

DOCTORS' INCOMES.

A City Which is Either a Poor Field for Physicians or a Good One for Liars.

The list of the incomes received by the leading doctors of the city is a suggestive as well as a somewhat melancholy document. It is an official publication issued under oath and sworn to by the assessors as being as nearly correct as they with all their care and honesty could make it. The incomes mentioned include all that was received for professional services, as well as all of every other kind which had not in some other way paid the city taxes in full. The prizes of the medical profession are evidently, if one may judge from this sworn exhibit, marvelous few. The work is laborious, anxious and exhaustive, as the preliminary education is expensive and protracted. Surely the workman in such circumstances is worthy of his reward. Yet there is only one medical man in the whole of this city who last year earned \$5,000 from his profession combined with the interest he received on his previous savings. There is not one man on the list who had \$4,000, and only four who touched \$3,000. When we come to the comparatively modest and moderate \$2,000, we naturally conclude we shall have a full legion. But no, we have only fourteen, all told, who come up to this figure.

When we come to rack between \$2,000 and \$1,000 the number becomes cheerfully and encouragingly large. As many as fifty-one of the best-known and greatly sought-after doctors of our city were put down under their own hands and seals as having last year lived and flourished on from \$1,000 to \$1,800. Some of these are professors, with all the responsibilities and salaries attached to such offices, as well as to fully developed carriages and liveried servants. There remain only the unfortunates who worry along with from \$800 down to almost zero. Of these, we are sorry to say, there were last year thirty-six, and it is to be hoped that from the increased attention given to general sanitation the number of those thus situated will this year not be smaller, but rather the reverse. In sober sadness, all this won't do. It makes the whole system of income assessments a huge farce and a huge fraud as well.—*Toronto (Can.) Globe.*

A WONDERFUL SAFE.

One Terrestrial Place Where Thieves Can Not Break Through and Steal.

There is about to be erected in the premises of the National Bank of Scotland, St. Andrew square, Edinburgh, the largest steel strong-room or safe ever manufactured. Its external dimensions are 50 feet long by 12 feet broad and 10 feet high, and a careful computation shows that within it might be stored about 1,250 tons weight of gold bullion, equal in value to \$550,000,000. It is heavy in proportion to its size, weighing 100 tons. Its walls are believed to be thicker than those of any other steel room of similar proportions in use in the United Kingdom.

With the view of insuring greater security than has hitherto been obtained, its walls are composed of a triple series of plates, similar to those which the firm have for many years used in the manufacture of bankers' safes. These plates are so toughened and hardened as to be practically impervious alike to the force of blows, leverage and cutting by drills. This "compounding of the plates," as it is termed, involved an enormous amount of drilling, no fewer than 1,000 holes being pierced in each section. Admission into the interior of this strong-room is obtained by means of three massive doors, each seven inches thick and weighing about a ton and a half, but on the hardened steel pins on which they are hung they swing with the greatest ease.

Apart from the great thickness of compounded hard and mild steel plates in these doors, the principal feature they present is the patent diagonal bolts. These bolts, of which there are twenty in each door, shoot out from the edge of the door at opposite angles of forty-five degrees, and thus powerfully dovetail the door into the frame at either side. Thus any attempted wedging between the door and its frame simply tends to bind these bolts tighter into their holes.—*Scotsman.*

WINTERING ONIONS.

How They May be Successfully Kept Through the Coldest Season.

If the onions are ripe and dry it is an easy matter to keep them through the winter. If they are not ripe, or if they have been ripe, but owing to being left in or on the damp soil they have commenced to grow, you have a difficult, if not a hopeless task before you. Every year we have many letters, asking us for some method of keeping seed onions. In our own case, we should not try to keep them, unless it were a few bushels for family use. Sell them for what you can get and pocket the loss. One year, when onions were scarce, we had a neighbor who put his "scallions" in the barn and cellar, spreading them out as much as possible to dry, and every time he was going to market he got ready a few bushels of these onions by cutting off the tops and removing the outside skin, so as to make them look fresh and nice. He found customers for them at a good price. But whatever the price let them go. It is no use trying to keep them. They will never make good, sound, marketable onions.

There are many ways of keeping good, sound, ripe, dry onions. The great point is to keep them dry. But you must recollect that even a ripe, dry onion contains at least eighty per cent of water, and when a large mass of them are kept together they are liable to "sweat," and the skins and tops become damp, and if the temperature is above freezing they will throw out roots and commence to grow, just as they would in the damp soil. If it is necessary to keep them in a large mass, put them in a dry place, such as a shed or barn; then they will freeze solid, and stay frozen till wanted in spring. They must be well covered to keep them from thawing, and you should avoid putting them in a barn with a basement underneath where horses, cattle, sheep or hogs are kept, as the warmth from the animals might thaw them out. We have kept them perfectly on the east side of a north and south wall, where the snow drifts several feet high and remains all spring. They were simply covered with corn-stalks and leaves.

They can be placed three or four inches deep on shelves in a dry cellar, or in slat boxes holding about a bushel each. The lower boxes should be placed on boards, and not on the cellar floor. The boxes may be piled up one above another, but in such a way as to "break joints" and admit of a circulation of air all around and through every box. In other words, do not place the ends and sides of the boxes close to each other. Leave a space of two or three inches between the boxes. A little ingenuity may be required to stack them up, and it is well to think out the method before you commence, so as to know exactly what you are going to do. At any rate, see that the onions are dry before storing them in the cellar or house, and do not pack the boxes too close, and give frequent ventilation and change of air by opening the doors and windows. Keep as near the freezing point as possible, and see that the cellar is clean and that there is no damp, organic matter anywhere.—*American Agriculturist.*

A STRANGE COUNTRY.

The Smoking Mountains, Boiling Springs and Mud Volcanoes of New Zealand.

Visiting innumerable springs, we passed the base of a mountain about one-third of a mile long and three hundred feet high, the side of which was honeycombed with smoking and steaming openings so close together and the crust so thin that even the Maoris dare not venture to climb the hillside. Leaving this remarkable place, which is suggestive of a traditional region where unquiet spirits are remanded, we passed a cave, the entrance to which was formed by two large stone posts and heavy stone cap, and the interior walled up similarly; it was quite small and very pleasantly warm, and is said to have been the birthplace of some distinguished Maori chief.

One of the features of these remarkable springs and geysers was a boiling spring about eight feet in diameter in a rock recess, which seemed indisposed to perform while we were there, but after several false alarms and waiting about twenty minutes, it burst forth with a volume of boiling water several feet in diameter—throwing itself fifteen to twenty feet in the air—making us, anxious waiters, beat a hasty retreat into the brush out of harm's way. Thence descending the hill to a sort of mud flat, we came into the valley of Rotokanapanapu, a region of mud volcanoes, active and dead, presenting a deplorable condition of irritated dry and wet mud and dirt in all forms. There was the same gurgling, vomiting and spewing that we saw in other places.

One of these mud volcanoes, Te Huka, spews forth a very plastic and fine paste, which the natives eat and enjoy. It tastes like flour paste, very slightly sweetened. I do not like it, and doubt if it is fattening. We were by this time quite hungry, but this edible mud did not tempt us, and we moved on to the margin of Lake Rotomahana, where lunch was waiting us. The Maoris had cooked potatoes and fresh water crabfish for us in the stream of the boiling springs, covering the opening with cross sticks, placing the potatoes, etc., on those and covering the whole with grass, which sufficiently confines the steam. I sat down on a flat stone, and, enjoying my lunch and the surroundings, gave myself up to the quiet pleasure of the occasion, when I felt an increasing warmth where I was sitting and suddenly had to spring from my seat, an unexpected burst of steam from under the rock giving me the hint to leave. Lunch finished, we stepped into a canoe of the flimsiest kind. The party consisted of ten whites and natives. All but the paddlers squatted down in the bottom of the canoe, and brought the edge almost to the level with the water.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

Well-Grounded Conviction.

Most persons have opinions. Now and then a person has convictions. A man with an opinion is of small consequence for or against a cause about which he has an opinion. A man with a conviction is always a power in the direction of his conviction. As a rule, the men who have opinions are waiting to be led by men who have convictions. Commonly one man with a conviction can lead, say from one hundred to five million, men who merely have opinions. It's a great thing to have a well grounded conviction—on any subject; and it is comparatively a rare thing.—*S. S. Times.*

—Edward Lacy, of Lewiston, Me., stood on a street corner the other day and noticed a gray-haired stranger approaching. The man said: "My name is John Lacy. I'm a stranger here, but I've got a brother here whom I haven't seen in thirty years. His name is Edward Lacy. Can you tell me where he lives?" Mr. Lacy said he'd show the stranger where Edward Lacy lived, and he led him to his own house and then made himself known to his long lost brother.—*Boston Post.*

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

—It is said, and well proved, that the more quiet sheep are kept the more quickly they will fatten.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—Horses are not fully matured until six years of age, nor do they arrive at their full strength until eight years old. Immature animals are often overtaxed and their future usefulness injured.—*Boston Post.*

—Quick-silver mixed with the white of an egg will cause the bed-bugs to entirely disappear, if put in all the crevices and mattresses. A nickel's worth of quick-silver and the whites of two eggs will be sufficient for two or three beds.—*Exchange.*

—Tapioca pudding: One half cup of tapioca, soak over night in water, then in the morning add one pint of milk, two eggs, sugar to sweeten, a little salt, butter the size of a walnut, nutmeg and vanilla. Bake about one-half hour. Cover the top of the pudding with meringue.—*The Household.*

—Chocolate cake: One cup of sugar, one half-cup of butter, one-fourth cup of milk, whites of four eggs, one teaspoonful of baking powder, two cups of flour. Frosting—Whites of three eggs, one-half cup of chocolate, one cup of sugar, and flavor when cold.—*The Caterer.*

—Cream muffins: One pint of cream, one pint of flour, a half teaspoonful of salt and a quarter of a teaspoonful of soda. Add three eggs beaten separately, the whites to be stirred in last. If the cream is sweet put in also a half teaspoonful of tartar. Bake in small patty pans in a quick oven.—*Toledo Blade.*

—Rats usually find a harboring place under a pig-pen if they can do so, and as they will always have plenty of food they can not easily be captured or driven off. By the liberal use of chloride of lime in their holes, or of caustic potash where they are compelled to walk they will become disgusted and leave.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

—Carefully gather scraps from the table and give them to your fowls. There is no kind of food which will produce a more liberal supply of eggs. There are hundreds of families who throw these scraps into the waste bucket to be taken away by the swill-man, and buy corn for the fowls where the former is far the best feed for egg production.—*N. Y. Times.*

—Harness requires considerable care for its proper preservation, chiefly because of the damaging effects of the sweat from the horses, which rots the leather. Before it is oiled it should be washed with warm water and soap and then wiped dry; while it is moist the oil should be applied with a sponge and well rubbed in. Castor oil or neatfoot oil makes the best dressing.—*Montreal Witness.*

THE COMING COLORS.

Black to be Restored to the Popularity Enjoyed by It Formerly.

Navy blue and brown will be the colors most generally worn next season. This is plainly shown in the importations of cloths, velvets and other dress goods, in dress trimmings and in all millinery goods. With the purplish marine blues cardinal red will be restored for contrasts, while the bright poppy reds will be used with the new olives, which have more green than the brownish and yellow-tinted olive shades of last year. Black will be restored to the favor it formerly had for young and old alike, and which it has never really lost with rich women who can afford to wear the costliest black fabrics. The new blue shades are Salambo and serpentine and canard, with gray and green tints in them, yet entirely different from the peacock blues, or the cadet gray blue of past seasons. The new browns are rosewood and mulberry for very dark shades, with lighter capucine, cafe, and maroon tints, while for the red-browns are Etruscan and Acajou or mahogany. Dahlia and heliotrope and plum shades are in great favor with French women, and will make refined costumes of cloth or velvet, while for lighter dresses for the house are Ophelia and mauve shades of cashmere, with softly repped faille or velvet in combination. Gobelin is another name given to the Salambo blue tints. Suede, salmon, corn and rose are the pale shades most seen, while there are various shades of green—challertine, pistache and moss—with light *clerc rouge* and other more vivid red shades already noted.—*Harper's Bazar.*

—"The late A. T. Stewart," says *Harper's Weekly*, "found it to his advantage to give to each head of a department of his business a percentage of the profits made in that department, in addition to a guaranteed salary. One year the head of the lace department earned \$27,000 and the head of another department \$29,000, the percentage being about one per cent of the profits of the department."

—Lightning struck in the middle of a potato patch at Plattsville, Ulster County, N. Y., during a recent thunder storm and scorched the vines in a circle of fifteen feet. Directly in the center of the circle the tubers were uncovered and many of them were baked.

—First New York alderman's daughter—"Say, Estelle, where did Columbus land, anyway? Teacher asked me at school to-day, and when I said Plymouth Rock they all laughed at me. Second New York alderman's daughter—"Why, you silly child, don't you know any better than that? He landed at Castle Garden, of course. That's where all the foreigners come."

—"What is the matter with you, Johnson, you bark so?" "Oh, nothing, only I slept under a tree last night."—*Carl Precht's Weekly.*

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—A negro and a native of Japan are among the freshmen of Williams College this year.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Four London churches, with combined seating accommodations for 1,800 people, report an aggregate membership of 220 persons, and of those eighty-eight are officials.

—Heidelberg University will celebrate the 500th anniversary of its existence next August. A festival hall capable of holding 5,000 persons will be erected for the occasion.

—No devotee of tobacco, says Dio Lewis, has graduated at the head of his class at Harvard or any other college where statistics have been preserved, notwithstanding the fact that a large majority of college students are smokers.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—The good-humored Dr. McCosh, whose gray hairs seemed about to be brought in sorrow to the grave by the Princeton boys, has smiled scores of times when told that the secret and sepulchral midnight password of the students was: "Jimmie McCosh, by Gosh!"—*Troy Times.*

—There is some advantage in being a mathematician and having been distinguished at Cambridge. Such an individual, after a process of figures, declined to be married on a Thursday, as his silver wedding day would then be on a Saturday, and his Masonic Lodge held its meetings on Saturdays, and he was never absent on such occasions.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—You must allow me to tell you of a Presbyterian brother here. He had three Presbyterian ministers call on him. As he saw them coming all together into his study he held up his hands in a horror, exclaiming: "I shall be drowned! I shall be drowned!" All laughed, and he was not drowned, only inundated with kindness—a kind of submersion to which he did not object.—*Baltimore Cor. Chicago Living Church.*

—Thirteen years ago a Mr. Watkins went to the city of Guadalajara, Mexico, as a Protestant missionary, and found no one to welcome him. At the end of a year he had sixteen converts. Now there are 1,600 members of the Protestant churches in the neighborhood. The city itself contains nearly 100,000 people, and now has street railways, electric lights, telephone service, etc., though not yet connected with the capital by rail.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

—The practice of bathing has been introduced in the public schools in Germany. The children are bathed in sections of six to nine, and as they immediately return to the school-room and resume their lessons, no risk of catching cold is ever incurred, while the refreshing influence of the bath shows itself in a greater energy and eagerness to study. And in the homes of the poorer children, too, their new habits of cleanliness are already exercising a most beneficial influence.

—A peculiar scene was enacted in a Cologne church the other day. It was eight o'clock in the morning and the church was filled with worshippers. Among these was a man who suddenly rushed up to the altar and knocked down the large cross, which fell on the floor and broke into pieces. He then proceeded to commit further outrages, until several strong men succeeded in arresting him. He proved, of course, to be a madman.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—"Does your family play ball?" was asked of a little shaver. "Me and mother does," he replied. "I bawl, and she makes the base-bits."—*Tit-Bits.*

—Teacher—"Yes, man comes highest in the scale. What comes next to man?" Small boy—"I know, sir." Teacher—"Well, what is it?" Small boy—"His shirt!"

—The Boston *Courier* complains that the American women are not good pedestrians. And yet the way they run after the men seems to negative the idea.

—"Learn your business thoroughly," says a philosopher. The trouble is that people are so much occupied with the business of other people that they have not time.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

—It doesn't follow that you must do a mean thing to a man who has done a mean thing to you. The old proverb runs: "Because the cur has bitten me shall I bite the cur?"—*Chicago Standard.*

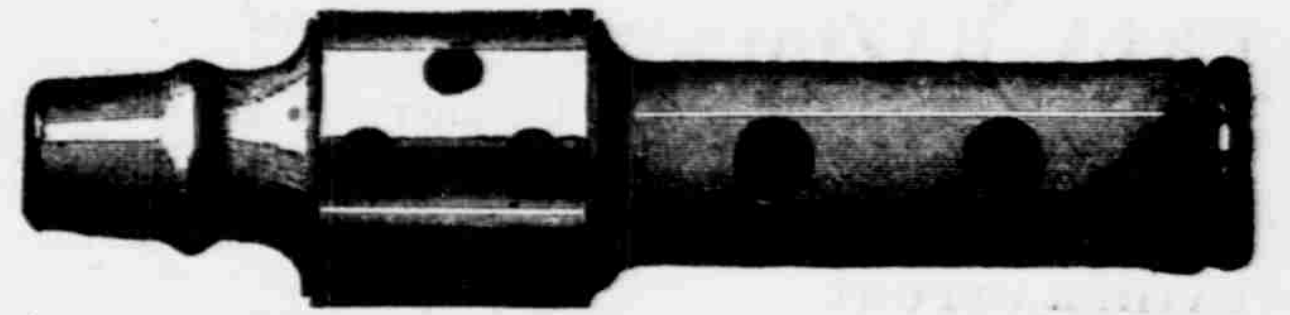
—Never allow yourself to become dejected. Look up; keep looking up; and perhaps your eyes will chance to rest upon that book you borrowed more than a year ago, and gladden the heart of the owner by returning it.—*Albany Journal.*

—Make fast my world within. As thou hast made thy world without. Make thou more fair my world within: Shine through its lingering clouds of doubt. Rebuke its haunting shapes of sin.—*Whittier.*

—"Papa, didn't you say if I was a good boy you would give me a cent?" queried a seven-year-old. "Yes, my son," blandly returned pater-familias. "Well, then, said the young hopeful, 'couldn't you make it payable in advance?' He got his cent.—*N. Y. Independent.*

—"Algernon, love, the doctor said that I absolutely required a little change. I was forced to tell him you was always just run out whenever I asked you for any, and that it was weeks since you had given me a cent. Then he said I must need a great deal of change. Ain't you ashamed, now?" But he wasn't. Not one bit.—*Boston Budget.*

—"Say," shouted a boy in front of the City Hall the other afternoon. Something like fifty men came to a dead halt. "Say! your wife said I was to tell you not to forget to bring home tea!" shouted the boy in a louder voice. Forty-five men wheeled, slapped their legs and grunted: "Hanged if I hadn't forgotten all about it!"—*Detroit Free Press.*



This is a BAZOO—Price Ten Cents—Directions for Using, Etc.

This wonderful musical instrument, for the people now on earth, imitates any bird or animal. With it you can play or sing any tune. It requires no instruction to use it. Let one play a lively tune on a violin, BAZOO, piano or organ, and on two others drone an accompaniment with the BAZOO and you have a good bag-pipe. You can imitate "Punch and Judy" to perfection by speaking in a shrill voice. Do not blow into the BAZOO; but sing, speak or make some noise, as the cut-cut-cut-da-da-cut of a hen, the caw of a rooster, the caw of a crow, the moo of a cow and hundreds of other noises. If the BAZOO does not work properly place the lips over the four holes. In the tin and draw the breath in and out a few times. Many imitations can be made better by speaking through the three round holes in the wood, or covering three holes in the tin with the lips, leaving the fourth uncovered. A quartette or chorus singing through the BAZOO will bring down the house with great applause and invariably receive a repeated encore. Buy four BAZOOS, organize a quartette and try it. It furnishes good dancing music to excursions, picnics, etc.

The music produced is new and taking. String and brass orchestras find the BAZOO a very important addition. The BAZOO sells readily in stores, street and newstands, at fairs, races, pleasure resorts, &c. Price, 10c, by mail 11c.

Address J. W. GOODWIN, Sedalia, Mo.

CATARRH FREE

LIFE AND CRIME OF BILL FOX!

The life and murderous crime of BILL FOX, one of the most noted criminals ever in the west, executed at Nevada, Mo., December 28, 1883, has been published in pamphlet form, illustrated. The book gives the full details of the trial of Fox for the murder of T. W. Howard, May 20, 1883, and the confession of his murder, implicating the woman, Mrs. Rose. Price, 10c. Address, J. WEST GOODWIN, Sedalia, Mo.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, James P. Fisher, by his certain deed of trust dated, the 14th day of April, 1884, and recorded in the recorder's office of Saline county, at deed book 17, page 204, conveyed to the undersigned James C. Thompson, all his right, title, interest and estate, in and to the following described real estate situated in the county of Saline, state of Missouri, viz: The north west quarter and the west half of the north east quarter of section 31, township 50, range 21, and all the south half of said section 31 except 10 acres more or less, of the south part thereof, heretofore sold to E. Ervin, and also the east half of the south east quarter and the north west quarter of the south east quarter and the north east quarter of the south west quarter of section 36, township 50, range 22, and the south east quarter of the north east quarter of said section 36 except 15 acres thereof, described as follows, viz: Commencing at the south west corner of said south east quarter of the north east quarter, thence north 80 poles to a stake, thence east 50 poles to a stake, thence south 31 degrees west 90 poles to a stake, thence west 10 poles to the beginning; and also 11 1-4 acres of the east side of the south west quarter of the south east quarter of said section 36, all of said lands in said section 36 being in township 50, range 22, and also the following described real estate, situated in the county of Cooper and State of Missouri, viz: All that part of the south east quarter of section 9, lying north and west of the Lamine river and containing 140 29-100 acres and 40 acres off of the south side of the north east quarter of section 9 in township 48 and range 19. Which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note and coupon representing the semi-annual interest thereon in said deed described, and whereas said coupons have become due and are unpaid, and by virtue of the terms and provisions of said deed of trust, the holder of said note and coupons has declared the whole of said indebtedness due and payable, now therefore, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust, and at the request of the legal holder of said note, I shall proceed to sell the above described real estate at the court house door in Pettis county, Missouri, to the highest bidder for cash, at public auction, on

TUESDAY THE 4TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1887.

between the hours of nine in the forenoon and five in the afternoon of that day, to satisfy said note, together with the cost and expense of executing this trust. 11-30-w4t. JAMES C. THOMPSON, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas James P. Fisher, by his certain deed of trust dated, the 15th day of February, 1886, and recorded in recorder's office of Saline county, at deed book 25, page 143, conveyed to the undersigned James C. Thompson, all his right, title, interest and estate, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the county of Saline, state of Missouri, viz: The northwest quarter and the west half of the northeast quarter of section 31 and the south half of section 31 except that part of the south side thereof formerly owned by E. Ervin, all in township 50 and range 21, and the east half of the southeast quarter and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter all in section 16 and all the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of said section 36 except 15 acres described as follows, viz: commencing at the southwest corner of the said southeast quarter of the northeast quarter thence north eighty poles to a stake, thence east fifty poles to a stake, thence south 31 degrees, west ninety poles to a stake, thence west ten poles to the beginning. Also eleven and a quarter acres off the east side of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of said section 36 in township 50 of range 22, which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of certain promissory notes in said deed described, and whereas one of said notes has become due and is unpaid and by virtue of the terms and provisions of said deed of trust, the holder of said note and coupons has declared the whole of said indebtedness due and payable, now therefore, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust, and at the request of the legal holder of said note, I shall proceed to sell the above described real estate at the court house door in Pettis county, Missouri, to the highest bidder for cash, at public auction, on

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