman's Sure Friend

☞ IT IS A BLESSING TO OVERWORKED WOMEN. IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULENCY, ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH. CURES LEUCORRHŒA. MENSTRUAL PERIODS PASSED WITHOUT PAIN.
☞ Sold by Druggists. Price $1. per bottle.

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CAPCINE
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HIGHEST AWARDS OF MEDALS
IN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

The neatest, quickest, safest and most powerful remedy known for Rheumatism, Pleurisy, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Backache, Weakness, colds in the chest and all aches and pains. Endorsed by 5,000 Physicians and Druggists of the highest repute. Benson's Plasters promptly relieve and cure where other plasters and greasy salves, liniments and lotions, are absolutely useless. Beware of imitations under similar sounding names, such as "Capsicum," "Capsicin," "Capsicine," as they are utterly worthless and intended to deceive. ASK FOR BENSON'S AND TAKE NO OTHERS. All druggists.
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65 Cents Pays for a Year's subscription to the Weekly American Rural Home, Rochester, N. Y., without premium if subscribed for by November, December, 1886, and January, 1887—"The Cheapest and Best Weekly in the World," 8 pages, 48 to 56 columns, 16 years old. For One Dollar you have one choice from over 150 different Cloth-Bound Dollar Volumes, 300 to 900 pp., and paper one year, post-paid. Book postage, 15c. Extra. 50,000 books given away. Among them are: Law Without Lawyers; Family Cyclopedia; Farm Cyclopedia; Farmers' and Stockbreeders' Guide; Common Sense in Poultry Yard; World Cyclopedia (a great book); Donnelson's Medical Counselor; Boys' Useful Pastimes; Five Years Before the Mast; Peoples' History of United States; Universal History of all Nations; Popular History Civil War (both sides).

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Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs

cures coughs, colds, pneumonia, asthma, whooping-cough and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs leading to Consumption. Price, 25c., 50c. and $1.00. Illuminated books furnished free.

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THE NEW DEPARTURE DRUMS are made with patent double acting rods and folding knee rest. Light, substantial and handsome. Used in the best Bands and Orchestras. Unequaled for tone, surpass all other in finish and appearance. If nearest Music dealer does not keep them, write to us for illustrated catalogue.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago, Ill.

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IT IS A PURELY VEGETABLE PREPARATION CONTAINING PRICKLY ASH BARK AND PRICKLY ASH BERRIES, SENNA-MANDRAKE-BUCHU AND OTHER EQUALLY EFFICIENT REMEDIES.

It has stood the Test of Years, in Curing all Diseases of the BLOOD, LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, BOWELS, &c. It Purifies the Blood, Invigorates and Cleanses the System.

DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, JAUNDICE, SICKHEADACHE, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, &c. disappear at once under its beneficial influence.

It is purely a Medicine as its cathartic properties forbids its use as a beverage. It is pleasant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults.

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By J. C. Macy. Price $1.00. Containing short biographies of famous musicians, and a condensed and interesting history of music from the earliest days to the present time. All persons, young or old, will enjoy the book. Portraits accompany the sketches.

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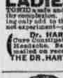

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