Why a Blue Rose is Impossible.

A florist makes the assertion that a blue rose is among the impossibilities, but, while an explanation of this curious fact may be equally impossible, he fails to mention a very interesting law which governs the coloring of all flowers. A knowledge of this law would save many flower-growers hours of unavailing and foolish hope. The law is simply this: The three colors, red, blue and yellow, never all appear in the same species of flowers; any two may exist, but never the third. Thus we have the red and yellow roses, but no blue; red and blue verbenas, but no yellow; yellow and blue in the various members of the viola family (as pansies, for instance), but no red; red and yellow gladoli, but no blue, and so through a long list.—*St. Louis Republic.*

The Seamless Boat.

There is a growing demand for the seamless boat, which seems to be able to stand any amount of rough work. This boat is pressed out of an ingot of steel and shaped by hydraulic power, and it fulfills all the requirements of an ordinary boat in a remarkably ingenious manner. It is claimed for these boats that they will last twice as long as wooden ones, that there is less danger of their capsizing and that they are less liable to be affected by changes of climate. The method by which the seamless boat is constructed is a larger application of the method which has long been used in this country for manufacturing cooking utensils and other articles of small dimensions.—*Chicago News.*

Fragrant Wood.

Few of our native trees have odoriferous wood like the sandal wood of the islands in the Pacific Ocean; but a few of the coniferæ on the Pacific Slope have sweet-scented woods. The fine church at Metlakatla, built by the civilized Indians of Alaska, is as fragrant as if incense was continually floating through the air, from the wood of the great arbor vitæ, of which it is built. Libocedrus decurrens, found further south, is known as "incense cedar" from its fragrance. The yellow cypress and the Monterey cypress have also scented wood.

Enormous Demand for Eggs.

An egg merchant, who goes from house to house buying eggs, told us a few days since that he expected to pay 50 cents a dozen for eggs before Christmas.

Many persons who keep hens will probably not have an egg to sell when they reach fifty cents. Some one may ask, "what can a body do when the pesky old hens stop laying, and the pullets refuse to begin until spring?" Why! do as Wm. H. Yeomans, of Columbia, Conn., Editor of the Germantown Telegraph, did last winter. He says: "Last fall I made an experiment worth giving our readers. Until about Dec. 1st, I was getting from twenty common hens, only one or two eggs a day. I decided to try Sheridan's Condition Powder. I confess I had but little faith in its value to make hens lay. Commenced feeding, and for nine days saw very little effect. Then the hens began laying, and in three months laid 858 eggs. Part of the time the thermometer was 12 degrees below zero, and my hens were laying a dozen eggs a day, while my neighbors (who did not use the powder) were getting none. I now, without hesitation, believe it is a valuable aid to farmers for egg-production." Well might he believe, for nearly 72 dozen eggs, in three months, from twenty common hens, with eggs worth 50 cents, is worth having. L. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass., (the only makers of Sheridan's Condition Powder to make hens lay). Will send, postpaid to any person, two 25 cent packs of powder, and a new Poultry Raising Guide, for 60 cents. The book alone costs 25 cents. For $1.00 five packs of powder and a book; for $1.20 a large 2½ pound can and book; six cans for $5.00, express prepaid. Send stamps or cash. Interesting testimonials sent free.

Malaria

Is believed to be caused by poisonous miasma arising from low marshy land, or from decaying vegetable matter, and which, breathed into the lungs, enter and poison the blood. If a healthy condition of the blood is maintained by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, one is much less liable to malaria, and Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured many severe cases of this distressing affection even in the advanced stages when the terrible chills and fever prevailed. Try it.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills.—For the liver and bowels, act easily yet promptly and efficiently. Price, 25c.

Ely's Cream Balm
WILL CURE
CATARRH
PRICE 50 CENTS.
Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N.Y.

NYSU—51

RADWAY'S PILLS
The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely vegetable; containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

PERFECT DIGESTION Will be accomplished by taking one of Radway's Pills every morning, about ten o'clock, as a dinner pill. By so doing

SICK HEADACHE

Dyspepsia, Foul Stomach, biliousness, will be avoided and the food that is eaten contribute its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disease of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of **RADWAY'S PILLS** will free the system of all the above named disorders.

Price 25 cts. per box. Sold by all druggists.

Send a letter stamp to **DR. RADWAY & CO.**, No. 32 Warren street, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent to you.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Be sure and ask for RADWAY'S and see that the name "RADWAY" is on what you buy.

THE SMALLEST PILL IN THE WORLD!
TUTT'S TINY LIVER PILLS
have all the virtues of the larger ones; equally effective; purely vegetable. Exact size shown in this border.

PATENTS W. T. Fitzgerald, Washington, D. C. 48-page book free.

AGENTS make $99 per M. and win $745 CASH PRIZES on my cornet bells, guitars and medicines. Sample free. Territory. Dr. Brigham, 514 Broad, N. Y.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

DAISY PILLOW-SHAM HOLDER. Agents Wanted. $3 TO $5 A DAY. G.W. NUTTING, Brockton, Mass.

ASTHMA CURED TO STAY CURED. We Want Name and Address of Every ASTHMATIC. P. Harold Hayes, M.D. BUFFALO, N.Y.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

CORN STALKS FOR HORSES.

The value of corn stalks depends on the manner in which they are cured and saved. If cut before they are ripe and dry, and cured in the shade—that is, in close shocks, well protected from the weather—they are quite as nutritious as hay, and are perfectly healthful. Horses have been fed wholly upon this kind of fodder for years, and have done well. The stalks are a complete cure as far as feeding can go, for the disease known as heaves that has been caused by feeding clover or musty hay.—*New York Times.*

INDIAN CORN OUR BEST FEEDING CROP.

Notwithstanding all that has been claimed for various fodder crops from time to time, the fact remains that Indian corn will produce the most cattle food per acre of anything that we can grow. The man who combines livestock with general farming is foolish if he does not arrange for a liberal crop of this. If used in connection with a silo the corn field will accomplish its very greatest good. One advantage of the silo is that it furnishes succulent food to mix with other dry fodder and so make the latter more palatable.—*New York Observer.*

POPCORN.

Popcorn grows well under much the same conditions of soil and climate as are required for the field and garden corns, but should be planted apart from either to prevent intermixing. The ears should remain on the stalks until the kernels are entirely mature and should be thoroughly air-dried and preserved in that condition until wanted for use. As its bulk increases enormously by the popping no family will require a large amount of ears, but care should be taken not to store them in a damp place. One way in which they may be preserved is by stripping off most of the outer husks and drawing back a few of the inner ones and laying them together in bunches of convenient size for hanging up. Where this is not practiced, the ears, either wholly or partly husked, may be put into baskets and hang suspended in the corn-house or barn or from the ceiling of any dry storage room. For perfect popping, corn should be a year or more old and care should be taken to keep it where mice cannot reach it, and suspending it in some of the ways pointed out will secure the two essentials of a thorough air drying and protection from the depredations of the small rodents.—*New York World.*

ENSILAGE FOR STEERS.

Le Grand Cannon, in some remarks before the New York farmers, gives valuable information on his success in fattening steers with the assistance of ensilage. He took three sets of steers, ninety animals in each lot. One lot was allowed to run out of doors all winter just as the average Vermont farmer treats his steers. The two other lots were put under cover and fed alike, except that one lot got ensilage and the other a peck of mangels per head a day. In the spring the butcher was allowed to select fifty head at six cents a pound. He took every head of the fifty from out of the ensilage fed lot, and would not give five cents a pound for the others. Not only were the ensilage lot carried through the winter cheaper than the others, but they improved so much in quality that they readily sold better. This is the first contrast we have seen in feeding for beef between ensilage and roots. Can it be possible that the former is so much superior to the latter? We have always been told that the English, the greatest feeders in the world, pin all their faith to roots, and here ensilage knocks them out the first time. Cannot some of the stations continue this experiment?—*American Dairyman.*

SETTING AN APPLE ORCHARD.

In setting out a young orchard of apple trees, we consider two rods apart each way, or forty trees to the acre, is enough, and unless the land was very rich we should prefer thirty feet. It will then be many years before they will cover the ground, and when they are very near that point the limbs can be clipped at the end to keep them from interlocking. Although there is considerable difference naturally in the shape of the trees of different varieties of apples, we should have them at uniform distances, unless there were enough of the very upright growing kinds to make an orchard by themselves, when twenty-eight feet apart might be far enough. By careful and frequent pruning of small limbs, they can be trained so that the upright growers will cover more ground, and the spreading sorts be made more compact. Some who set trees at the above distances place plum, peach or quince trees among them at fifteen feet apart, so that there may be three of the small trees to each apple tree. These small trees are expected to make their growth, bear crops for a few years, and be ready to be cut out when the apple trees require the room. Do not allow the young apple trees to branch too near the ground; four feet is low enough, even for those varieties whose branches have a tendency to grow nearly upright, and five feet is not too high for the Baldwin, not high enough for those, like the Greening, which are inclined to bend downward. In these, care should be taken by pruning on the under side of the limbs to prevent them from hanging too low down. The advantage gained by shading the tree trunk is more imaginary than real, and the less exposure to the wind is not important, or may be overcome by a wind-breaking hedge, while the advantages of having the limbs high enough so that the horses can go under them when plowing or mowing are very real, as is also that of being able to turn sheep and swine in when desired, to eat the fallen fruit, without having the limbs when loaded with fruit hang where they can pick the fruit from them. There is no better crop to grow among young trees than corn, but potatoes can be very well grown, and beans. Avoid crops which need to be very heavily manured, at least until the trees get well to bearing, as too rich a soil makes the young wood grow so rank as to be liable to be winter-killed. Also avoid crops which demand too much moisture lest they cause the trees to suffer. After the young orchard has become an old orchard in full bearing, clover or grass may be grown, and the land made rich enough to sustain both crops.—*Boston Cultivator.*

BONES.

The composition of bone is 3.9 per cent. nitrogen and 22.4 per cent. phosphoric acid; most of the phosphoric acid being the so-called insoluble acid. Its chemical value is about $35 per ton. It is more speedily available, if the bones are ground fine, but if you have no mode of grinding them, they are none the less valuable from being buried whole. The insoluble phosphoric acid is mostly soluble after being buried for some time.

After a quantity of bones (say a bucketful) has accumulated, carry them to the orchard, dig a hole of suitable size and deep enough to bury the bones out of the reach of hoe or plow, and then fill up the hole with earth.

The largest and thriftiest grape vine in this section has had no manure, except bones and ashes.

The bones should not be buried too near the body of the tree or vine, because the small, fibrous roots towards the ends of the large ones are the feeders.

Some of our most successful fruit growers buy bones for their orchards, and pay from two to two and one-half cents per pound therefor. The great majority of farmers and orchardists in this section let their old bones go to waste or sell them to some wiser man for thirty to sixty cents per hundred pounds. A man came along the other day offering $3 per ton for them, delivered in the city. They are worth at least $15 per ton to anybody, and if you are near an available market for fruits, etc., the value of bones to you runs up to $35, $50, or even $60 in some cases. Do not, then, throw your bones in the back yard for your neighbor's cat or the first stray dog that comes along.

Bones, when fine ground, are an excellent fertilizer for corn and many other crops. A small handful put in the hill at time of planting increases the yield wonderfully. If you wish to grind the bones to use in the orchard or vineyard, it should be spaded or plowed in after being sown between the rows. If you wish to pulverize them and have no machine for the purpose, crush them with a large hammer, or the back of a common chopping axe. They cannot be so finely pulverized in this way as with the machine made for the purpose, but they can be made fine enough to help the plant use them.

If our most successful orchardists can afford to pay two and three cents a pound for them, why should we, who have them, throw them out for neighbor's cat or dog. The value of bones is better known in the North and East than in the South and West, but we notice that the value of them is better known now than formerly.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Give water to chicks from the start.

To fatten poultry for market give plenty of wheat and cracked corn.

Drinking water for the fowls in winter should be tepid, not cold, and always fresh and clean.

A chick should weigh a pound when five weeks old. The average is a pound at six weeks old.

Milk may be given to the chickens but should be fresh and the residuum carefully removed, but do not substitute it for water.

Feed very early in the morning as soon as the chicks come out of the brooders. Never keep them waiting for breakfast.

After the first week any kind of food, such as mashed potatoes, cooked turnips, crumbled bread of any kind, or any wholesome food, will be of advantage to chicks.

It is the casein left in the butter that causes it to sour and spoil. Remove all of the casein and pure butter will keep sweet and fresh indefinitely if protected from the air.

The cow that the farmer wants is one that will yield him a good profit with ordinary care. He has no disposition to put a cow to bed and tuck her in, or to feed her on gruel.

Choice beef cattle that are considerably above the average quality can always be sold at a very good price a short time before the holidays. But they must be in prime condition.

The man who complains that his cows are unruly can be safely set down as a poor farmer, and very often he is a cruel one, who deserves punishment. Most unruly cows are made so by hunger.

One good and effectual remedy to remove warts from a cow's teats is to wait until she is dry, then wash them thoroughly with a solution of sal ammoniac and camphor; before she becomes fresh they will have entirely disappeared.

When ten days old the rolled oats may be omitted and wheat one day and cracked corn the next may be used. Begin to teach chicks to eat wheat and cracked corn early by sprinkling a little on the floor (about a tablespoonful daily) after they are a week old.

Barrels of fruit, well carted, should be placed on the side and not stood on end, for the jolting of the wagon tends to settle the fruit and make it loose in the barrels. The more carefully the fruit is sorted and honestly packed the greater will be the profit.

Red clover and orchard grass ripen about the same time, timothy ripening about three weeks later. As clover and timothy do not ripen together, it will be worthy of an experiment to use orchard grass and clover on some soils. Timothy and clover give the largest yield, however, and will be used in preference by the majority for that reason, though the two kinds (clover and timothy) would be more suitable if ripening at the same time.

An Emperor's Interest in Electricity.

It is stated that the German Emperor contemplates the application of electricity in many ways in his palace at Berlin. While on his recent visit to England he paid a visit to Lord Salisbury's country seat, Hatfield. Lord Salisbury has a decided mechanical and scientific turn, beside being an excellent electrician, and has personally superintended some notable improvements on his property. Among these is the generation of electricity by turbines, the river Lea being utilized for the purpose; motors for driving pumps, making ice and working air propellers for ventilating purposes; raising hay and corn sheaves to the top of the stacks by electricity, and by the same means thrashing, cutting rough grass for ensilage, grinding corn, making fodder, driving piles, constructing coffer dams, dredging and pumping sewage for irrigation. The German Emperor is said to have examined into the workmanship of every piece of machinery at Hatfield with the greatest interest and admiration, and to have become so convinced of the economy and efficiency of electrical appliances as to decide on utilizing them to the greatest possible extent on his own properties.—*Chicago News.*

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Satin has come in again.

The Alpine hat is again in style.

Velvet mantles are worn this season.

Plaid blouse waists are worn by misses.

Dragon's-blood red is a popular color.

Spangles are the novelty of the season.

Great use is made of outlining gimps.

Coats are becoming longer day by day.

The small girl is now wearing the large hat.

Mink is one of the ultra-fashionable furs.

The lace overdress is fashionable this season.

Belgium's Queen is a clever sleight-of-hand performer.

Bottle-green and turquois-blue are used in combination.

The metal trimmings so much in vogue last year will be sparingly used.

Women's clubs, mainly of a social character, are numerous in London, England.

The high, flaring collar is worn on everything by the long-necked sisterhood.

Velvet ribbon is used a great deal, and the butterfly bows are high, stiff and straight.

Mrs. Wilson, of South Paris, Mo., is Cashier of the bank in which her husband is President.

Jeweled brocades in which threads of precious metals are woven are popular for evening wear.

Fancy vestings, with dark ground, patterned with spots or dashes of bright color are gaining in favor.

The girl who rides and drives must have a driving coat built on the same lines as the masculine garment.

English women are especially fond of Russian sable, and hand it down with their family jewels and "real" laces.

Marie Van Zandt, the prima donna, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., where her mother was a singer twenty years ago.

A jeweler who knows, says that at a "drawing-room" Queen Victoria wears at least seven hundred thousand dollars' worth of jewelry.

There are now in New York City 150,000 girls who wear the order of the King's Daughters and try to "do the duty which is nearest."

There are twenty-three widows and daughters of Revolutionary soldiers who still draw pensions, though the last male survivor died long ago.

Fanny Crosby, the blind hymn writer, is living in New York City at the age of sixty-one years. She lost her sight when she was but six weeks old.

Felt hats have the brims fluted in fanlike bunches, or pressed in fine, straight crimping all round. The crowns vary. Many are quite high.

It is scarcely twenty years ago that chrysanthemums were entirely grandmothers' flowers, but now they are the glory and the pride of the girl of the period.

Froken Eva Maria Karlholm, who applied to the Swedish Government to officiate as organist, percentor and clerk to the church, has obtained a favorable reply from the Government.

Even lamb's trotters are made to subserve to the purposes of adornment, three of them being set upright upon the back of a hat of rich ponceau velvet, which was bordered with Persian lamb.

Miss Connor O'Brien, a Melbourne (Australia) journalist, read a paper before the Austral Salon, which is a ladies' club, to prove that "woman is the equal of man in almost every sphere of life."

The Empress of Austria has ordered that 50,000 rose trees should be planted round the statue of Heine, to be erected on her property at Corfu, on a rock over two thousand feet above the level of the sea.

The rage for blond locks has infected Italy to such an extent that even the children's heads are blossoming out in golden curls. At this rate the raven tresses of Italian song and story will soon be a misnomer.

Mrs. Hetty Green, of New York City, is said to be the wealthiest woman in the United States, with a fortune of forty million dollars. Miss Elizabeth Garrett, of Maryland, comes next, with an estate worth twenty million dollars.

The most popular Turkish poetess is a Russian lady. Her name is Olga Lovedoba, but she is known by her pseudonym, "Hulaere," to the Turks, who delight to recite poems. Beside her original productions she makes translations from the Russian poets into the modern Arabic.

The San Francisco (Cal.) Girls' Union, which conducts a home-like boarding house for self-supporting girls, has purchased property and expects to build next year. Mrs. Senator Hearst has given $1000 toward the building, and $5000 will come to the corporation from an unsettled estate.

So great is the rage for fur on dresses that even the plastron and girdle are made of fur to match the foot-trimming. Headings of narrow fancy gimps, shirrings and borders of beads are used above the edge of fur. The high Marie Antoinette collars on evening dresses are bordered with opera fur.

The famous trousseau shops of Paris, France, are tiny places devoted to a single sort of garment. In one nothing but handkerchiefs are sold, in another nothing but nightgowns. Some of the smallest European shops accomodate but one customer at a time, and in many it is almost impossible to display goods to advantage.

The Queen of the Belgians is very fond of traveling incog., and this fancy is said to lead to amusing experiences. Her plain dress on one of her recent journeys was the occasion of her being crowded out of her place in the railway carriage by a rich hog, who was unwilling to travel in the company of a person in such ordinary costume.

The Ring of a Coin Catches Them.

If a man pretending to be deaf is approached from behind while standing on a stone floor or sidewalk, and a coin is dropped so as to ring, he will invariably turn sharply around with a view to picking it up. This simple device is frequently resorted to in countries where conscription is the rule and where deafness or any other infirmity relieves a man from army service. I saw it tried in Paris on six alleged deaf youths in succession, and much to the examining physician's amusement it succeeded in exposing the sham every time.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

TEMPERANCE.

World-wide a curse lies on our land;
From shore to shore, from sea to sea,
No nation, country, island, free
From alcohol's destroying hand.

So long!—since time began; and prayers
Of mother-hearts have risen in vain!
For paltry pelf, for sordid gain,
This goodly land its harvest bears.

Weak things there are confound the strong;
Oh watchman for the morning hour,
World-wide there runs a chain of power,
Electric with the voice of song!

What is that the strong king fears?
No iron chain of lordly might,
But just a thread of ribbon white,—
God's answer to the prayer of years!

Each strand about a hearthstone twined,
Each song a mother's lullaby;
From shore to shore, from sea to sea,
The ribbon white the dear home binds.

World-wide, a blessing waits for thee,
Oh homes beloved, of every land!
For trained of heart, and trained of hand,
Thy children shall thy country free!

—*Esther T. Housh*

AMONG RUSSIAN PEASANTS.

A philanthropic lady of the Government of Tamboy, Russia, who owns several villages, has caused all the liquor stores in her villages to be closed, and established in their stead tea-houses, where peasants can get meat, rolls and all the tea they can drink for a nominal sum. On Sunday she and her husband spend the afternoon in these tea-houses, reading useful books and extracts from newspapers to the guests. The peasants are greatly pleased with this innovation. The tea-houses are patronized, and drunkenness is almost unknown in those villages where they are established. As the scheme was a suggestion of the novelist Tolstoi, the church authorities at once established a supervision over them, with the special object of preventing the benevolent lady and her husband from reading Tolstoi's works, or any heretical books to the peasants on Sunday. But the philanthropic couple do not mind this, and continue their good work undisturbed.

THE LESSON OF ABSTINENCE EMPHASIZED.

As railway companies, from economic considerations, find it necessary generally to prohibit the use of intoxicants by their employes, at least while on duty, so does much of the modern, complicated labor-saving machinery emphasize the lesson of abstinence. The *Gate City*, of Iowa, alluding to this subject, refers to the old days when a man could use liquor freely, "and all that happened was that the tools he was moving stopped when his arm stopped," and says: "But he cannot be fuddled now when he is using a machine driven by steam or electricity; drunkenness in managing that cripples or kills the workman, and destroys a costly machine of the factory upon which the labor of men and women depends." Our attention has recently been called to the case of a foreman in one of the largest printing press works in this country, a mechanic of rare skill and genius, who has occasionally yielded to drink, with serious loss to his employers, and who, though holding his position still, holds it now only on probation, to lose it with another repetition of his offense. The most delicate and complicated machinery of all, that of the human body and brain, suffers most from alcoholic indulgence.—*National Advocate.*

HOW ALCOHOL AFFECTS THE BODY.

It has been discovered that the toxic action of alcohol in large doses primarily affects the cerebral lobes after which the other parts of the cerebro spinal system are consecutively involved, till in the stage of dead drunkenness the only parts not invaded by a benumbing paralysis are those automatic centres in the medulla oblongata, which regulate and maintain the circulation and respiration. Even these centres are not wholly unaffected; the paralysis of these, as of the other sections of the cerebro spinal system, varies in its incompleteness and at times becomes complete, the coma of drunkenness terminating in death. More usually the intoxicant is gradually eliminated and the individual is restored to consciousness—a consciousness disturbed, however, by the secondary results of the agent he has abused. In every case the stomach suffers directly or indirectly through the nervous system. Nutrition, consequently, is interfered with by the defective ingestion of food as well as by the mal-assimilation of that which is ingested. To this cause, as well as to the peculiar local action of the poison, are due the various organic degenerations which, in most instances, shorten the drunkard's days.—*Once-A-Week.*

SERIOUS FACTS.

We reproduce here an extract from an address recently delivered by Rev. Hugh Montgomery before the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society:

"Let me call your attention to the curse of intemperance. You well know ardent spirits are filling the channels of death to overflowing. This is the master sin of our State, the giant evil, the burning curse. It is probably not too much to say that this single evil is inflicting more injury upon the physical, intellectual, moral and eternal interests of our State than all other evils combined together. Yes, marshal all in one dread army, under one flag, all the judgments that ever desolated this world of sin and death—blasting, mildew, hailstorms, tornadoes, earthquakes, epidemics, famine, war, conflagrations, shipwrecks, rapine, and murder—the legalized liquor traffic has cursed more than all these plagues combined. This monster has had this world for his home, "the flesh" for a mother, the devil for a father. He has no eyes and cannot see. He has no ears and cannot hear. He has a coil by which to bind. He has a fang by which he stings. Look at the million wrecks that stagger and doze and leer, and bloat and fester, and fall down under the curse of intemperence. Of the 80,000 that yearly fill a drunkard's grave; of the 2,000,000 children that are left worse than orphans; of the 3,000,000 of women, who have a mill stone tied about their necks and are brought to shame and disgrace; of the 500,000 that are yearly sent to the poorhouse; of another 500,000 of convicts annually sent to jail; of 300,000 annually bequeathed to public charity; of the 1000 murders that horrify the ear; of the 3000 rapes that are committed by the demon."

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

Delirium tremens kills four people per day in England.

The man who paints the town usually ends by making a picture of himself.

England and Ireland together drank 42,000,000 gallons more beer than Germany last year.

It is less important to a young lady that her lover's diamonds should be of pure water than that his drinks should be.

The Cincinnati police are directed to arrest on sight any boy under fourteen years of age seen using tobacco in any form.

The law of Fiji provides that a white man giving drink to an aboriginal or half-caste of any district shall be subject to a fine of $250 and imprisonment.

The Prohibition canteen at Fort Riley, Kansas, has had only six cases of drunkenness out of 649 men, while the rest of the army has forty-one in a thousand.

Out of the mayors in England thirty-seven are total abstainers and temperance reformers, and besides these twenty-six are favorable to alliance or to local option. Twenty Scotch provosts are also total abstainers.

The W. C. T. U. has gained in membership 10,360 during the year 1891. Of this increase Ohio furnished 1800, Illinois 1695, Oregon 1000, Indiana 750, California 650, Texas 350, while in Virginia the membership was doubled, and Japan gained 900.

The statistics presented by Lady Henry Somerset in regard to liquor drinking in London are significant. Eighty-five cents for gin and four cents for education carries its own commentary on the wretchedness of Whitechapel and other slums of the modern Babylon.

It is said that eleven gentlemen met recently at lunch in Shanghai, and, finding that all were total abstainers, compared experiences. They had each lived in the trying temperature of North China for from twenty-five to thirty-five years, and not one of them had been once sick from climatic cause.

Some girls students belonging to the sophomore class of the Lake Forest University in Chicago, Ill., hazed a junior girl recently, and were so rough that they made her faint. Subsequently the junior girls rallied to their comrade's aid and, driving the sophomores into their rooms, locked them there.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

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