SOMEREMARKS ABOUTTEA! WAYS THAT ARE DARK IN THE PREPARATION OF THE LEAF.

Some Study of the Manners of the Oolong teas are, the choicer they are regarded.

! The two grand divisions of the tea trade are green and black teas, but in China certain districts make a specialty of either green or black teas. All Japanese tens are green. The distinction between the two is arrived at in this manner. There are three gatherings— spring, summer and fall. In the spring the choice round buds are taken. These are the superior teas, and the point of time is determined by the nine young leaves which the unfolded bud discovers. s At this stage the leaf is without fragrance and very bitter. It is important to gather it after a succession of clear, sunny days, when, if it is intended for green tea, it is reasted as soon as possible. The same care is used in the summer and fall gatherings.

The roasting is done in a copper ves-sel, and the leaves are kept constantly in motion. In the interior, however, the Chinese dry the leaves on their roofs in the same manner as old women in this country dry apples and herbs. Three roastings are usually given, and after each the tea is rolled into balls between the palms to express the juices. The end of the last roasting is determined by the coming of that bluish tinge seen on tea which resembles the bloom on the

grape.

After the roasting the tea is put through a succession of sieves, and thus becomes Young Hyson, Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder, according to the size and shape of the leaves. Young Hyson, it must be understood, is not the son of old Hyson, who has gone into the business for himself. Hyson is trade mark of England. a firm which made a reputation on culti-vated garden teas, and teas of that quality keep the name. Young Hyson teas are made up of the closely twisted leaf of trofters. the bud. Gunpowder is the small round bud, and acquires its flavor through the tendency caused by its weight to find the other single corporation in the United bottom of the pan, where it becomes a little scorched. Teas thus treated retain their tannin. It is this principle that gives to green tea that strong astringent quality which makes it either greatly preferred or carefully avoided. And it is this which makes it so susceptible to adulteration. Travelers, who are not always soothing in their statements, say that green teas not infrequently have served their purpose in China, but rerousted in copper, acquire for less discriminating nations new color and flavor. . The leaves for black teas are very carefully gathered, and small twigs of the level of the sea. plant are mixed with them. When the sun. The process is a species of fermentation, and the chemical change results in the formation of a volatile oil finished by Christmas. which gives the tea its flavor, and in a loss of tannin which renders black tea milder and less stimulating to the nerves. 7 At length red spots appear on the leaves that have turned darker. At this stage they are poured into wicker tubes with sieves at the bottom. After roasting they are rolled into balls, and the double process is repeated several times until the leaf character is lost. They are then further dessicated over a charcoal fire and packed hot, and shipped in chops, a chop being an invoice of 600

packages of eighty pounds each. correspond with the Hyson grades of green tea. Congou is the tea usually known under the title," English breakfasttea." But if an American should land, has been a resident of Boston. ask an English tradesman for English koe," "Pekoe," "Pekeo Souchong," "Southong," and "Congou."

Orange Pekoe is usually drunk in nov-

Pekoe means white hair. The leaf is dragoon. gathered when yet covered with down, and it becomes Orange Pekoe by pack-ing flowers in layers between the hot country.

ation is practised to secure two things: of the hip movement by a compensatory form and color. For this purpose the swinging of the arms. coarser leaves and the later gatherings

by machinery and dried by hot air, Rolling by machinery the English, who Times. are the consumers of Indian teas, claim is greatly preferable to foot rolling, as practiced by the Chinese, being also The English have certainly nelves drink black fea

In England the tea is steeped fully ten minutes, and is taken with Black tess are always steeped. But Oolong team should be only suffused

Tea has a literature of its own since Pepys wrote, "I did send for a cup of tea, a China drink of which I never tea, a China drink of which I never drank before," and the most celebrated of tea drinkers was Dr. Johnson, "whose kettle had hardly time to cool, since with tea he amused the evening, with tea solaced the midnight, and with tea wel-comed the morning."—New York Sun.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

The value of a ton of pure gold is \$602,799,20. The Bible contains no word of more

than six syllables. The smallest division of an American

State is the township. Illinois and Wisconsin have passed laws against boycotting. Mr. Of, the New York picture framer,

has the shortest surname in that city. During the middle ages ornamental writing was included among the fine

A Nevada City (Cal.) man catches lizards for cages—a la squirrel—with a pin fish-hook baited with a fly.

A boy in Pecksville, N. Y., is said to have hooked in succession two eels whose combined length was seventeen feet.

The late Pope Pius IX. occupied the Papal throne from 1846 to 1878. This was the longest reign of any Pope on What is known as a hash in England Americans call a stew, and what Ameri-

caas call a hash is known as a mince in American wheat is called corn and American corn is called maise, or some-

times Indian corn. Pigs' feet are called The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe system operates more mileage than any

The largest American tunnel is the Hoosic, which is four and three-quarter miles long, about half the length of the St. Gothard.

Sixty-five years ago Emmons Rudge was arrested in Hartford, Conn., for selling ice, as the doctors had decided that it was unwholesome,

The highest altitude reached by any railroad in the United States is on the Denver and Rio Grande line, at Marshall Pass, which is 10,852 feet above the

The chimes of St. Patrick's Cathedral, gathered the leaves are left to wither in the sun. The process is a species of ferbells, weighing 30,000, and cost \$15,000. They are not yet in place, but are to be

It is reported that Elkanah Watson, of Albany, N. Y., was the originator of cattle shows and agricultural fairs. The first was held under his direction at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1810, where he then had a farm.

The tolling of bells at funerals is a relic of the pagan idea that the sound of bells frightened away evil spirits. It was kept up until watches and clocks became common to apprise the worshipers of the arrival of church time.

Until this year R. H. Barham has Southong and Congou are the princi-beld the distinction of being the only pal grades of black tea imported and person of his name enrolled in the Boston directory. He came there in 1842, and since then no other man named Bar ham, which is a common name in Eng-

The following notice is posted in the

JOHN EDINGTON." Prince Bismarck is the only prominent political personage in European stateels, especially since the Russians have craft who carries a scar received in ancome se prominently into fiction. It is other field—that of battle. He was shot the highest grade of Pekoe, which is a through the thigh in the memorable stark tea of delicate flavor, and correcavalry charge on the afternoon of Marssponds with Gunpowder in green teas. la-Tour, in which he rode as a private

How to Walk Fast.

Persons who have never been trained tens and taking them out when the tea to walk fast generally quicken their gait has acquired the desired color and fla- by bending forward and lengthening vor. The Congou teas are usually flatheir stride, at the same time bending vored with cowslips. Formosa, which their knees very much at each step. It is comes from the island of Formosa, is a pretty safe to say that no one can pos-Japanese black tea, of pleasant flavor, sibly adopt this style and keep a fair that is rapidly making its way in this walk at a faster gait than six miles an hour. The fast walker must keep himi- Japan teas, however, are green teas, self erect, his shoulders back and chest and the grade known as "Uncolored Ja- thrown out. He must put his forward pan" appears to give away the fact that foot and heel first, and the leg straight. green teas are usually colored. Indian He must take strides so quick that they teas, on the other hand, are all black look short. He must, if he expects to teas, the Government forbidding green get a good stride, work his hips consid-teas as too easily adulterated. Adulter erably, overcoming the sidewise tendency

The length of a stride in fast walking and, as alleged, the collections from ten is astonishing to those who look at it, uses, are twisted into shapes resem- A little figuring will make it clear why bling the young ten leaf. Observant this is so. There are 1760 yards in a travelers say this is done with the feet. mile or 1760 strides three feet long. To bg secured the form, a handful of do a mile in eight minutes a walker must ian blue and gypsum throws into cover 220 yards a minute, or cleven feet an glazes the leaves with a metalic a second. Now 220 steps a minutethat resembling the bloom above aliuded nearly four a second—is pretty quick to. The process is, however, too suc- work, as any one may discover for himcessful, as the bloom diffuses itself even- self. Even three steps a second, or 180 The test of genuineness consequent- to the minute, seems quick. The chances ly is differences of tint such as would are that your eight-minute man, although naturally occur in naturally dried leaves. his legs move so quickly that his steps Oolong tess are green tens rousted not seem short, is not doing as many as 200 on copper but over charcoal fires, where steps to the minute, and, consequently they get their flavor from the peculiar that the stride is at least three feet six od used. Indian teas, as has been inches. With a little practice a man six said, are black tens, and are menipulated | feet high can easily maintain a four-foot stride for half a mile. - London Society

A Marvelous City of the Dead. A map by Padre Marchi shows that one of the Roman catacombs occupies an brought the making and the drinking of tea to a high state of perfection. Caravan tea, as it is called, is the green tea of the Russians, and, as the name indi- of the entire series of catacombs at sixty cates, is brought overland. Ten is be- times this amount, and the total length heved to be especially susceptible to of the subterranean streets at not less moisture, and for that reason is injured than 900 miles. This agrees very closely by a sea journey. The Chinese them with Padre Marchi's estimate by a different method. He conjectured that there Tramaking is as different in the differ- may have been twenty confraternities of ent countries as the teas. The Chinese diggers, and that these might have exsteeps it as old women do their herbs. cavated about seventy feet of road and The Japanese boils the water and then 100 graves every day; and this, taking removes it from the flame. When it has two complete centuries as the time which lost its first heat the water is poured on the catacombs continued to be used as the tea leaves, and immediately after Christian cemeteries, gives a total of 720 sufferion is drunk clear, but often with miles, and 6,000,000 graves—figures. the accompaniment of a sweetmeat. Rus- however, that Padre Marchi considered

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

UTILIZING OLD CHARCOAL AND ASHES. The best use to make of the refus naterials left in burning charcoal is to haul out and spread it upon land for a its harmfulness when eaten by cattle, but fertilizer. The small pieces of charcoal it is certain that it is not an active poison. will absorb ammonia and moisture during rains and release them for the use of plants in a dry time, while the potash in like, reproductive bodies. These reprothe ashes is an excellent and valuable duce smut much as seeds reproduce orfertilizer for all kinds of crops. Wood alcohol, pyroligneous acid, and similar products in the distillation of wood are not obtained from charcoal, but from the ashes, but the potash obtained therefrom

ONE WAY OF TRANSPERRING REES. Progressive beekeepers have their own based mainly upon their own experience, which sometimes differ from the general practices. In instances may be cited Mr. Heddon's plan of transferring bees, which he considers superior to the old method. He drives the queen and a majority of the bees into a forcing box, about swarming time, and then re-moves the old hive back a few feet and puts in its place a hive with its frames filled with foundation and pours the forced swarm in front of it. He says that all field-workers will leave the old hive and join the queen. He advises to return a part of the bees to the old hive for fear that the brood will get chilled, being careful not to take the queen. Twentyone days after the forcing of the bees, Mr. Heddon drives the old hive clean of its bees, uniting with the former hive. worker-brood is all hatched and nothing remains but the honey and the comb, which can be either transferred or noney extracted and comb melted. - New

TEACHING A HORSE TO PACE. In answer to the question of a correpondent as to the best way to teach a colt

o pace, the Breeders' Gazette says: Forty years ago almost every farmer's boy in Ohio, Kentucky and Southern Inliana considered it indispensable that he should have a pacing saddle horse, and grafts. nearly every colt that would not pace naturally was forthwith taught to assume this gait. This was done by the use of "hobbles." A strap was buckled around each fore leg and connected with the hind leg on the same side, so that when the colt was forced to move he could make but little progress without moving the fore leg and the hind leg on the same side at the same time. These hobbles should not be too rigid at first: that is, the colt should have a little freedom of motion, but as he becomes accustomed to them they may be shortened so that locomotion will be impossible excepting by means of the lateral or pacing gait. By this process, patiently and perseveringly adhered to, almost any colt can be taught to pace.

SAVE THE BONES. Poultry can digest bones as readily as does a dog, if only given the chance to do so, and they will return more profit than will that self-same dog. There are always more or less bones come from the kitchen, and instead of these being carelessly thrown away and wasted they should be saved, in some convenient box, under shelter, where they can be left until they have become well dried out. They can then either be crushed on a large, flat stone, with a heavy hammer, or else run through one of the small and comparatively cheap hand mills made for the purpose. Granulated bone and bone meal can be readily procured, and cheaply as poultry food, but this does not make break fast tea he would greatly astonish that person. No such grade is known in England. The hierarchy of teas known in England is to be taken in this order: "Orange Pekoe," "Flowery Petaley to become a nuisance.

The following notice is posted in the use of the bones which accumulate around the house, and which are generally suffered to go to waste. The hand process of reducing them is very slow and laborious, it pakes "the house," "Flowery Petaley to become a nuisance. supply the birds with this very desirable mutton. See the point? food, a kind of food which in a great measure takes the place of meat diet during the winter when insect food is not obtainable. There is not much use bushes, brambles or brush to show them of trying to reduce them by hand, and selves in the pasture. but few hand mills will do it either, when wet or fresh, but they must be first dried out by exposure to the air, or else more quickly dried in an oven. Cooked bones dry out more quickly than uncooked ones .-- Poultry Bulletin.

HOW TO SALT STOCK.

Experience has proved, and many farmers have acknowledged, that to force salt upon animals is to commit a fault of which we have often reason to regret the effects. In the distribution of salt, we leave the cattle to themselves and their own judgment as to quantity, and they have never deceived us.

salt, which contains, mixed with common kitchen salt, suitable proportions of soda (Glauber salt) and sulphate of magnesia Epsom salt), substances digestive and slightly laxative, and very favorable to the functions of the stomach and very important for ruminants. When an animal feels the effects of indigestion painful he licks at discretion his morsel of salt, and recurs to this means of relief every time he feels the need of it. I have very often seen animals whose digestion operated painfully rise, lick the salt for a time, longer or shorter, according to the need they feel, and surely guided by their instinct, then lie down and again rise, lick the salt again and so continue till the rumination takes place again, and thus to dminister thems lives the remedy for the

The good effects of this mode of distributing sait to the animals have been proven to us many years ago in a manner which has led us to attach still more importance to it. In consequence of the inandation of the mines from whence the salt is procured that we make use of, they have been deprived of it for some time; and every week we have had to treat some of them for disordered digestion, of which the least consequences were the loss of the labor of the oxen, of milk of the cows, and their falling away in condition. But as soon as we have been enabled to give them this condiment, the indigestion has been removed. In the absence of rock salt, we could always incorporate with the rock sait emplayed sulphate of soda crystalized (Glauber sait), and which is sold at a low price, and which all salts contain in the proportion of from three to four per cent. and perhaps the only one against the in convenience of an excessive consumption of sait .- Mark Lane (England) Express.

throughout this country and the Old World. The injury resulting from its attack varies from a fraction of one per cent. to more than half of the crop. Experimenters differ in their opinions as to its harmfulness when eaten by cattle, but

freshly cut timber. You could leach the trating the soft tissues of the lowest joints and root of the plant. Smut would scarcely pay you for the cost of erecting the necessary vats.—New Fork sun.

does not pass from plant to plant in the cornfield. Outward applications to the affected corn plant will do no good, for the fungus is inside, and no application will reach it. Great care should be taken to keep the ground from becoming filled with spores. By a rotation of crops the increase of smut may be prevented. Domestic animals should not be allowed to eat the smut in the field, for they will distribute the spores in their droppings. Care should be taken not to contaminate yard manure with the spores. Infected stalks should be removed from the field before the smut balls open, and then be carefully destroyed. Plant none but seed that is perfectly free from smut spores. The spores adhering to seed corn may be killed by immersion in a strong solution of blue vitriol. In a general way the proportion may be given as follows, viz. Use as many pounds of blue vitriol as gallons of water. The immersion should not last longer than fifteen or twenty minutes. If the wet corn is placed upon sloping boards the liquid may be drained off and used over again a number of times .- Courier-Journal.

PARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Oats are excellent for young pigs. Keep tomatoes trained to trellises. How about building a cheap silo? For the silo-corn too late to ripen. Secure some clover hay for the colts. Teased colts often make vicious horses. Always use a sprinkler to water plants. Don't let suckers crowd out spring

Secure superior seed wheat for fall sowing. There is pork in grass as well as beef

Keep your eyes open for the comforts

and mutton

When you buy farm machinery, buy the best-and take care of it. There are said to be fifty failures to one

success in the poultry business. Thoroughly air-dried shelled corn contains about eleven per cent of water.

Begin to cull out the best pigs, both ows and boars, for breeding purposes. There are but few horses that are not tractable and docile if they are treated properly.

Do not expect any farm animal to "pick up" its living and put much meat upon its bones.

If you have any old sheep—scrub hogs or unprofitable cows—get them ready for the butcher as soon as possible. If the pastures in which the colts are

kept get short this dry weather use bran and oats to make up the shortage. As soon as an animal is matured it ceases to be profitable to keep, unless it

is a work animal and possibly sheep. A frequent change of pasture for sheep, say every week or ten days, is con-ducive to thrift, and should be regularly attended to.

Prices for good horses are high enough to encourage breeders. There appears to be no immediate danger of over-production in this line.

It costs less to produce a pound of lamb than a pound of mutton. A pound ous, yet it is much better than not to of lamb sells for more than a pound of In dry weather sheep will crop a good

pasture too close, but at such times they will scarcely allow shoots of blackberry Education does more for a poor farmer than fertilizers. It grows better

crops and breeds better stock. What many a poor farm, with its scrawny cattle and foul acres, wants is a happy application of brain.

Horses chew no cuds, but cattle have stomachs ("paunches") which they use as storehouses for storing cold vituals, and then remasticate them between times at their leisure. For this reason, horses need feeding oftener than cattle.

Some farmers consider certain marks in a cow as inflicating her quality as a milker, but a far better guide is to weigh her milk regularly. That tells We simply place in the manger and at the story without any guesswork, and the door of each of them a lump of rock | tells exactly what every owner ought to know.

The Michigan Farmer says: "When you kick a cow just pause and think that you are kicking dollars out of your pocket; and when you pound her with the milk stool that you are robbing your wife and children of the necessaries, and you probably won't do it."

Co-operative creameries are of great benefit to dull, backward, unenterprising neighborhoods. It infuses life and thought into them, and sociability to me extent. It incites to greater care of live stock and also to keeping more stock. It relieves women of a vast deal of drudgery.

Light Without Fire.

To obtain a light instantly without the use of matches, and without the danger of setting things on fire, is according to the Mining and Scientific Press, an easy matter. Take an oblong vial of the clearest of glass, put into it a piece of phosphorous about the size of a pea; upon this pour some pure olive oil heated to the boiling point, the bottle to be filled about one-third full; then cork tightly. To use the light, remove the cork, allow the light to enter and then recork. The whole empty space in the bottle will then become luminous, and the light obtained will be a good one. As soon as the light becomes dim its power can be increased by opening the bottle and allowing a fresh supply of air to enter. In very cold weather it is sometimes necessary to heat the vial between the hands to increase the fluidity of the cil, and one bottle will last all winter. This ingenious contrivance may be carried the pocket, and is used by watchmen of Paris in all magazines where explosive or inflammable materials are stored .- Pall Mall Gazette,

The name of a woman who died in Kansas City, Mo., a few days ago was Joicy Jane Parmella Ano Sarah Elizabeth sian ten is taken clear with a slice of much too small.—2 renten (N. J.) Am. Corn smut is widely distributed Douglass Carr Gentry Ballard,

TEMPERANCE.

ONWARD, CREISTIAN SOLDIERS,"

Christian meni Oh, rouse your Can you idly stand Whilst this evil traffic Prospers in the land, Killing men by thousands, Causing woe and sin!— Meni Be not bait-hearted, Cowards nover win.

Christian women! Rouse you, Smite this deadly foe; Let not Satan conquer, Up, and smite him now! Women, for your households Dare to take a stand, Dare to sweep the liquor Wholly from the land.

Mothers! Little children Mothers: Little children
Perish every day;
Children, like your loved ones,
Cast by drink away!
Can you, idly sitting,
List this curse be strong,
While from drunkards' children's
Cries rise up, "How long!"

Christian women! See them, Little children, pale, Trembling, cold, and weary— Can your courage fail? Fighting such a battle, Can you weary be, When our Saviour told us— "Do it unto Me"?

Chrstians! God is with us, Christians! God is with us,
Right must soon prevail;
Right the day must conquer,
And we cannot fail.
Fear no foe of evil,
Fear no blackest night,
Day is dawning o'er us
Boon will all be light.

National Temperance Advocats.

AN OLD MAN'S REASONS.

There is an old man living in the State of Maine who is said to be nearly one bundred and thirty years old. Just think of it! How many changes he must have seen during his long life! How different things must be from what they were when he was young. He has had good health all his life and enjoys it now. He must have had simple, healthful habita, and what is a very teiling fact, has never used strong drink. Some one asked him what he supposed was the reason for his fiving so long, and he replied: "I believe it is because I have always worn woollen clothes both in summer and winter, and have left all intoxicating liquors alone." Somebody told him that alcohol was needed sometimes for medicine, but he shook his head, and replied, that "wormwood was much better, and was always safe."—Youth's Temperance Banner. AN OLD MAN'S REASONS.

DRUNKENNESS A DISEASE.

DRUNKENNESS A DISEASE.

The fact that drunkenness is a disease and a species of insanity is rapidly becoming understood, and has been under discussion for some time by the British Medical Association. One of their late meetings brought out some interesting proofs of the awakening of physicians throughout Europe and America on this point. There is a growing opinion among medical men that the inebriate should be subjected to computsory detention and treatment in restorative homes sustained at public expense, and that victims of alcoholism entering such asylums voluntarily should be received without the bunilistion of being first brought into court. Frotarily should be received without the bunillation of being first brought into court. Froposals embodying these ideas have been indorsed by many eminent bodies of practitioners in England, Soxiand, France and other continental countries, also in the United States. In England the Government has been memorialized for a parliamentary inquiry into the working of existing laws concerning inebriates, with a view to getting the compulsory-treatment scheme crystalized into law.

WHY HE DECLINED WINE.

WHY HE DECLINED WINE.

In declining wine a man said recently: "I have no prejudice whatever against the use of liquors, I think the question is purely personal, and I decided for myself years ago. I had always been in the habit of drinking, and had never found that I allowed liquor to interfere with business or duty. But once when I was in Salt Lake City, that was years ago, I made a speculation in eggs. I bought up all I could, equipped a wagon train to take them to mining camps in Idaho, and prepared to start. It was fall and I had decided to start on a certain evening in order to lose no time in getting beyond the mountains, where there was danger of getting in a storm and losing all my eggs. But the prospect of a long wagon journey was not a cheerful one, and in bidding farewell to comfortable quarters, I solaced myself with drinking. I did not become drunk. I have never been drunk in my life, but I came to the conclusion that one day more or less would make little difference. sion that one day more or less would make little difference. It made all the difference in the world. I was caught in a storm which I should have missed had I started on time. I lost every egg, was forced to abandon a valuable train, and when I again landed in Salt Lake City was 'broke.' Drinking had interfered with my business once. In fact it nearly ruined me, when I should certainly have turned a pretty fortune. It has never cost me a cent since that time." cost me a cent since that time."-Allanta Constitution.

IT IS THE ALCOHOL WE FIGHT.

"Call me what you will, I hate alcohol. I pray God to give me an everlastingly increasing capacity to hate with burning hatred any agency under heaven that can enslave, imbrute and take away the best part of a man's life, and give him nothing but an awful, black and fearful recollection to pay for it."—John B. Gough.
"Alcohol is the one evil genius, whether in wine, ale or whisky, that is killing the race of men."—Dr. Williard Parker.

Since Noah got drunk, and all down through the ages to the present time, it is the alcohol that does the mischief, first taken in moderation, and in almost every instance the commencement was with beer, cider and wine, pronounced innocent by men and women who ought to have known better, because the evil results appear on every hand. cause the evil results appear on svery hand. Nine-tenths of the drunkards of to-day commenced on beer and light wines, but the al-cohol which they contained nourished the appetite until it mastered its victims. There appetite until it mastered its victims. There can be no compromise on beer. It is the devil's kindling-wood. In every State where a discrimination has been made between what are called the stronger and the lighter drinks, drunkenness, disease and death follow with sure and certain tread until it has to be abandoned. The prohibitory amendment now before the people of the State of New York includes brewed and fermented as well as distilled drinks, because all are alike bad and ovil in their results. The prohibitory laws of every State include the so-called lighter drinks. The State of lowa tried the discrimination awhile, but was compelled for self-preservation to prohibitall alike. It is the alcohol that we fight to the death.—National Advocate.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. Chicago has one saloon for every forty voters, and a policeman for every two hundred

Three murders were recently committed, and one suicide, near Bramwell, W. Va., in one day, all of which were due to liquor. Comptroller Onalian, of Chicago, says that seventy per cent. of the license fees of the 5000 saloons of Chicago are paid by brewers. The most recent statistics of arrests for drunkenness in Maine in any one year show but four arrests to ever—1000 of the popula-tion.

New York city has 9303 licensed drinking-places, received in 1889 a total of \$1,442,770 license fees, and has 15,000 dependent chil-A prominent leader in the M. E. Church, at Centreville, Mich., has been expelled from the church for going on the bond of a saloon-

keepar.

the chirch for going on the bond of a saloon-keeper.

The difference between the man who drinks and the man who does not is seen the plainest in case of a wound. It has been proved over and over again in the hospital of Philadelphia, in the case of cuts, that there is from twenty-five to forty days difference in the healing in favor of the cold-water patient. In eight cases out of ten, where a beer-drinker is out or shot, he has a tussic with erysipelas or gaugene.

The Duke of Westmister mentioned to a meeting the other day that when at school, and as a member of the Eton Club, he had to drink from a very deep glass which terminated at the bottom in a large bulb, which would discharge its contents of liquor over the drinker unless he showed his prowess by swallowing the whole without a pause. The glass and the habits associated with it had been swept away by improved public opinion.

The camphor tree is flourishing in

Illinois has more miles of railway than

F. J. Chency & Co., Toledo, O., Proprs. o Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer \$100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Sand for testi moulals, free. Sold by Druggiats, 75c. The Orange Free State and the Transvaal. in South Africa, are both Republics.

If you wish to do the easiest and quickes week's washing you ever did, try Dobbins' Electric Soap next washday. Follow the directions. Ask your groove for it, been on the market M years. Take no other.

THE railway inflease of the United States and Cauada exceeds 120,000 inlies.

Its Excellent Qualities Commend to public approval the California liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs. It is pleasing to the eye, and to the taste and by gently cleanses the system effectually, thereby promoting the health and comfort of all who

Guaranteed five year eight per cent. First Mortgages on Kansas City property, interest payable every six months; principal and inter-est collected when due and remitted without expense to lender. For sale by J. H. Hauerisin & Co., Kansas City, Mo. Write for particulars

Indictous Speculation. Money invested in sums of from \$1 to \$5 weekly or monthly will make you a fortune. Write for information, Benj, Lewis & Co., Security Butiding, Kansas City, Mo. Lee Wa's Chinese Headachs Cure. Harm-less in effect, quick and positive in action. Sent prepaid on receipt of \$1 per bottle. Adeler & Co., 22 Wyandotte st., kiansas City, Mo

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