#### QUEER LIQUIDS THAT ARE NA-TIONAL DRINKS.

### They Are Usnally 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 fuice of fruits, etc., and it would seem us if many of these must have been popular for unknown generations.

n some localities eider is popular and cheap; the percentage of alcohol in cider ranges from 51 to nine per cent., the latter proportion, however, being largely exceeded in the very "hard" varieties. The production of eider in France varies considerably year by year. It is largely produced, however, and principally con sumed 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 Moors; but cider is made in no fewer than fifty-four departments of France. Iy done in the primitive way by cutting Cider and perry (the latter being made from pears) are also largely made in England; while in the United States and from, and sucking up the juice into the Dominion of Canada the former is reeds, which are discharged into pigvery largely produced. In Chili, after skins, it is carried to vats made of raw making cider and wine from their apples. hide for fermentation. The sap, which they extract from the refuse a white and finely flavored spirit, and by another pro- able smell, taken alone or diluted with zess they procure a sweet syrap, or, as water, is a common sweet beverage in use they term it, honey. When properly fermented and prepared, the black mulberry yields a vinous liquor. In the eider counties of England mulberries are Herald. sometimes mixed with apples to form a

oeverage known as mulberry cider. The fishermen of Newfoundland, Ladrador, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and indeed many of the people living in that region, drink large quantities of pruce beer. It is considered a corrective of the fishermen's diet, which contists largely of salt nork and fish.

In New Zealand a drink somewhat resembling spruce beer is made from the twigs of the dracrydium taxifolium; it was used by Captain Cook. From the After spending an hour with a prett sap of the birch tree some of the tribes fool how refreshing homely people are. 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 has protected more thieves than the law those who are too poor to drink beer or has protected honest men. mead, this northern wine is the only potive drink.

A drink delightfully acid and refreshing is made in Brazil from the pulp of the capsule which envelopes the seed of the cacao theobroma. The succharine 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 to let him have anything he wants on the Sontar palm is obtained from the credit. stems of the bunches of fruit when cut. This liquor is drunk either fresh or after from evil speaking, lying and slandering. it has undergone a light fermentation. It To day he proceeds to speak evil, lie and bears also the name of towak, or palm slander. wine. Sometimes a species of strychnos is infused with it, which produces a stupefying and intoxicating beverage, sold daily in the bazaars in Molluccas, es-like any a ever knew pecially 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 toddy is obtained from the sap of the palmyra palm, and there are two kinds, the unfermented juice called sweet toddy, and the fermented, or "cul-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 "bombe," small beer made of grain. The latter is served in neatly carved and colored

## THE WORLD'S BEVERAGES. with a ladle or gourd from a huge iron cauldron that stands all day over the fire. The fluid, when quite fresh, tastes like negus or Cape sherry, rather sour.

In some parts of the East a flery intoxicating beverage is made of jaggerberry (sugar), bhang (bemp), poppy seeds, pepper, cardamons and nutmeg. The ented fruit of the peach gives an excellent brandy, which is chiefly manu-factured in the United States. In the

southern parts of Hungary the wellknown liquor 'shivowitza'' is made from the shiva plum. The liquor called "maraschimo," which is chiefly manufactured in the Italian States and Dalmatia, is prepared from a variety of cherry. From the succulent peduncle or throat slippery, and then you can easily work the obstruction up with the hand. Sometimes they will cough it up. 200 to 1000 feet above the general sur-face of the country, there is greater or less immunity from spring frosts. Furfruit stem of the cashew nut an excellent spirit has been distilled, with diuretic properties similar to the best Holland

gin. A wine made from it resembles in taste an ordinary claret sweetened with sugar, and is a popular beverage among the poorer people of South America.

mer, with, I think, considerable success. The untional drink of the Mexicans is pulque," the fermented sap of the mauay, or American agave plant. After the flower stem of the plant and making resembles cider, and has a very disagree when I got the most eggs .- New York World. in Mexico. When fermented, this liquor

TAR-WATER FOR CABBAGE WORMS. According to no less an authority than

WISE WORDS. Going in debt-Accepting presents

is very intoxicating, containing about thirty-six per cent. of alcohol. -Boston

from people. Would we be happier if all our hopes

were realized? Doubt is that which makes man sus-

cious of all his kind. The fairest faces are those which we have never too closely scanned.

After spending an hour with a pretty The meanest man in the world is the man who is good because he has to be good. A willingness to divide with his captor

Our wisest thought is the one which

we always lack words to express. Foolish thought finds easy expression.

When you feel that you can't get acpusinted with a man it is a sign that he es not like you, and never will. One way of congratulating a young

man who is to marry a girl with money is Yesterday he prayed to be delivered

A woman's idea of a perfect man is a man like the man she likes best; a man's like any he ever knew. When a man tells you that salary is no

bject to him you have found one of two things-either a man who is a fool or a man who takes you for one .- Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

## Shoes for Every Occasion.

It is easy to account for the increased consumption of shoes. Our ancestors of either sex seldom possessed more than one pair of "best" shoes for Sundays and special occasions. A stout pair made of morocco, carefully put away when not in use, lasted a woman two or three years at least, A pair of the lighter grade of kip, or, as a luxury, heavy calf brogans, shining under fre-Cultivator. quent applications of tallow, were pronounced a fraud by the masculine wearer if they gave out beyond hope of repair

# 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 limber stick with a knob on zone exists in all countries that are travthe 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 Horticultural Society on "Horticulture stout rope, and fasten to the top; then, in the Mountain Regions of the South," 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 reaching two or three hundred feet above struggle, and the more violent the bet- the level of the adjacent valleys, and ter, as the melted grease will make the

# COOKED FOOD FOR POULTRY.

Having heard much said about the efleacy of cooked food in producing eggs growth of the vines, I have tried it, writes a New Jersey far-

I boil potato parings and other stuff from the kitchen and thicken it with wheat bran. I commonly give it to the hene 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 always fully protect.—New York World. -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

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 tarwater, applied with a watering-pot, de-stroyed every worm and egg." The tarwater is prepared by placing a quart or two of coal-tar in a tub or barrel, and filling up with water. In about fortyeight 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 infure 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 as a complete and

With hogs a quick growth and early maturity determines the profit. 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 frosts Allowing fruit to go to waste is to lose cut off the supplies. If the garden be part of the farm profits that should be what it should be it will give far more saved. than half of the money value of what is consumed from the farmer's table. It is by making most of the advantages that the fall. 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 devotes so of shelter is provided for all the stock much of his labor to growing crops, which after selling do not leave him enough to pay his hired help. That

dry summer time is the best to do it in. alone ought to satisfy him that a change The muck is lighter when dry. in the programme is needed. Suppose next year he concludes to grow less to oughly cleaned out a good coat of white-wash will make them healthner. 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 often considerably lessened by allowing for the labor bestowed upon it .-- Boston | it to get too ripe before cutting.

TEMPERANCE. tions. As stated in a Governmen, re port, where hills and valleys are closely and distinctly defined there exists at cer-

tain elevations on the hillside a zone or

belt where dews are light or unknown and where frosts are modified. This

ersed by high mountains and deep val-

it is said there are as many of those belts

as there are ridges on hills or knobs

where localities are found ranging from

face of the country, there is greater or less immunity from spring frosts. Fur-thermore, the mountains are less subject

to heavy dews than the lower grounds,

and for this reason better adapted to the

the importance of selecting a location favored by nature cannot be overesti-

mated. Where mildew and rot prevail

successful grape culture cannot be attained

without constant and expensive vigilance

in the application of preventives, which

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

The best asters are the transplanted

The daphne indica requires good

Feed economically but not at the ex-

The cost of the various crops will vary

No one season can be taken as a true

Sell stock whenever they are fully

In threshing take pains to see that all

Latania borbonica palms are widely

Summer pruning is the best if fol-

After all the crops are all harvested is

Tie up roses and chrysanthemums and

Very comfortable quarters must be

provided if pigs are wintered over with

Allowing fruit to go to waste is to lose

In a majority of cases it will be better

Pinching the ends of fuchias not

only improves shape, but gives abundance

The new abutilon eclipse not only has

fine foliage but retains its blossoms and

Bran can be fed to the milk cows

While there is time see that plenty

to buy whatever bran is needed carly in

arnations before they bend and break.

Farm for profit.

pense of growth.

almost every year.

guide for the next.

ready, irrespective of price.

the straw is stacked carefully.

used for decorative purposes.

lowed up properly every year.

good time to haul out manure.

ones.

drainage.

profit.

of flowers.

blooms freely.

milk is an item.

that is to be wintered over.

Keep up the fertility.

Good crops reduce the cost.

For any extensive culture of the grape

In a paper read before the American

leys.

MILTON ON THE USE OF WINES. madness, to think use of strongest "Ob witten And strongest drinks our chief support of health,

besith, When God, with these forbidden, made choice to rear His mighty champion, streng above com-

Whose only drink was from the liquid brook."

-John Milton.

#### YES, IT PAYS. It pays to avoid the appearance of evil,

It pays to lot 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 pay to bruise Satan under your feet.-

### A STORY OF GENERAL FISE.

A STORY OF GEREBAL FISE. When General Fisk was in command of the military district of St. Louis, ho was visited by a Mayor-General, whom he received with two other colloors, in the parior of the hotel. The Major-General, as the highest in rank, acted as host, and ringing the bell, or-dered four whisky punches. "Only three, if you please," said General Fisk. "What" said his superior officer, "you do not refuse to drink with me?" "II I should drink now," replied General Fisk, "It would be the first time. Do you advise me to begin?" "No! God blees you! Long may you wave?" exclaimed the gailant soldier, and General Fisk did not drink. This it seems 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 Bellevus Howwerlts. The doors of Bellevus Hospital swung open recently to admit as a patient a shoeless man, who had in a drunken frenzy attempted sui-cide by shoeting himself. This unhappy man, Colville by name, educated in this citr, was at one time a prosperous pastor of the Metho-dist Episcopal Church. Overcome and dis-graced by the liquor habit he was obliged to leave the church. He was supported in his subsequent idle and drunken career by his wife, as a dressmaker, until finally threaten-ing her life and chasing her with a loaded ra-volver, she was obliged to isave him, taking the children with her. His case, inexpressi-bly said for his family and friends, as well as how that even ministers cannot indulge in the use of intoxicants without the risk of ruin, body and soul. It is an added, em-phatic object-lesson for total abstinence,---National Temperance Advecate. The doors of Bellevue Hospital swung open

#### REAL ESTATE PROHIBITION.

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 style of prohibition, being a native of such a town, and, in consequence, never saw a drunken man until eighteen years old, and then saw him on a Hudson River steamboat. The new town of Harvey, eighteen miles out Chicago, propose to try this plan. In every deed is an iron-clad provision that if al-coholic liquors are ever manufactured, sold or given iway on any lot within its boundar-ies, 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 with \$1,000,000 paid up capital, and a thou-sand workmon. Other manufacturing plants will be put in there, as their owners are wise emongh to know that the absence of saloons increases the efficiency of their employes.-Union Signal. Inton Signal.

#### NESCA- INEBRIETY AND ITS CAUSE

A new era is dawning for the inebriate. A new era is dawning for the inebriate. Is discassed condition and the need of spec-ial medical care in special surroundings is a truth that is spreading slowly and surely in all directions. Not far away in the future involves the regarded assmall-pox cases we now in every community. The inebriate will be forced to go into quarantine and be treated for his malady until he recovers. The delusion that he can stop at will because will not permit the victim to grow into operating the saloons which they have supported and the saloons and lead and the have supported and the saloons and the saloons and the saloons and the salo and the salo and the saloons and the saloons and the saloons and the s nearly every day in the year with profit if

If you want to get swamp muck the After the stables and sheds are thor The quality of fodder for feeding is

Marty every article sold is cheapened, in post of production, steepense of quality, Dob-bins's Electric Scop is according to-day what it twens in 1965, ad which pure, harmless and un-orm. Ask your grocer for it. Look out for

IN England there is one known thief to very 1945 persons.

Dr. L. L. Goranch, Toledo, O., says: "I have practiced medicine for forty years, have never seen a preparation that i could prescribe with go much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure." Sold by Druggists, 75c. ILLINOIS ranks first among the wheat States of the Union.

An Argument That Will Not Fatigne Yea. When an article has stool the test of public prial apward of forty year, like Dr. Tobias's Venetian Liniment, can there be any doubt about its possessing real merit? Tak any druggist and he will tell you that this valuable preparation is looked upon as one of the standard articles of his trade; while the enormous sale and rapidly increasing de-mand from year to your is at once the surent erdence of its usefulness and popularity. Taintive properties, therefore no family should be without a bottle of it in the house. Hundreds of dollars and many hours of suf-fring may be saved by its timely use No matter if you have no confidence in patent sufficients try this and you will be sure to buy again and recommend it to your friends. Monsy invested in cuoice one numfred doi-An Argument That Will Not Fatigue You.

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ourds, and the contents are imbibed through a reed. The cool, refreshing milk of the cocoanut is highly esteemed, and many other palms are brought into requisition for beverages.

In Siam, China, and Japan rice is the the principal grain used for distilling, and forms the "lan" of Siam, the "shonchou" and "mandarin" wine of China, the "sake" of Japan, and the "badek" 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 arrack (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 licavy, 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 holled 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 "chica" 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 quantitles by the mountain Indians. Scarcely a single but in the interior is without a jar of this favorite liquor. From the stalks of the Indian corn a liquor is alto obtained in Mexico.

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

Murwa beer, which is a product of the seed is moistened and fermented for two | to Davy Crockett. days. Sufficient for a day's allowance is then put into a vessel of wicker work,

inside of the second year for dress occasions. With these old timers there were but two specific kinds of footgear. Now we have shoes for almost every purpose, for the drawing room, bedside, garden, street, seashore, mountain-what yon will-for tennis, walking, jumping and sitting still in. Many people have several pairs of comparatively new shoes at a time, because of their cheapness, and it is an economy, for it divides the wear among a great number. Footwear for specific purposes is not only sensible and economical, but is advantageous to the feet. The man who runs a race requires a sole that will take a short, quick grip, and the spike pre-venta backslide and the loss of a race. For a walking match a generous pressure of the foot at ball and heel, and shoes strictly conforming to the shape and motions of the feet are requisite. The trotter's light shell shoe would give the Norman draught horse no purchasing power to pull his load, and a heavy, clumsy shoe on the trotter would lose him the race .- Shoe and Leather Re-

#### Heavy Damages for Railroad Injuries.

porter.

The heaviest damages that were ever aid for an injury to a single man was \$45,000, paid by the Grand Trunk, after trying the case three times. The jury increased the damages at each trial. Among the most costly accidents ever known in the country were those on the New York Central at New Hamburg, on the Lake Shore at Ashtabula, on the Eastern at Revere, and on the West Jersey at May's Landing. The last was proportionately the cheapest settled, as the company paid only \$81,000 for about nineteen deaths and injuries to

about twice as many. The collision at Revere cost the Eastern over \$400,000 for less than twenty deaths, among them two distinguished clergymen; the Ashtabula cost over a quarter of a million, and one at Wollaston, on the Old Colony, cost about the same. The Eastern settled one case, growing out of the Revere accident, for \$25,000, without taking it into court. The Chatsworth accident, on the Toledo, Peoria & Western, was the most costly to human life, the deaths being 141, but the claims were settled for about a quarter of a million, as the company could

not pay any more. If the case had been pushed the stockholders would have been obliged to hand over the road; their equity in it after the first mortgage was little more than the loss. -Mail and Express.

The people of Laurenceburg, Tenn. Himnlayas, is made in this way: Millet are trying to raise funds for a monument

An ison spindle topped by a barrel is hand with India rubber to make it water-tight, and boiling water is poured on it partment on Rhode Island Ledge.

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 re- sorbent in your stables when needed.

sults could only be attained by allowing the aftergrowth to go down to protect the roots in writer 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. possible. 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 diary of fifty

to sixty cows, my practice was strictly in accordance with this theory and no pasaccordance with this theory and no pas-turing of meadows in the fall was al-lowed. A friend of mine, one of the lowed is the part of the straw will be bright and about as good to feed as timothy hay. best farmers of my acquaintance, told me that my 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 having the boundary between the two parts was plain enough to attract the attention of anyone

ESSENTIALS IN GRAPE GROWING.

passing by. The part from which the

fall growth had been removed I judged

to be twenty-five per cent, better than

Mildew and rot are the great obstacles | try walks the Duke found a little boy in the way of profitable grape culture in lying on the ground bending his head this country, and while a knowledge of over a tame toad and crying as if his the remedies and preventives that have heart would break. On being asked in many cases saved valuable crops is what was the matter the child explained important to any one who would engage that he was crying "for his poor toad. in grape-growing, it is even more im- He brought it something to eat every portant that the climatic conditions for morning, but he was now to be sent away uccess should also be understood. The to school a long distance off, and he was mildew which attacks the under surface afraid that nobody else would give it is encouraged by dull, cloudy weather, anything to cat, and that it would die, with occasional showers, or when heavy The Duke, however, consoled him by dews are deposited where the moisture saying that he would himself see the toad cannot be readily evaporated. The best well fed, and by further promising to grape climate or location appears to be let the boy hear as to its walfare. During where dows are light or altogether ab- the time the boy was away at school he sent. Instances are given where grapes received no less than five autograph

the other.

on a trellis under cover have escaped letters similar to that given above, and mildew and rot, while those near by, but when he returned for the Christmas holiwithout protection, have suffered. Per- days the toad was still alive to gladden sons who train vines up the side of a his heart. The story is even more de-house under the eaves of a projecting lightful than that of the Duke's indigna-roof, find the most perfect fruit at the tion when he found that a party of chilhighest point, where it is least exposed dren at Strathfieldsaye-among whom, to rain and dew.

we believe, was the present Prime Minis-The favorable locations for grape cul-ture will usually be found either sur-The incident roused him to immediate acrounded by large bodies of water that tion, and he at once rang the bell and issued modify the climatic conditions of their a general order that "children's tea" we islands and the shore districts of the main never to be served in his house with such lands, or on hillsides at certain eleva- | "maimed rights."-Spectator.

This is the teaching of modern science-to check the disease at the beginning, to seize the poor walf on the street and the rich man's son, who are just at the beginning of ine-briety, and force them into conditions of health and sobriety, to save the one from be-coming a prove on excisity and a burden to A cheap hog and poultry house can readily be made to return a good profit, have water, dry and convenient. toming a prey on society and a burden to the producer and taxpayer, and the other from destroying society and himself, and leaving a tide of misery and sorrow that will continue long after.—Parenological Jour-ant If you have nothing better lay in a

Apply lime whitewash in your stables, nell. your hen house, your pig pen and every-where that insects can lay their nits. TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

Great Britain has nearly 2,000,000 children in its Bands of Hope. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Singapore have organized a mission for the benefit of European sallors that visit that port. During the cool weather in the early fall is the best time for fattening hogs, and they should be pushed as rapidly as that port.

An order has been issued by the Superin-tendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, forbidding the sale of in-toxicating liquors in railroad hotels located on the company's property. Two items are important in draining. One is to secure a good outlet and the other is to provide a regular descent for the water.

Sir A. McGregor, the administrator of New Guinea, 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. Cut oats as soon as the meat in the

h Mrs. Haughton, superintendent of work among ranchmen for the Texas W. C. T. U., is working to have each man donate a calf to be sold for the W. C. T. U. fund and ex-pects to secure not less than three hun-dred for that purpose during the present year. Commeal is excellent for fattening pigs, but it needs to have fed with it something more nitrogenous to make muscle and promote growth.

Always leave a strip for mowing beyear. tween your growing crop and the pasture The World's Woman's Christian Temper-ance Union now numbers thirty-three auxil-iarlies in as many different countries and provinces; the latest organization being in Bermuda, where a society was formed last fence. It will prevent cattle from reaching over and breaking the fence.

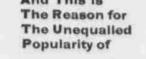
Do not be afraid to furnish your cows a shade for fear they will not feed February. J. A. Duckroff, a contractor, of Lincoln, Nebraska, says his monthly pay roll is not less than \$30,000. Ho pays his men every Saturday night, and from thirty to forty per cent. of his checks come back to him in-dorsed by saloonkeepers. enough. They make milk when chewing the cub and not when filling the stomach.

#### The Toad and the Duke of Wellington. Short Cuts has uncarthed a peculiarly

delightful letter of the Duke of Welling-

ton's, which runs as follows: "Strath-fieldsaye, July 27th, 1837. Field Mar-

Lee Wa's Chinese Headache Cure. Harm-leas in effect, quick and positive in action. Sent provaid on receipt of \$1 per bottle. Adeler & Co., 22 Wyandottest., kasaas City, Mo shal the Duke of Wellington is happy to **Merit Wins** inform William Harries that his toad is alive and well." During one of his coun-And This is



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But differently their daily labor felt; Jaded and weary of her life was one, Always at work, and yet 'twas never done. The other walked out nightly with her beau, But then she cleaned house with SAPOLIO. Newspaper Readers' Atlas. EEND YOUR Colured Mane of each State and 'Arritory' sho Mane of every Country in the World' gives the square units of each State, erties ment countation, differ data everyses tere



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