

TEMPERANCE.

DRUNKENNESS DEFINED. The late Cardinal MacMahon said: "Drunkenness is the curse of the country, the bane of society, the terror of the family, the heart-ache of the wife, the misfortune of the children, the shame of the parent, the scandal of the religion, the joy of devils, and the highway that conducts to hell. The unhappy drunkard drinks to others' good health, whilst he is robbing himself of health, corporal and spiritual."

ADVERTISING HIM IN AFRICA. The ingenuity employed by those who seek gain, even at the expense of the physical and moral destruction of their fellow-men, is sometimes wonderful. We have before us, as we write, an illustration of this in a cotton handkerchief, of fine texture and brilliant colors, prepared by Scotch exporters as an advertisement for the rum and other liquors which these dealers wish to entice the Africans to buy. These handkerchiefs are advertised in the "Ethiopian" as an advertisement for the rum and other liquors which these dealers wish to entice the Africans to buy.

A RAILROAD'S GOOD WORK. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company not only forbids their employees frequenting saloons, and require of them abstinence from intoxicating liquors, but they have recently directed that trainmen employed on the road should not sign petitions that have been put in circulation in towns and villages, for signatures to secure licenses for saloons. Several trainmen at Scranton, Penn., who signed license applications, were summarily discharged by the company. President Brown is reported as saying that this rule would govern every section of the road, from Hoboken to Buffalo, in the future.

SOMETHING NEW ABOUT DRINKING. An American doctor says: "Drinking men are usually fine looking men, physically considered. Nothing is the matter with their stomachs. It is their brains that are unfortunate if the disease did attack the digestive organs, but the truth is that alcohol, considered as a poison, has like other poisons, an elective affinity for a particular part of the body, and it selects the brain and nerves. Taken into the stomach, in three seconds it reaches the brain, and rages upon the fine substance of the brain, and the virus which spread over the convoluted folds of brain matter like a fire. This produces congestion of the brain. Drinking as a habit is due largely to overwork, and need for a stimulant. Liquor's effect is acute or temporary insanity, while chronic drinking brings on paralysis of the brain, and a complete moral character of man. Dipsomania is always accompanied by loss of moral stamina, by cowardice and falsehood. Even the moderate drinker becomes deluded."

FIRST PETITION FOR PROHIBITION. The first petition for prohibition in this country came from Passaconaway, Chief of the Penobscot, who lived on the Merrimack. He was a sagacious ruler, and seeing the demoralizing effect of drink upon his people, he had his people, brought the English Government not to sell them fire-water. In 1698 an English "trucking house" was opened among the Penobscots, and the "drunken Indian" became so numerous that a delegation of chiefs journeyed to Piscataqua to enter their protest in person against the sale of spirits liquor to their tribe. Their wishes were not heeded. One more attempt was made, when the chiefs carried their plea to the general court. All were disregarded. The abolition of North America, the natives of India, and the denizens of Africa will rise up in judgment to pronounce the English liquor traffic beneath the bottle to his neighbor's lips to make him drunken, against the English-speaking nations that have debauched them.—W. C. T. U. Bulletin.

WHAT WE DRINK. We are using more and more beer; are steady in our use of distilled spirits and wine, and use rather less of coffee and tea as compared with past years. This is an important study, for it has a direct bearing upon the physical and mental condition of the people. A simple presentation of the figures is so forcible as to require little comment. And here they are:

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION. Table with columns for Year, Wine, Beer, Tea, Coffee. Data for years 1850-1890.

Here is spent for beverages over one billion dollars annually, about the amount expended by the last Congress. Think of it—two thousand millions per annum for beer, whiskey, coffee, tea and a Congress. Truly we are a great people.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. Mr. BATHURST was a consistent and earnest temperance man and opponent of the liquor traffic. It is said that the consumption of imported beer in New York City has greatly increased of late.

The Valparaiso (Ind.) Normal School has expelled a dozen of its students for visiting saloons and playing pool. Mrs. Helen Gougar says she has kept a record of the accounts of wife murder by drunken husbands published in the daily papers since January 1, 1888. The aggregate number is 1004.

A "blue book" issued by the English Government shows that 1,500 drink shops are owned by men of the realm. The "Right Reverend" Bishop of Lisalatt is the owner of two "blue-books."

In Adel, Ga., they sell a beer which is called "blue beer." It is a peculiar. A man may drink it and not feel the effects for a week afterwards, when he is liable to suddenly become bilious.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

The new hats are quaint. Long trains are de rigueur. Brocades are all the style. The veils are of plain tulle. In Paris skirts are worn long. Capes are in great assortment. Stylish jackets are of blue cloth. Emery bags come in quaint forms. The new skirts are perfectly plain. The new dress bonnets are smaller. The chataigne bouquet is the rage. Black lace dresses are being recalled. Covered sardine dishes are a novelty. The large round hat is being called in. Gloves are being worn with four buttons. Bonnet pins are more popular than ever.

The toque is rapidly coming to the front. The new pocketbooks are awkwardly large. Pearl grays and gray blues are most in vogue. The newest egg cups have saucers attached. Light woollens are still the very height of fashion. Pearl-gray gaiters over low shoes are considered very chic. Very many of the evening bonnets have no crown whatever.

Very many of the evening bonnets have no crown whatever. Vassar College girls consume forty bushels of onions in a year. Newport, R. I., is to have a "yacht" manned entirely by women. Mourning tea gowns are made with crepe de Chine front and Watteau back. China-lined tea-cups of solid silver are used by fashionable people at five o'clocks. Wedding dresses are of white satin, trimmed with orange blossoms and point d'angelote.

All the little girls in Mrs. Hamilton Twombly's family have Vanderbilts for their middle name. Terra cotta, modified to old rose, pale blue and greens of every shade, are pet colors in millinery. Almond green, trimmed with blood-red roses and real rose leaves, make a charming confecion. The mutton-leg is still the popular style of sleeve for toilets and costume of every description. Black rough straw hats will be the fashion for young girls with great-grandmothers' bows of satin ribbon.

The newest colors are turquoise and peach-pink; yellow and green of many tones have been most worn hitherto. A Sioux City (Iowa) belle wore such narrow-toed shoes that one of her toes became so injured as to require amputation. Ninety-nine per cent. of all of the brides "go away" in gray gowns, which gives them away quicker than their new trunks. A fashionable hairdresser observes that it is worth to dress the hair of a girl of fifteen, pleasure for one of twenty-five, and art for one of thirty-five.

Miss Mary E. Byrd, teacher of astronomy and director of the observatory at Smith's College, has been elected a member of the British Astronomical Association. Dr. Helen L. Betts was the first woman physician appointed to visit Dr. Koch's laboratory, and enjoyed equal advantages with the other doctors in investigating the case. Recently the Princess of Wales appeared in a long white lace bonnet, embroidered with real pearls, the cost of which London society papers give as over \$25,000.

Advertisement for JACOBS OIL, featuring testimonials and product details.

Large advertisement for "August Flower" medicine, including testimonials and a list of ailments treated.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

TO COOK SPINACH. To cook spinach wash in two or three waters, as the grit adheres very closely to spinach; when well washed hold it one-half hour in clear water; add a little soda, if it does not look a nice green. When soft drain it well and chop very fine—it cannot be too fine. Add butter, salt and pepper to taste, garish with hard-boiled eggs cut in fancy shapes, or in early spring it is nice to poach two or three eggs and lay on the freshly cooked spinach. This will be found a most acceptable dish.—Chicago News.

HOE CAKE. This is the real Southern hoe cake. The recipe was given by a Tennessee lady who makes it to perfection. The meal of the North is said not to be as sweet as that of the South, but if you will send sweet corn and field corn half and half to the mill and have it ground, I think you will not complain of the meal. Mix a quantity of the meal with water until it is too thin to be called a dough, and too thick to be called a batter. Grease the griddle and spread the hoe cake upon it rather thicker than a batter cake. Brown on one side and then turn over. Eat hot with butter, and break off the pieces; don't cut it.—American Agriculturist.

HOW TO PREPARE A POT-AU-FEU. Remove the bone from the meat, crack it with a cleaver and put it in the bottom of the soup pot. Roll the meat into a nice shape, and tie securely with strong twine, lay it on top of the bones and add the water and salt. Just as it comes to a boil, skim, add about half a gill of water, which will hasten the rising of the scum, which must be carefully removed. Repeat this operation two or three times, when the stock will be found quite clear.

TO RENOVATE BLACK GOODS. An excellent cleansing fluid, especially useful when men's garments require renovation, is prepared as follows: Dissolve four ounces of white castile soap shavings in a quart of boiling water. When cool, add four ounces of ammonia, two ounces each of ether, alcohol and glycerine, and a gallon of clear cold water. Mix thoroughly, and as it will keep for a long time, bottle and cork tightly for future use. This mixture will cost about eighty cents, and will make eight quarts.

For men's clothing, heavy cloth, etc., dilute a small quantity in an equal amount of water, and following the nap of the goods sponge the stains with a piece of similar cloth. The grease that gathers upon the collars of coats will immediately disappear, and the undiluted fluid will vanquish the more obstinate spots. When clean, dry with another cloth, and press the under side with a warm iron. This fluid is also useful when painted walls and woodwork require scouring, a cupful to a pint of warm water being the proper proportion.

When washing black dress goods, soap must never under any circumstances be applied directly to the material. In order to obtain the necessary suds, it must be shaved and entirely dissolved in a basinful of boiling water, and then thrown into the wash tub. Black Laces—Wash very quickly in hot suds, for this material must not lie wet; rinse in deeply blue water, and hang in the shade; iron upon the wrong side while still damp. If stiffening is desired, dip thoroughly, and before ironing dip the goods into very thin and very blue starch; hang once more in the open air, and iron when nearly dry. Black caps require careful treatment. Remove the dust by gently tapping it between the hands. Steam a small piece by holding them over the spout of the boiling tea-kettle, and larger ones over a dish-pan of boiling water. Lay the moist pieces of cap between two layers of sheet wadding and press between a heavy weight—the slab of a marble-topped table or the pastry board weighted with books or flat-irons. It is well to place a width of soft cheese cloth both above and below the cap, in order to prevent the cotton fluff from adhering to it.

Black Velvet—Brush carefully, and steam to raise the sunken pile. Two persons, their hands protected from the steam, are required to do the work. While one holds the heated iron with its smooth surface upturned, the other, throwing a very wet towel over it, presses the wrong side of the velvet down upon the iron, so that the raising steam forces the pile into place, and continue this as long as possible. Lastly, the wrong side of the velvet is drawn quickly across the surface of the iron itself.

Black Silk—Purchase a few ounces of soap bark at the drug store, according to the amount of silk to be cleaned. Steep two ounces of the bark in a quart of warm water for a few hours. Rip and brush the silk, and remove all the threads left by the former stitches. Spread the pieces upon the lap-board or a clean table, and after straining the infusion, sponge on both sides with a scrap of the silk. A lather will form, and this is then to be wiped away with another piece of the silk; so not writing the moisture from the silk; spread the different pieces upon a sheet laid over the carpet, and pin them at the corners. When dry, the silk will look like new.

Black Cashmere—Wash in hot suds, and rinse twice in lukewarm water well blue. If a clear day, hang in the open air, and iron upon the wrong side when nearly dry. Long, steady strokes of the iron and even pressure throughout will restore the original silky sheen of the material. Black Alpaca—Proceed as with cashmere, and add a little gunnabark to the last rinsing water. Black Lace—Spread out the lace upon a towel stretched over the lap-board, and using an old black kid glove or a soft piece of silk for the purpose, sponge thoroughly with a solution of borax—a teaspoonful to a pint of warm water. To retain the shape, direct the strokes from the selvage outward. Cover with a piece of old silk, and iron dry.—Harper's Bazaar.

His First Boar.

A Russian officer at one of the military stations in the Caucasus hearing of the presence in his neighborhood of two coolies in possession of a boar, sent to them an invitation to join him on the following day, when he would give them a taste of real sport. With many thanks they accepted the kindness, and at the appointed time set off.

During the day many shots were fired at one thing and another, though at least one of the party had seen no boar. As the afternoon wore on and the daylight began to disappear, one of the Russian's guests, who had wandered away from his friends, found himself rather fagged, and felt that it was time to stop. Just then he heard the dogs baying something not far from him, and after creeping up to within thirty yards of them, he crouched behind the bole of a huge oak, and waited for his eyes to get used to the darkness. He was soon able to make out the dog's tails waving to and fro, and then, under a leaning tree-stump, the indistinct outline of their enemy. Meantime the boar kept up a half-grunting, half-growling noise, while the dogs barked their loudest.

"Suddenly," says the gentleman, "the mass moved, and a dog went flying, and his yells were added to the discord. But this movement of the boar's was fatal to him; it brought him into a more open position, and I rolled him over with my 'express.' He rose and tried to charge, but though I fired again, I believe it was unnecessary, as he was too large his eye to have reached me.

"This was the first really large game I had killed, and I rushed up to him with the delight of a boy. I had never seen a wild boar before this morning, and now, as I contemplated my fallen foe, a strange uneasiness beset me. There was something so homely in the innocent face of that dead pig that my heart for a moment misgave me; but I banished my foolish quails, the reaction after my triumph, probably, and as I heard the tootle of my friend's horn approach, I sat down on the broad side of my game, and indulged in a victorious whoop.

"The bushes parted assunder, and my host burst into a cheer and loaded me with praise. But alas! What is this? As my friend approached nearer, slowly the gray smile faded; the applauding voice is still; the horn drops from his nerveless grasp, and the merry little visage lengthens out in a telescope fashion truly uncomfortable to behold.

"The blow was too painful and sudden. My pride fell, and gradually the fact was borne in on my already half-awakened mind that wild boars are black, but this beast was white. The fact was, this wretched animal had broken out of his sty some time before, and gone to the forest to take his fill of chestnuts and other pleasant things, and at the time of being shot had been battling with one of his black-skinned brethren."—Youth's Companion.

Making Live Wires Dead. A Bostonian has invented a device to insure the safety of people and animals traveling along streets and roads from the "live" electric wire when it breaks and falls, putting life in jeopardy. It is an attachment to be connected with the wires at intervals of about 150 feet, and consists of a piece of rubber about eight inches in length, in the center of which is a spiral spring, to one end of which is attached an insulated wire connected with a piston in the center. At the other end of the mechanical device is a copper wire. The idea is to connect it with the electric wires attached to the trolley poles. When attached to the wire the spiral spring is pulled back to its full extent, and in case a wire should break the end upon which is the piston portion of the device recoils instantly to the other end and shuts off all the current on the wire, thus making the wire which has fallen a "dead" one. It is also claimed that if a broken electric wire falls upon a fire-alarm wire with the new construction attached it will not interfere with the working of the fire alarm.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

English officers are aghast at the proposition to abolish the cocked hat and feathers worn by the superior officers of the army. Major James, of the Sixteenth Lancers, started the idea.

Advertisement for Hood's Sarsaparilla, highlighting its benefits for various ailments.

Turf Cutting in Ireland.

Among the chief characteristic features of Ireland are the extensive peat moors that occupy a principal portion of the center of the island, the most important of which is the great bog of Allen. Its original extent comprised 1,000,000 acres; but by cultivation its size has been considerably diminished. In the form of a table-land, it rises 270 feet above the level of the sea, extends within twenty miles of Dublin, through King's County, reaching east and west beyond the Shannon into the counties of Galway and Roscommon, and spreads through Meath and Westmeath north, and south into the Queen's County and Tipperary. Two important towns occupy the center of the bog—Tullamore and Phillipstown—and the arteries by which the turf is conveyed to the city of Dublin are the Grand Canal and the Royal Canal.

A weird spot for the wayfarer is that wild moorland; here and there comes across a primitive attempt at a habitation, half burrow, half hut—it is the miserable hovel of the turf cutter, the tenant of a few acres; he selects a dry, sheltered nook, burrows a floor, erects a few bogwood stakes and forms a roof with heath and rushes, leaving a hole that serves for a chimney. From this wretched shanty he and the various members of his family issue forth to their daily toil of preparing the turf for the various markets.

The saving of the turf consists of six operations—cutting, spreading, footing, rickling, clamping, and drawing home. A day's work is called a "dark." One man generally goes before the cutter and levels the banks, if necessary. Another man attends to the barrows and wheels the turf to the spreading field. The spreading is generally accomplished by women and children; in favorable weather it lies for about a week, having been turned in the meantime to dry the other sides. Then it is ready for footing—a process of setting in small stacks of about twelve sods each. In this condition it is left for a period of about ten days, after which the turf is rickled. Rickling consists of placing about twelve footings on the sides, one turf deep, and about two feet high. Having remained so till it is thoroughly dry, it is then stored in clamps or stacks of from twelve to thirty feet long and of proportionate height and depth, and in this form it lies on the banks of the canals till it is removed in the barges to the city market or brought in the smaller turf cuts to be vendued in the streets of Athlone and other towns on the river Shannon. Some enterprising firms have within the past three years engaged in the manufacture of peat litter in the bog of Allen, and speculation in this direction has so far proved profitable to the speculators.—Full Mill Gazette.

Indian Songs in the Phonograph. The first paper read at the second day of the fall meeting of the National Academy of Arts and Sciences was on the use of the phonograph in the study of the languages of the American Indian, by Professor J. Walter Fawkes. He said that a phonetic means of studying the language of the Indians and some means of making a record of what is said with accuracy is much desired. The phonograph is such a means, not perhaps, wholly perfect as yet, but still it serves the purpose. Indian songs, prayers, ceremonies, rituals and speeches by this wonderful instrument are recorded. With the encroachments of whites it is quite certain that in a short time these would be lost were it not for the phonograph. Professor Fawkes then illustrated what he had said with a phonograph, showing the preservation of the songs, etc., of various Indian tribes. The first was the song of the Passamaquoddy, on making war on the Mohawks. This song was sung by an old man whose veracity could not be questioned. The song of the corn dance was the next. This was sung by the Zunis upon bringing the corn from the fields and presenting it to the squaws. The next was the war cry of the Pueblos, who, though they were never a very warlike people, formerly had a war cry. A rain song was then reproduced, then a sacred song used in dedicating a house, which was very hard to get, because the Indians feared the phonograph, thinking it was bewitched, and its manipulator they considered a wizard. For all that, the talking instrument reproduced it with wonderful accuracy and distinctness.—Boston Traveller.

When So Many People Are taking and praising Hood's Sarsaparilla as their Spring Medicine, having become convinced that it is by far the best, the question arises Why Don't You Take It yourself. Possessing just those blood-purifying, building-up, appetite-giving qualities which are so important in a Spring Medicine.

It is certainly worthy a trial. A single bottle taken according to directions will convince you of the merit in, and make you a warm friend of this popular medicine. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Large advertisement for Beecham's Pills, describing its effectiveness for various ailments.

Astonishing Feendity of Codfish.

It is said that between 60,000,000,000 and 100,000,000,000 codfishes are taken from the sea around the shores of Newfoundland every year. But even that quantity seems small when we consider that a single cod yields something like 3,500,000 eggs each year, and that over 5,000,000 eggs have been found in the roe of a single cod. A herring of six or seven ounces in weight is provided with 30,000,000 ova. After making all reasonable allowances for the destruction of eggs and of the young, it has been calculated that in three years a single pair of herrings would produce 124,000,000,000. Buffon once said that if a pair of herrings were left to breed and multiply undisturbed for a period of twenty years, they would yield a fish-bulk equal to the size of our globe.—St. Louis Republic.

When an article has been sold for 30 years in spite of competition and cheap imitations, it may have superior quality. Dobbin's Electric Balm has been sold for 30 years, and is still the best. Ask your grocer for it. Best of all.

How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any one of certain that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Proprietors, Toledo, O. We have a medicine that will cure any case of Catarrh of the Bladder, and believe it perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially to carry out our obligations made by our firm. WALKER & THURMAN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. It is sold by all druggists. Price 50c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known. Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute. CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Advertisement for JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT, featuring a testimonial and product details.

Advertisement for VASELINE, highlighting its uses in various household and personal care products.

Advertisement for PROF. LOISETTE'S NEW MEMORY BOOKS, featuring testimonials and product details.

Advertisement for FRAZER AXLE GREASE, highlighting its effectiveness for lubricating machinery.

Large advertisement for PUBLIC SAPOLIO, describing its benefits for cleaning and hygiene.



Fashion's favorite fad, centers in that famous, fascinating game—lawn tennis. But there are women who cannot engage in any pastime. They are delicate, feeble and easily exhausted. They are sufferers from weaknesses and disorders peculiar to females, which are accompanied by sallow complexions, expressionless eyes and haggard looks.

Advertisement for W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE, featuring a testimonial and product details.

Advertisement for SYRUP OF FIGS, featuring a testimonial and product details.

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