HOUSEHOLD APPAIRS.

CLEAN TABLE LINES & JOT.

Do not use a tablecloth a whole week, or a nankin after its freshoess is cone. Soiled table linen will spoil the daintiest dishes. Scores of housekeepers, with plenty of money for all household expenses, are absolutely stingy in regard to the use of tablecloths. Think of a wife not denying her family any delicacy of the season and sanding many super-fluous articles each week to the laundry, yet compelling her family to sit around a solled tablecloth five or six days of the week, and providing only one or two napkins for seven days. It seems incredible, Even in small families the cloth should be changed two or three times in a week, and the napkins every day or two at least. Table linen should be ironed until perfectly dry, and folded lengthwise, with the edges even. -[Washington Star.

ON CLEANING WALL PAPER.

Brush wall paper carefully with a feather duster and with a cloth tied over a broom. If, after dusting in this manner, it still looks solled, inke a loaf of stale bread, cut in half, moisten just enough to dampen, but not wet it, and rub the wall in a straight line, from the ceiling to wash board, very gently, and in this manner go all over the place, Common, cheap papers are easily cleaned in this way, but the more expensive grades cannot thus be renovated. If bread is not at hand, mix a very still dough of flour and water, take a bump and draw it up and down the paper, making the strokes as long as your arm will allow, trying the process in some corner first, or behind a sofa or other article of furniture.

If there are broken places in the wall, made by furniture, or old nail holes, make a plaster by mixing plaster of paris with water and laying it upon the broken place with a knife blade (a palette knife s best), and smooth the surface evenly It will harden at once, and a piece of the same paper can be cut to match the fig nres upon it and pasted over the mended It is an excellent plan, when place. papering is being done, to save pieces of it, rolling it into rolls, tying up and placing it where it can be found when wanted

To take grease spots from paper, mix fuller's earth with a little ox gall and cold water, and spread upon the spots, placing over this, in turn, a piece of blot-ting paper. Let it remain for several hours; then remove, and if the grease has not been all absorbed, put on more fuller's earth, etc.

In choosing papers for durability and wear, choose those with small figures that cover the background well. The less the patterns are of a stilled design, still and precise, the loss one tires of them, and the less liable are they to show spots and tears. - [Detroit Free Press.

STRAWBERRY RECIPES.

Strawberry Sherbet. -Boil three cups. of water with two of sugar and the juice of a lemon for half an hour; pour it over a quart of strawberry juice and freeze.

Strawberry Ice .- Mash two quarts of berries with two pounds of sugar; let them stand for an hour, strain off the juice, add the juice of one lemon and one orange, and a plut of water, and freeze. Strawberry Preserves. -- To seven pounds of fruit allow five and a built pounds of sugar and three cups of water; boil the water and sugar for lifteen minutes, skimming the while; add the f. uit,

and cook slowly forty minutes. Strawberry Pudding .-- Cut half a pound of stale sponge cake into slices and dip for a moment in milk. Arrange these in layers in a dish, with strawberries plentifully sugared, letting the top layer be of cake. When the dish is half full pour over all a custard made from a quart of milk, two beaten eggs, and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Bake half au hour and eat cold.

awherries -Canned strase

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

LIME AS A DISINFECTANE.

The common and indispensable disinfectant, fertilizer, and sweetener of pen, stable and henhouse is lime. After cleaning any of these places sprinkle a little lime over the floors. The application of lime as whitewash is indispensable. An addition of sulphate of iron and carbolic cid to lime as a disinfectant either as whitewash, or for sprinkling over cleansed henneries, stalls, or stables, cellars of house or barn is made advantage ously,-[American Agriculturist.

TEACHING PIGS TO EAT.

The sooner the pigs are taught to eat, the better it will be for them and for the sow. If part of the pen is partitioned off, and a place is left through which they can pass, they can be got to eating milk when three or four weeks old. A shallow trough, which they cannot upset, should be provided, and in it should be put either fresh or skimmed milk. The trough should be frequently cleaned and the supply of milk should be regular and In a little while bran, or midliberal. dlings can be mixed with the milk. The puantity of milk and other food should be increased as the pigs increase in size and age. One of the most profitable methods of making pork is to commence feeding the pigs at an early age and to continue to feed liberally until they are ready for the butcher, -fAmerican

SUTTING HENS.

It is an old saying that there is a right and wrong way of doing every-thing. This is as true of setting a hen as of anything else. A hen should not be set in the general

Dairyman.

chicken house, as she will breed vermin much faster than one which is free, hence the building will soon become infested. The laying heas are apt to fight with the setters, and thus break eggs, or kill the hatching chicks; and if the nests are not closely watched while the setters are off, are apt to lay in the nests.

When you are sure a hea has the setting fever, prepare the nest, which should be fourteen inches square and six inches deep for small hens, and eighteen inches square for large ones, by placing about four inches of cut straw and a few tobacco leaves in it, and shaping it low in the middle, higher at the sides; but be sure the bottom is large enough to hold thirteen eggs without one rolling on another.

Dust well with insect powder and add a nest egg or two. After dark carefully remove the hen so as not to frighten her, and place her in her new quarters. In the morning if she takes kindly to the new post-and they rarely do otherwise- remove the nest eggs, and give a full clutch, putting a few at a time, and

letting her fix them to suit. If many hens are in the same building they should be marked, so as to be

readily told apart, and care taken that each one goes to hor own nest, as the body of a hen setting but a few days, has much more heat than one that has set nearly three weeks, hence eggs are often injured by a change of heas. If usually wet. the setters show a disposition to leave their own, and invade another's nest, secure them by placing over them an open frame. This should be removed regularly every day to allow the heas to come

off for food and water. Whole corn is perhaps the best diet, as it takes longer to digest, and helps maintain an even temperature. Keep either gravel or broken crockery within reach all the Experience has mught that heas set in

experience and larger much easier cared for, and will bring out a larger per cent. of chicks than otherwise. We have used the barn for early setters, afterward, an empty corn crib, till a bailding was provided on purpose. - [Farm, Field and Stockman.

WHEN TO CUT GUASS FOR MAY. During many w

ing stock was made mainly during the

season of those stages of growth preced-

ing the common "haying" season, and that stock put to grass after the matur-ing of the crop "it for haying" rarely

made any great gain, and never such

gain as is made when such stock are put

ipon the young grasses of the early

Very few grazing animals on grass

time

There is another consideration in this connection worthy of entertainment, Daisios and carrots are the bugbear, the

terror of hay growers. They must seed the second year or die out. Cut three or four times every year, they will inevitably disappear, and with them many other weeds. Grass, cut early, before forming headstalks, needs curing differently from ordinary hay. It must be curred in the cock to get the full benefit of all its qualities. Drying in the sun will certainly powder its tenderest, most succulent and juicy parts, and thus waste its most valuable properties. It should lie exposed to sun no longer after

cutting than sufficient to dry off the visi-ble dew. When properly cured not a leaf will break in the hand. It will be soft, pliable and sweet smelling. In these days of mowing machines three or four cuttings will cost little; while the increased production over a single cutting, together with the higher nutritious quality of the product and the repression of weeds, would seem to make this plan much preferable over the ordinary one of having timothy straw.

GRAINS OF CORN.

There is profit to every corn raiser in s special seed patch.

Corn for ensilage should have just as much care in planting and cultivating as field corn. Look out for the corn-worm, and when

it appears take prompt measures for its destruction. The variety is important, but the best

variety can make only a poor crop with poor cultivation. If corn ground is rolled either before

or after planting, the harrow should fol-low close after the roller. About one-half the work of cultivation can be done, and done most easily and effectively before corn is plauted.

Fine earth is a good mulch for corn and is most economically supplied by a frequent stirring of the soil with a culti-

vator. Whether for silage, or for grain or fodder, the man with clean land can grow the most corn with the least labor, by

planting in drills. It very rarely, if ever, pays to stir the ground when it is very wet. In unusu-ally rainy weather it is better to use the hos and scythe than the cultivator.

Brace-roots are not different in con struction or office from the roots starting underground. Hence, deep, close cultivation destroys valuable root growth. Two hundred and fifty-four bushels of

shelled corn have been raised on one acre of ground by Colonel Drake of South Carolina. Every one should try to get as near to this as he can. If one-third of the corn must be re-

planted to get a perfect stand it is best to cut up the field with the disk, or Acme harrow, and plant it all again, un-less it is quite late in the season.

Do not put strawy stable or barnyard manure on light soils for corn. The manure will increase droughty conditions to such an extent that it will do more harm than good unless the season is un-

It is more economical to have a "turning-row" or headland nicely seeded to grass than two rows of corn crushed down by the team and cultivators in-turning, or much time lost in the effort to turn without crushing the corn. If your team crowds together in the cultivator, trampling the corn, tie the outside ring of each bit to the end of a stick four feet long, using a string of such length that the stick will hang just under the jaws. This will draw the

horses apart. If the ground and air are dry, com-press the soil above the corn; but if the ground is wet and drying slowly do not ompress it. If compression is unavoidas it is when the two-horse planter

smoothing harrow, The man who plants his corn by hand

TEMPERANCE.

IT DESTROYS HE BOBY.

IT DESTROYS HE BOBY. The late Sir William Gull in his examina-tion before the Select Committee of the British House of Lords, for inquiry into the provalence of meanity soid. "I think there is a great deal of injury being done by the consumer to be a most moderate quantity, to people not in the least intemperate, to peo-ple supposed to be fairly well. It leads to degeneration of tissue. It points the health and it stops the intellect. Short of drunken-poor developments, the board is the most destroy event of drunkeness, I should say, from my experience, that alcohoi is the most destruct.

A ROYAL REFORMER.

A ROYAL REFORMER. In speaking of a bill propared by the Prus-sian Governmeut and approved by Emperor William, if it did not originate with him, *Midd's Criterion*, a liquor paper, says it fours that a general law for the suppression of imbriety will be cancted and put in force in all States of the German empire before the year emis. Ever since the Emperor mo-ceeded to the throuse he has been collecting statistics and evidence concerning the effect of drinking upon the industries, upon health and moraus, and this bill decreeing the with-drawal of soloon licenses and the imposition of fines for selling to drindards is the result of his convictions based upon the facts thus of his convictions based upon the facts thu

gathered. WHY THE PREACHER TOOR & DRINK way take PREACHER TOOK A DRINK. The Rev. S. E. Signonsen visital sixty sa-loons in Racine, Wis, distributing tracts and inviting young men to his courch. In a well-known resort the proprietor asked the rever-end gentleman if he would not take a drink before he left. Mr. Simonsen replied that he didn't care if he did, and ordered whisky. A class and both ways remed to him, when didn't care if he did, and ordered whisky. A glass and bottle were passed to him, when he filled up the giass, passed ten cents over the counter, and, paling a bottle out of his pockst, poured the liquor into it, took the number of the saloon and departed. In sev-eral other places he repeated the same act. It is surmised that he intends to have begue analyzed and show the "boys" what they are drinking. corder.

rinking. A GOOD THING FOR FARMERS.

A GOOD THING FOR PARMERS. The closing of the saloons in Ackley, Iowa has worked wonders for the tarmers of that vicinity. A correspondent of the *Cariatiun Advocate* says: "Nine years ago, Ackley, lowa, had seventien saloons, and the banks and farmers sent 825,000 to the Kast an-nually to pay interest on farm inortgages. Now he found no saloon or sign of a saloon, and a banker told him they had sent only \$2500 Kast during the year to pay interest on farm mortgages. Not a policeman there now, and no a pauper in the poorthouse, it had to give up business, and the jail is full of cobwebs! Yes, temperance has nurt the jail and poorthouse in Ackley. It has ruined these institutions."

WPAT THEIR SAVINGS WOULD BUY.

WTAT THEIR SAVINGS WOULD BUY. Churce, III., carried on its anti-licence comparing in very practical fashion. Among other campaign librature it circulated a dodger containing this lesson on dimes, dol-lars, drinks and dimers: "Here is what you can get for the price of two ten-cent drinks dill for every working day of one year-all days: Twelve sucks of flour, 100 pounds of granulated sugar, fifty pounds of builter, two bushels of potatoes, ten pounds of coffee, twenty-live cans of fruit, twenty-live cans of vogetables, fifty doam sign, two barrels of crackers, and a cash bonus of \$4.50. How many men who work hard spend more than twenty cents a day on the succent, and news this of the value they are daily wasting." To'prove that these figures were no guess work, there was appended to them the state-ment of nine learing grocers of the photo that they were ready to make a contract to any the the two weres have a groceries to any shippiy the above list of groceries to any family for the price of two ten cent drinks per asy, for a rear. Yet license won by twenty votes. - Union Signal.

DRUNKENNESS AND DRUNKARD-MAKING. DRUNKENNESS AND DRUNKARD-MAKING. A recent feature of proposed new legisla-tion in Massachusetts provides for the espe-cial punishment of drunkenness. It is pro-posed to punish any one who has been ar-rested twice within twelve months for drunkenness, and to abolish fines for drunk-ards, and to sentence frequent offenders to longer terms. We should have compara-tively little faith in the efficacy of such a statute. though i might possibly accompliable tively little faith in the efficacy of such a statute, though it might possibly accomplish a minimum of good. We should have great-er faith in a stringent statute against drunk-ard-making. While the lice is system con-tinues and drink shops are protected in hav-ing wide open doors with all possible allure-ments for victims of the drink appetite, it will be to a large extent in vain to put upon the statute-books laws which shall under-take to prevent these men and women of weakened will and detarlorated character, under the inflence of strong drink, from yielding to the saloon temptations.—Nation-al Temperate Advocate. is used, loosen the ground with the

Population of Germany.

The figures of the census taken in Germany last December have been published, and are regarded with satisfaction by the Germans, for they show that Germany grows more rapidly than any other European state, except Russia. The population inst December was 49,420,-000, as against 46.885,704 in 1885, showing a gain of 2,565,006 in the five years and the largest gain in any five years since the establishment of the em-pire. In 1871 the population was 41,-085,792. In the next five years it in-cresed 1,658,568. From 1875 to 1880 the gain was 2,506,701, but from 1880 to 1885 it decreased to 1,621,643-a period during which immigration to this

country was very heavy. As to the character of the increase, the same rule holds good as in this country. The bulk of it was in the cities. Ten per cent of it was in Berlin and more than one-half of it in the ten largest cities of the em? pire. As compared with European countries, Germany in the last ten years has grown about 4,200,000, Austria less than 3,000,000, the British Islands is esti-mated about 3,600,000, Italy about 2,-750,000, and France less than 1,000,000 -probably much less. The huge empire of Russia shows a gain during the same period of nearly 15,000,000, which can be accounted for in part by the comparatively small outflow of immigrants. Thus with the exception of the latter

Miss Sarah Barnweil Elliott's powerful novel, "Jerry," has no woman or love episode in it.

country, Germany heads the list .- Re-

The object of the manufacturers of Dob-bina's Electric Sonp has been for 24 years to make this sonp of such smorray quantity that it will give animers antistation. "Have they succeeded? Ask your grocer for it. Take no uther. sther.

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O. WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Cararrh Cure is taken internally, act-ing directly upon the blood and mucous sur-faces of the system. Testimonials sent free, Price 75c, per bottle, Sold by all drzggists.

THE yearly importation of eggs in England

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A Soldler's Savings.

The wages of private soldiers in the trmy is not more than \$11 or \$13 a month and rations. It does not seem casy for a sol her to become rich, but they can save something. According to the Omaha Bee, Colonel Stanton, Paymaster of the Department of the Platte, recently paid a soldier \$1048.89 as the savings of a five years' collstment. Said that officer: "I have paid quite a number of men amounts ranging all the way from \$500 to \$5000. The largest sum I ever knew a soldier to have deposited with the United States when he was finally paid off was \$5012.45. That man was a hospital steward at Fort Meade. He had served several terms of enlistment, and had not only saved what money the Government paid him, but he had made some more by leading. When I paid him the \$5012.45 he immediately re-enlisted for five years more, and de osited the entire amount again with the United States. Soldiers are just like men in every other occupation. Some of them save money and others do not. They could all save money if they vould."

In England when a member of Parlia-

ment becomes bankrupt he resigns his

seat.







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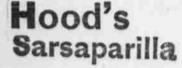
cleansing the system, dispetling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

berries, to keep their flavor and color. must be put up while perfectly fresh. If possible, they should go directly from the field to the kettle. Do not wash them; if any are solled reject them. Put them in a granite preserving kettle in alternate layers, after weighing both fruit and sugar. Use half a pound of sugar to a pound of the truit; let them stand an hour and then set over the fire. Heat slowly, and as soon as heated through fill the jars; seal, and when cool set away in a dark closet.

That **Tired Feeling**

12

Whether caused by change of climate, season or life, by overwork or illness, is driven off by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which imparts great nerve, mental and bodily strength. Be sure to get

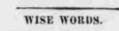


"German Syrup"

Here is an incident from the South -Mississippi, written in April, 1890, just after the Grippe had visited that "I am a farmer, one of country. those who have to rise early and work late. At the beginning of last Winter I was on a trip to the City of Vicksburg, Miss., where I got well drenched in a shower of rain. straw or wheat straw, and that is what went home and was soon after seized with a dry, hacking cough. This grew worse every day, until I had to seek relief. I consulted Dr. Dixon who has since died, and he told me to get a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup. Meantime my cough grew worse and worse and then the Grippe came along and I caught that also very severely. My condition then compelled me to do something. got two bottlesof German Syrup. I began using them, and before taking much of the second bottle, I was entirely clear of the Cough that had hung to me so long, the Grippe, and all its bad effects. I felt tip-top and have felt that way ever since." PETER J. BRIALS, Jr., Cayuga, Hines Co., Miss. 01

tion, writes J. M. Trowbridge, of New will do well to soak it in warm, water York, to the American Agriculturist, I over night just before planting. This will bring it to the surface at least two have noticed that grass is rarely cut for hay at that stage of growth which is most relished by grazing stock; that the days earlier; desirable as the season advances toward lateness, and equally decutting is almost universally deferred until it has attained a degree of maturity which causes grazing stock, if they have sirable early in the season, as it reduces the amount of rotting.

The frequency of cultivation should not be measured by days, but by condi-tion of soil and atmosphere. Cultivation should be often enough to keep weed: a choice, to avoid it, in their preference for a less mature or younger stage of growth. Everybody must have noticed the patches in pastures where the grass has matured, and how sedulously it is below the surface, to prevent the forma-tion of a crust on the surface, and te avoided. Concurrent with this had been the observation that great gain in fiesh and fatness, health and strength of grazkeep broken near the surface the continuity of the crevices between the soil particles. -- [Agriculturist.



Slang is the wart on language. Men have sight; women insight. A broken silence is never repaired. Good humor is the blue sky of the spring. Compare a cow from an August pasture with one from a pasture in early June. See with what difference they

Silence is less injurious than a weak reply. *

fill themselves! Notice the difference with which they fill the milk pail. Energy is the sand in the craw of enerprise the season maintain in August the flesh Every kind of work that we can't do

gained in June. These facts had produced with me an looks easy. We take less pains to be happy than

impression that earlier cutting of the grass would be better. Just then apto appear so. peared, at a winter meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society in Al-Man is cold as ice to truth, but hot as

fire to falschood. bany, a farmer from Vermont with samples of winter-made butter. It had A little woman can tell just as hig a

all the characteristics in color, in flavor, lie as a big woman can. in fragrance and other qualities of the freshest of May or June butter. After Distrust of yourself really means conclentiousness of wrong.

unanimous approval the question was raised. How was it produced? What feed is used to make spring butter in midwinter? The maker replied that the stock from which the butter had been You can't climb a telegraph pole by shinning up a fence post.

Shallow men believe in luck; strong men believe in cause and effect.

made had been kept exclusively on hay and water, and the butter was produced Your bank account, unlike yourself, never gets tight by getting full. from their milk in the ordinary way; no

Nothing but a mule occupies less space coloring, no flavoring and no adjuvanta of any kind were used. At length after much bantering and badgering the maker explained. "My hay," he said, "may differ somewhat from the ordinary than his hind foot and makes less noise. Every life is a center, and all things are made for it as if there were no other.

uticle. It is cut at the time when stock Tie a coward's hand behind him and seem to relish it most, and gain on it most rapidly. I do not see why timothy straw should be any better than out ou give him an additional reason to loast.

A Unique Book for a Queen.

your grass becomes if you let it go too far. I ent my grass long before it is Julian McNair Wright, the famous avveilat, formerly of London, but now heading, not to say blossoming, and as it has then formed no seed it does not of Fulton, Mo., has had a copy of her exhaust soil. But at the same time it has latest novel, "Fru Dagmar's Son," ele formed no fiber to be musticated and digantly bound as a present for the Queen of Denmark. It is finished in white gested without affording nutrition. All its weight than is natriment. True, I do not begin to get the yield per acre then that would be obtained by waiting until the seeds had matured and the corded silk, the title in gold across the front cover; the name of the authoress and the monogram of the National Temperance Society at the back; edges full stalks become wood straw; but for this gilt; on back cover, Danish arms, hand-painted; under title, Dunish flag, handsame reason the roots, still in their vigor, and up new shoots, tiller out, and pro minted; the whole folded in fringed duce a second crop by the time of ordi-nary having. Ordinarily, I get three and four unitings per year where I should blue silk, laid in a satin-lined box. It is a perfect gem, both in the artistic and literary sense of the word. obtain but one were the grass allowed to mature its stalk and seed, and these

three or four cuttings always weigh more than the crop would weigh if ma-tured in the ordinary way." "Gath" says that nature seldom his lifetime.

WHAT THE DUSH EISHOPS SAY. The bishops of Ireland, in their Pastoral Letter from the National Synod of May-

"With deepest pain, and, after the ex-ample of the Apostle, weeping, we say that the abominable vice of intemperance still continues to work dreadful havoe amongst connucts to work dreaded have amongst our people, marring in their souls the work of religion, and, in spite of their rare natu-ral and supernatural virtues, changing many among them into 'enemies of the Gross of Christ; whose end is destruction, whose god is their belly, and whose glory is their shame.'

"Is it not, dearly beloved, an intolerable candal that in the midst of a Catholic na-ion like ours, there should be found so many slaves of intemperance who habitually sacri-fice to brutal excess in drinking, not only their reason, but their character, the honor of their children, their substance, their health, their life, their souls, and God him-

bealth, their life, their source selfy "To drunkenness we may refer, as to its "To drunkenness all the crime by which "To drunken almost all the crime by which "To drunkenness we may refer, as to its baneful cause, almost all the crime by which the country is disgraced, and much of the poverty from which it suffers. Drunkenness as wrecked more homes, once happy, taan over fell beneath the crowbar in the worst inys of eviction; it has filled more graves, and made more widows and orphans, than did the famine; it has broken more hearts, blighted more hopes, and rent asunder fam-ily ties more ruthlessly than the enforced ex-ile to which their misery has condemned emigrants. igrants.

"Against an evil so wide-pread and so per-nitions we implore all who have at heart the honor of God and the salvation of souls to be fille , with a holy zea¹."

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

Hundred Millionairs Rockefeller is a total

It is proposed to hold the first convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temper-ance union at Boston next fall on the day before the opening of the national gather-ine

The Los Angeles W. C. T. U. have hand-some new hadquarters for their union. The building contains offices from which the union expect to obtain a source of reve-

Numerous Woman's Christian Temperance finion training schools will be held this summer at various assembly grounds and each will be led by some worker of exper-

Mrs. Helen Gougar says she has kept a record of the account of wife murder by drunken husbands published in the daily papers since January 1st, 1889. The aggre-gate number is 3,004.

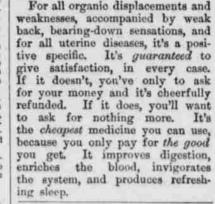
Oil Township, Perry County, Ind., em-braces about seventy-two square unles in its limits, and there is only one place a drug store) within its boundaries where whiskey can be purchased.

The proprietor of one of the largest Sum-mer hotels in Maine has written to his old patrons, telling them to bring their wine along with them, as the chances are that the prohibition law will be enforced with great vicor this Summer.

Some of the striking curiosities at the citric exhibition at Los Angeles were horse cars apparently made of oranges; a clock tower twenty-four feet high, composed of oranges, lemons, limes and raisins; a model of the San Gabriel Mission, made of small, fragrant Tangerine oranges.

Gov. NICHOLS, OF LOUISIANA, 18 minus a leg. an arm, and an oye, but is still accounted not only a good man, -but one of the smartest Governors in the whole South. He complains less affords a man more than two chances in than some uses who have only despond an car.

-all the ills and ailments that only female flesh is heir to. It rests with you whether you carry it or lay it down. You can cure the disorders and derangements that prey upon your sex, with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It's a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization.



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