

# THE WORLD'S BEVERAGES.

## QUEER LIQUIDS THAT ARE NATIONAL DRINKS.

### They Are Usually Derived From Some Indigenous Vegetable Product—The Fisherman's Spruce Beer.

The drinks or beverages of the people of all countries are usually derived from some indigenous vegetable product, such as grains, roots, the sap of trees, the juice of fruits, etc., and it would seem as if many of these must have been popular for unknown generations.

In some localities cider is popular and cheap; the percentage of alcohol in cider ranges from 5 to nine per cent., the latter proportion, however, being rarely exceeded in the very "hard" varieties. The production of cider in France varies considerably year by year. It is largely produced, however, and principally consumed in the country districts, very little being exported. The best cider is said to be made in Normandy, where it was introduced many years since by the Moors; but cider is made in no fewer than fifty-four departments of France. Cider and perry (the latter being made from pears) are also largely made in England; while in the United States and the Dominion of Canada the former is very largely produced. In Chili, after making cider and wine from their apples, they extract from the refuse a white and finely flavored spirit, and by another process they procure a sweet syrup, or, as they term it, honey. When properly fermented and prepared, the black mulberry yields a vinous liquor. In the cider countries of England mulberries are sometimes mixed with apples to form a beverage known as mulberry cider.

The fishermen of Newfoundland, Labrador, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and indeed many of the people living in that region, drink large quantities of spruce beer. It is considered a corrective of the fishermen's diet, which consists largely of salt pork and fish.

In New Zealand a drink somewhat resembling spruce beer is made from the twigs of the dracoidium taxifolium; it was used by Captain Cook. From the sap of the birch tree some of the tribes of Northern Russia prepare their ordinary drink, "birkenwasser," from which they also make vinegar; and in some districts they boil it into a sweet syrup, which serves them instead of sugar. For those who are too poor to drink beer or mead, this northern wine is the only potable drink.

A drink delightfully acid and refreshing is made in Brazil from the pulp of the capsule which envelops the seed of the cacao theobroma. The saccharine liquor extracted from the unexpanded flowers of the Ita palm of British Guiana is said to afford a liquor resembling champagne in its briskness. The sap of the Sontar palm is obtained from the stems of the bunches of fruit when cut. This liquor is drunk either fresh or after it has undergone a light fermentation. It bears also the name of towak, or palm wine. Sometimes a species of strychnin is infused with it, which produces a stupefying and intoxicating beverage, especially in Amboyna, in sections of bamboo. Palm wines are common in most warm climates. In the Eastern Archipelago the wine is obtained from the gomuti palm.

In Ceylon, Madras, and other parts of India today is obtained from the sap of the palmyra palm, and there are two kinds, the unfermented juice called sweet toddy, and the fermented, or "culloo." The sap of the wine palm, called "bourdon" and "lope," is much relished by the savage tribes of West Africa. Other of their favorite inebriants are "wawa" or plantain wine, and "hombé," a small beer made of grain. The latter is served in nearly colored and colored gourds, and the contents are imbued through a reed. The cool, refreshing milk of the cocconut is highly esteemed, and many other palms are brought into requisition for beverages.

In Siam, China, and Japan rice is the principal grain used for distilling, and forms the "lan" of Siam, the "shon-chou" and "mandarin" wine of China, the "sake" of Japan, and the "budek" and "brom" of Java. In China the rice wine they use is by no means agreeable. It is always taken hot, and somewhat resembles Madeira wine in color and taste. The Malays have a fermented liquor made from rice which they call "gelang." The Javanese liquor, "brom," is prepared from the fermentation of rice, and is a kind of beer, and not the product of distillation. The fine arak (a name derived from "arak," the Arabic word for ardent spirit) is an invention and manufacture of the Chinese, of which the materials are boiled rice, molasses, and palm wine. Sake, or rice beer, is the principal and almost only alcoholic beverage of Japan. Until the last two or three centuries sake was not manufactured on a large scale, but each household made its own supply. Now there are very large breweries of this liquor in different parts of the country. There are a great many varieties of sake to be obtained in commerce, differing somewhat in taste, flavor and price, and distinguished by fancy names. The proportion of alcohol in sake varies from five to fifteen per cent. The sake of Japan is very heating and heavy, and appears to be as vinous in quality and strength as European ale and beer. It is flavored with honey or sugar. The Indians of Chili make a drink of maize or corn. The grain is first baked, then steeped in water for a certain time, after which it is boiled and set by to settle, and when fined it is fit to drink.

Indian corn is largely used for distillation throughout North America, and in South America it appears to have been made into "chicha" or maize beer, at a very remote period, for it was a common drink of the Indians before the Spanish conquest. The liquor is said to be of a dark yellow color, with an agreeable, slightly bitter taste. It is in universal demand on the west coast of South America, and is consumed in large quantities by the mountain Indians. Scarcely a single hut in the interior is without a jar of this favorite liquor. From the stalks of the Indian corn a liquor is also obtained in Mexico.

In some of the Rio Plata States the inhabitants make a liquor from the sweet pods of the Algarroba (prosopis alba), which, when new, is refreshing, but becomes alcoholized after fermentation. In some districts this liquor is the principal attraction at social meetings.

Murva beer, which is a product of the Himalayas, is made in this way: Millet seed is moistened and fermented for two days. Sufficient for a day's allowance is then put into a vessel of wicker work, lined with India rubber to make it water-tight, and boiling water is poured on it

# THE FARM AND GARDEN.

## CHOKED CATTLE.

It is dangerous to try to force or push the obstruction down. Animals have been killed by this process. Some dairymen keep a limberstick with a knob on the end to punch the obstruction down, but this method is also a dangerous one. A better method is to draw the animal's head, while in a stanchion, up with a stout rope, and fasten to the top; then, having previously melted one-half pint of lard, place it in a bottle while warm, pour it down the cow's throat; she will struggle, and the more violent the better, as the melted grease will make the throat slippery, and then you can easily work the obstruction up with the hand. Sometimes they will cough it up.

## COOKED FOOD FOR POULTRY.

Having heard much about the efficacy of cooking food in producing eggs I have tried it, writes a New Jersey farmer, with I think, considerable success. I boil potato parings and other stuff from the kitchen and thicken it with wheat bran. I commonly give it to the hens cold, though many say feed warm food, but I have not discovered that to make any difference. I am quite certain that feeding much corn is bad for laying hens—it will make fat but not eggs. For quite a while I gave my hens no grain at all, but always some wheat bran with their boiled food, and this was the time when I got the most eggs.—New York World.

## TAR-WATER FOR CABBAGE WORMS.

According to no less an authority than Mr. A. S. Fuller, tar-water is an effective kill-cure for the cabbage worm. It is stated that Mr. Fuller's early cabbages were being rapidly destroyed by these worms, but "one sprinkling with tar-water, applied with a watering-pot, destroyed every worm and egg." The tar-water is prepared by placing a quart or two of coal-tar in a tub or barrel, and filling up with water. In about forty-eight hours the water will smell strongly of tar, when it may be applied to the plants with a syringe or common watering-pot. If tar-water destroys the eggs, as affirmed, and does not injure the growth nor the quality of the cabbage, frequent seasonable applications of it, thus destroying the eggs, would seem to be all that is required in a complete and practical cabbage-worm remedy.—New York Witness.

## LIVING FROM A GARDEN.

It is no exaggeration to say that a good garden well cared for will furnish a large family with much of the food they eat and nearly everything except bread, meat and butter from early in June until frost cuts off the supplies. If the garden be what it should be it will give far more than half of the money value of what is consumed from the farmer's table. It is by making most of the advantages that farmers possess that they can stem the prevailing tide from country to the city. It ought to be stemmed; but what advantage can the city resident see, if when he visits his farmer friends he finds some of the family posted off in haste to the city to get vegetables, often canned, which a little care and labor on the farmer's part would enable him to supply from his own garden. It is true the farmer says he cannot spare the time. Why cannot he? Simply because he works so much of his labor to growing crops, which after selling do not leave him enough to pay his hired help. That alone ought to satisfy him that a change in the programme is needed. Suppose next year he concludes to grow less to sell, to hire less help and devote more of his own time to the garden. It is, or ought to be, the richest spot on his farm, and will pay better than any other for the labor bestowed upon it.—Boston Cultivator.

## FEED DOWN THE MEADOWS.

It has been generally taught by our best farmers that it was wrong to pasture meadows in the fall and that the best results could only be attained by allowing the aftergrowth to go down to protect the roots in winter and to enrich the soil for future production, says S. E. Rice in New England Homestead. Assenting to that theory without bringing it to the test of experiment was the greatest mistake that I ever made in farming. To-day I assert that it is only theory, and that actual experiment on many farms will prove it a false theory. Twenty years ago, while keeping a dairy of fifty to sixty cows, my practice was strictly in accordance with this theory and no pasturing of meadows in the fall was allowed. A friend of mine, one of the best farmers of my acquaintance, told me that his practice was wrong and took me to one of his fields to show an experiment, proving that the removal of the second growth was no detriment to the succeeding crop. He had moved and removed the second growth from a part of the field the fall before, leaving a part uncut. The fall growth was not so heavy as to smother or kill the grass, and if the above theory were true, the succeeding crop should have been much the best on the uncut portion of the field. Exactly the opposite of this was true, and when I saw the field just before laying the boundary between the two parts was plain enough to attract the attention of anyone passing by. The part from which the fall growth had been removed I judged to be twenty-five per cent. better than the other.

## ESSENTIALS IN GRAPE GROWING.

Mildew and rot are the great obstacles in the way of profitable grape culture in this country, and while a knowledge of the remedies and preventives that have in many cases saved valuable crops is important to any one who would engage in grape-growing, it is even more important that the climatic conditions for success should also be understood. The mildew which attacks the under surface is encouraged by dull, cloudy weather, with occasional showers, or when heavy dews are deposited where the moisture cannot be readily evaporated. The best grape climate or location appears to be where dews are light or altogether absent. Instances are given where grapes on a trellis under cover have escaped mildew and rot, while those near by, but without protection, have suffered. Persons who train vines up the side of a house under the eaves of a projecting roof, find the most perfect fruit at the highest point, where it is least exposed to rain and dew.

The favorable locations for grape culture will usually be found either surrounded by large bodies of water that modify the climatic conditions of their islands and the shore districts of the main lands, or on hillsides at certain elevations. As stated in a Government report, where hills and valleys are closely and distinctly defined there exists at certain elevations on the hillside a zone or belt where dews are light or unknown and where frosts are modified. This zone exists in all countries that are traversed by high mountains and deep valleys.

In a paper read before the American Horticultural Society on "Horticulture in the Mountain Regions of the South," it is said there are as many of those belts as there are ridges on hills or knobs reaching two or three hundred feet above the level of the adjacent valleys, and where localities are found ranging from 200 to 1000 feet above the general surface of the country, there is greater or less immunity from spring frosts. Furthermore, the mountains are less subject to heavy dews than the lower grounds, and for this reason better adapted to the growth of the vines.

For an extensive culture of the grape the importance of selecting a location favored by nature cannot be overestimated. Where mildew and rot prevail successful grape culture cannot be attained without constant and expensive vigilance in the application of preventives, which even under good management do not always fully protect.—New York World.

# TEMPERANCE.

## MILTON ON THE USE OF WINE.

"Oh madness, to think use of strongest wines  
And strongest drinks our chief support of health,  
When God, with these forbidden, made  
His mighty chamber, strong above compare,  
Whose only drink was from the liquid brook."  
—John Milton.

## YES, IT PAYS.

It pays to avoid the appearance of evil. It pays to let the first glass alone. It pays to keep the commandments of God. It pays to guard the heart and the tongue. It pays to follow the golden rule. It pays to bruise Satan under your feet.—The Sun's Horn.

## A STORY OF GENERAL FISK.

When General Fisk was in command of the military district of St. Louis, he was visited by a man named Tolson, whom he received with two other officers in the parlor of the hotel. The Major-General, as the highest in rank, acted as host, and ringing the bell, ordered four whiskeys put on. "Only three, if you please," said General Fisk. "You had" said his superior officer, "you do not refuse to drink with me?" "If I should drink with you," replied General Fisk, "I would be the first time. Do you advise me to begin?" "No! God bless you! Long may you live!" exclaimed the gallant soldier, and General Fisk did not drink. This is a common story, and it is a good one to tell to us, was not an easy thing to do. The power to say no, under such circumstances, argues an unusual and enviable strength of mind and firmness of principle.—W. C. T. U. Bulletin.

## A MINISTER'S DOWNFALL.

The doors of Bellevue Hospital swung open recently to admit as a patient a shoemaker man, who had in a drunken frenzy attempted suicide by shooting himself. This unhappy man, Colville by name, educated in this city, was at one time a prosperous pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Overcome and disgraced by the liquor habit, he was obliged to resign his pastoral office, and in his subsequent life and drunken career by his wife, as a dressmaker, until finally threatened her life and causing her with a loaded revolver, she was obliged to leave him, taking their children with her. His case, inexpressibly sad for his family and friends, as well as for the church, furnishes another striking illustration that even ministers cannot indulge in the use of intoxicants without the risk of ruin, body and soul. It is an added, emphatic objection to the total abstinence National Temperance Association.

## REAL ESTATE PROHIBITION.

The number of towns kept clear of the drink curse by prohibitory deeds is rapidly increasing. We have great faith in this policy of prohibition, being a native of such a town, and in consequence of our own drunken man until eighteen years old, and then saw him on a Hudson River steambarge in Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Arkansas, proposing to take this city. In every deed is an iron-clad provision that if alcoholic liquors are ever manufactured, sold or given away on any lot within its boundaries, said lot shall revert to the company. The town is established for manufacturing purposes, being the site of the great steel car works which will commence business in 1900, and up to the company, a thousand workmen. Other manufacturing plants will be put in there, as their owners are wise enough to know that the absence of saloons increases the efficiency of their employees.—Union Signal.

## INBREDITY AND ITS CAUSE.

A new era is dawning for the inebriate. His diseased condition and the need of special medical care in special surroundings is a truth that is spreading slowly and surely in all directions. Not far away in the future inebriety will be regarded as small-pox cases are now in every community. The inebriate will be forced to go into quarantine and be treated for his malady in a hospital, and periodic drinkers will be forced to disappear, and the saloons which they have supported will close in obedience to a higher law than any prohibition sentiment.

## Nothing on Earth Will MAKE HENS LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDENSED POWDER!

This is the teaching of modern science—to check the disease at the beginning, to seize the poor wail on the street and the rich man's son, who are just at the beginning of inebriety, and force them into conditions of health and sobriety, to save the one from becoming a prey on society and a burden to the producer and taxpayer, and the other from destroying society and himself, and saving a tide of misery and sorrow that will continue long after.—Phrenological Journal.

## TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

Great Britain has nearly 2,000,000 children in its Bibles of Hope.  
The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Singapore has organized a mission for the benefit of European sailors that visit that port.  
An order has been issued by the Superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors in railroad hotels located on the company's property.  
Sir A. McFiegar, the administrator of the Straits Settlements, has taken a decided stand on the drink question. He has enacted that any one found giving intoxicating liquors to a native shall be liable to a penalty of \$30.  
Mrs. Haughton, superintendent of work among women for the Texas W. C. T. U., is working to have each man donate a call to be sold for the W. C. T. U. fund and expects to secure not less than three hundred for that purpose during the present year.  
The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union now numbers thirty-three auxiliaries in as many different countries and provinces; the latest organization being in Bermuda, where a society was formed last February.  
J. A. Duckroff, a contractor, of Lincoln, Nebraska, says his monthly pay roll is not more than \$20,000. He plays the drum every Saturday night, and from thirty to forty per cent. of his checks come back to him indorsed by saloonkeepers.

## Lee Wa's Chinese Headache Cure.

Harmless in effect, quick and positive in action. Sold by mail, for \$1 per bottle. Adeler & Co., 322 W. Randolph St., Kansas City, Mo.

## Merit Wins

And This is The Reason for The Unequaled Popularity of

## Head's Sarsaparilla

FAT FOLKS REDUCED.  
PATIENTS: Dr. F. J. Meritt, Specialist for the cure of Obesity, 1215 Broadway, New York City.  
DR. O. W. F. SIBBER, 343 1/2 State Street, Chicago.

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

Cure SICK HEADACHE.  
25 Cents a Box.  
OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

# TEMPERANCE.

## MILTON ON THE USE OF WINE.

"Oh madness, to think use of strongest wines  
And strongest drinks our chief support of health,  
When God, with these forbidden, made  
His mighty chamber, strong above compare,  
Whose only drink was from the liquid brook."  
—John Milton.

## YES, IT PAYS.

It pays to avoid the appearance of evil. It pays to let the first glass alone. It pays to keep the commandments of God. It pays to guard the heart and the tongue. It pays to follow the golden rule. It pays to bruise Satan under your feet.—The Sun's Horn.

## A STORY OF GENERAL FISK.

When General Fisk was in command of the military district of St. Louis, he was visited by a man named Tolson, whom he received with two other officers in the parlor of the hotel. The Major-General, as the highest in rank, acted as host, and ringing the bell, ordered four whiskeys put on. "Only three, if you please," said General Fisk. "You had" said his superior officer, "you do not refuse to drink with me?" "If I should drink with you," replied General Fisk, "I would be the first time. Do you advise me to begin?" "No! God bless you! Long may you live!" exclaimed the gallant soldier, and General Fisk did not drink. This is a common story, and it is a good one to tell to us, was not an easy thing to do. The power to say no, under such circumstances, argues an unusual and enviable strength of mind and firmness of principle.—W. C. T. U. Bulletin.

## A MINISTER'S DOWNFALL.

The doors of Bellevue Hospital swung open recently to admit as a patient a shoemaker man, who had in a drunken frenzy attempted suicide by shooting himself. This unhappy man, Colville by name, educated in this city, was at one time a prosperous pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Overcome and disgraced by the liquor habit, he was obliged to resign his pastoral office, and in his subsequent life and drunken career by his wife, as a dressmaker, until finally threatened her life and causing her with a loaded revolver, she was obliged to leave him, taking their children with her. His case, inexpressibly sad for his family and friends, as well as for the church, furnishes another striking illustration that even ministers cannot indulge in the use of intoxicants without the risk of ruin, body and soul. It is an added, emphatic objection to the total abstinence National Temperance Association.

## REAL ESTATE PROHIBITION.

The number of towns kept clear of the drink curse by prohibitory deeds is rapidly increasing. We have great faith in this policy of prohibition, being a native of such a town, and in consequence of our own drunken man until eighteen years old, and then saw him on a Hudson River steambarge in Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Arkansas, proposing to take this city. In every deed is an iron-clad provision that if alcoholic liquors are ever manufactured, sold or given away on any lot within its boundaries, said lot shall revert to the company. The town is established for manufacturing purposes, being the site of the great steel car works which will commence business in 1900, and up to the company, a thousand workmen. Other manufacturing plants will be put in there, as their owners are wise enough to know that the absence of saloons increases the efficiency of their employees.—Union Signal.

## INBREDITY AND ITS CAUSE.

A new era is dawning for the inebriate. His diseased condition and the need of special medical care in special surroundings is a truth that is spreading slowly and surely in all directions. Not far away in the future inebriety will be regarded as small-pox cases are now in every community. The inebriate will be forced to go into quarantine and be treated for his malady in a hospital, and periodic drinkers will be forced to disappear, and the saloons which they have supported will close in obedience to a higher law than any prohibition sentiment.

## Nothing on Earth Will MAKE HENS LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDENSED POWDER!

This is the teaching of modern science—to check the disease at the beginning, to seize the poor wail on the street and the rich man's son, who are just at the beginning of inebriety, and force them into conditions of health and sobriety, to save the one from becoming a prey on society and a burden to the producer and taxpayer, and the other from destroying society and himself, and saving a tide of misery and sorrow that will continue long after.—Phrenological Journal.

## TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

Great Britain has nearly 2,000,000 children in its Bibles of Hope.  
The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Singapore has organized a mission for the benefit of European sailors that visit that port.  
An order has been issued by the Superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors in railroad hotels located on the company's property.  
Sir A. McFiegar, the administrator of the Straits Settlements, has taken a decided stand on the drink question. He has enacted that any one found giving intoxicating liquors to a native shall be liable to a penalty of \$30.  
Mrs. Haughton, superintendent of work among women for the Texas W. C. T. U., is working to have each man donate a call to be sold for the W. C. T. U. fund and expects to secure not less than three hundred for that purpose during the present year.  
The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union now numbers thirty-three auxiliaries in as many different countries and provinces; the latest organization being in Bermuda, where a society was formed last February.  
J. A. Duckroff, a contractor, of Lincoln, Nebraska, says his monthly pay roll is not more than \$20,000. He plays the drum every Saturday night, and from thirty to forty per cent. of his checks come back to him indorsed by saloonkeepers.

## Lee Wa's Chinese Headache Cure.

Harmless in effect, quick and positive in action. Sold by mail, for \$1 per bottle. Adeler & Co., 322 W. Randolph St., Kansas City, Mo.

## Merit Wins

And This is The Reason for The Unequaled Popularity of

## Head's Sarsaparilla

FAT FOLKS REDUCED.  
PATIENTS: Dr. F. J. Meritt, Specialist for the cure of Obesity, 1215 Broadway, New York City.  
DR. O. W. F. SIBBER, 343 1/2 State Street, Chicago.

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

Cure SICK HEADACHE.  
25 Cents a Box.  
OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

# TEMPERANCE.

## MILTON ON THE USE OF WINE.

"Oh madness, to think use of strongest wines  
And strongest drinks our chief support of health,  
When God, with these forbidden, made  
His mighty chamber, strong above compare,  
Whose only drink was from the liquid brook."  
—John Milton.

## YES, IT PAYS.

It pays to avoid the appearance of evil. It pays to let the first glass alone. It pays to keep the commandments of God. It pays to guard the heart and the tongue. It pays to follow the golden rule. It pays to bruise Satan under your feet.—The Sun's Horn.

## A STORY OF GENERAL FISK.

When General Fisk was in command of the military district of St. Louis, he was visited by a man named Tolson, whom he received with two other officers in the parlor of the hotel. The Major-General, as the highest in rank, acted as host, and ringing the bell, ordered four whiskeys put on. "Only three, if you please," said General Fisk. "You had" said his superior officer, "you do not refuse to drink with me?" "If I should drink with you," replied General Fisk, "I would be the first time. Do you advise me to begin?" "No! God bless you! Long may you live!" exclaimed the gallant soldier, and General Fisk did not drink. This is a common story, and it is a good one to tell to us, was not an easy thing to do. The power to say no, under such circumstances, argues an unusual and enviable strength of mind and firmness of principle.—W. C. T. U. Bulletin.

## A MINISTER'S DOWNFALL.

The doors of Bellevue Hospital swung open recently to admit as a patient a shoemaker man, who had in a drunken frenzy attempted suicide by shooting himself. This unhappy man, Colville by name, educated in this city, was at one time a prosperous pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Overcome and disgraced by the liquor habit, he was obliged to resign his pastoral office, and in his subsequent life and drunken career by his wife, as a dressmaker, until finally threatened her life and causing her with a loaded revolver, she was obliged to leave him, taking their children with her. His case, inexpressibly sad for his family and friends, as well as for the church, furnishes another striking illustration that even ministers cannot indulge in the use of intoxicants without the risk of ruin, body and soul. It is an added, emphatic objection to the total abstinence National Temperance Association.

## REAL ESTATE PROHIBITION.

The number of towns kept clear of the drink curse by prohibitory deeds is rapidly increasing. We have great faith in this policy of prohibition, being a native of such a town, and in consequence of our own drunken man until eighteen years old, and then saw him on a Hudson River steambarge in Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Arkansas, proposing to take this city. In every deed is an iron-clad provision that if alcoholic liquors are ever manufactured, sold or given away on any lot within its boundaries, said lot shall revert to the company. The town is established for manufacturing purposes, being the site of the great steel car works which will commence business in 1900, and up to the company, a thousand workmen. Other manufacturing plants will be put in there, as their owners are wise enough to know that the absence of saloons increases the efficiency of their employees.—Union Signal.

## INBREDITY AND ITS CAUSE.

A new era is dawning for the inebriate. His diseased condition and the need of special medical care in special surroundings is a truth that is spreading slowly and surely in all directions. Not far away in the future inebriety will be regarded as small-pox cases are now in every community. The inebriate will be forced to go into quarantine and be treated for his malady in a hospital, and periodic drinkers will be forced to disappear, and the saloons which they have supported will close in obedience to a higher law than any prohibition sentiment.

## Nothing on Earth Will MAKE HENS LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDENSED POWDER!

This is the teaching of modern science—to check the disease at the beginning, to seize the poor wail on the street and the rich man's son, who are just at the beginning of inebriety, and force them into conditions of health and sobriety, to save the one from becoming a prey on society and a burden to the producer and taxpayer, and the other from destroying society and himself, and saving a tide of misery and sorrow that will continue long after.—Phrenological Journal.

## TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

Great Britain has nearly 2,000,000 children in its Bibles of Hope.  
The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Singapore has organized a mission for the benefit of European sailors that visit that port.  
An order has been issued by the Superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors in railroad hotels located on the company's property.  
Sir A. McFiegar, the administrator of the Straits Settlements, has taken a decided stand on the drink question. He has enacted that any one found giving intoxicating liquors to a native shall be liable to a penalty of \$30.  
Mrs. Haughton, superintendent of work among women for the Texas W. C. T. U., is working to have each man donate a call to be sold for the W. C. T. U. fund and expects to secure not less than three hundred for that purpose during the present year.  
The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union now numbers thirty-three auxiliaries in as many different countries and provinces; the latest organization being in Bermuda, where a society was formed last February.  
J. A. Duckroff, a contractor, of Lincoln, Nebraska, says his monthly pay roll is not more than \$20,000. He plays the drum every Saturday night, and from thirty to forty per cent. of his checks come back to him indorsed by saloonkeepers.

## Lee Wa's Chinese Headache Cure.

Harmless in effect, quick and positive in action. Sold by mail, for \$1 per bottle. Adeler & Co., 322 W. Randolph St., Kansas City, Mo.

## Merit Wins

And This is The Reason for The Unequaled Popularity of

## Head's Sarsaparilla

FAT FOLKS REDUCED.  
PATIENTS: Dr. F. J. Meritt, Specialist for the cure of Obesity, 1215 Broadway, New York City.  
DR. O. W. F. SIBBER, 343 1/2 State Street, Chicago.

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

Cure SICK HEADACHE.  
25 Cents a Box.  
OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

# TEMPERANCE.

## MILTON ON THE USE OF WINE.

"Oh madness, to think use of strongest wines  
And strongest drinks our chief support of health,  
When God, with these forbidden, made  
His mighty chamber, strong above compare,  
Whose only drink was from the liquid brook."  
—John Milton.

## YES, IT PAYS.

It pays to avoid the appearance of evil. It pays to let the first glass alone. It pays to keep the commandments of God. It pays to guard the heart and the tongue. It pays to follow the golden rule. It pays to bruise Satan under your feet.—The Sun's Horn.

## A STORY OF GENERAL FISK.

When General Fisk was in command of the military district of St. Louis, he was visited by a man named Tolson, whom he received with two other officers in the parlor of the hotel. The Major-General, as the highest in rank, acted as host, and ringing the bell, ordered four whiskeys put on. "Only three, if you please," said General Fisk. "You had" said his superior officer, "you do not refuse to drink with me?" "If I should drink with you," replied General Fisk, "I would be the first time. Do you advise me to begin?" "No! God bless you! Long may you live!" exclaimed the gallant soldier, and General Fisk did not drink. This is a common story, and it is a good one to tell to us, was not an easy thing to do. The power to say no, under such circumstances, argues an unusual and enviable strength of mind and firmness of principle.—W. C. T. U. Bulletin.

## A MINISTER'S DOWNFALL.

The doors of Bellevue Hospital swung open recently to admit as a patient a shoemaker man, who had in a drunken frenzy attempted suicide by shooting himself. This unhappy man, Colville by name, educated in this city, was at one time a prosperous pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Overcome and disgraced by the liquor habit, he was obliged to resign his pastoral office, and in his subsequent life and drunken career by his wife, as a dressmaker, until finally threatened her life and causing her with a loaded revolver, she was obliged to leave him, taking their children with her. His case, inexpressibly sad for his family and friends, as well as for the church, furnishes another striking illustration that even ministers cannot indulge in the use of intoxicants without the risk of ruin, body and soul. It is an added, emphatic objection to the total abstinence National Temperance Association.

## REAL ESTATE PROHIBITION.

The number of towns kept clear of the drink curse by prohibitory deeds is rapidly increasing. We have great faith in this policy of prohibition, being a native of such a town, and in consequence of our own drunken man until eighteen years old, and then saw him on a Hudson River steambarge in Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Arkansas, proposing to take this city. In every deed is an iron-clad provision that if alcoholic liquors are ever manufactured, sold or given away on any lot within its boundaries, said lot shall revert to the company. The town is established for manufacturing purposes, being the site of the great steel car works which will commence business in 1900, and up to the company, a thousand workmen. Other manufacturing plants will be put in there, as their owners are wise enough to know that the absence of saloons increases the efficiency of their employees.—Union Signal.

## INBREDITY AND ITS CAUSE.

A new era is dawning for the inebriate. His diseased condition and the need of special medical care in special surroundings is a truth that is spreading slowly and surely in all directions. Not far away in the future inebriety will be regarded as small-pox cases are now in every community. The inebriate will be forced to go into quarantine and be treated for his malady in a hospital, and periodic drinkers will be forced to disappear, and the saloons which they have supported will close in obedience to a higher law than any prohibition sentiment.

## Nothing on Earth Will MAKE HENS LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDENSED POWDER!

This is the teaching of modern science—to check the disease at the beginning, to seize the poor wail on the street and the rich man's son, who are just