

SOAKING SEED POTATOES. manures liberally. He also immerses his color and often mixed with blood. in twenty-five gallons of water, allowing the tubers to remain for twonty-four hours afterwards so that the germs may have time to swell.

FOR THE BOG PASTURAGE.

Clover should not be the principal rehance for the hog pasturage, but if there is not sufficient of this a field should be sown with oats, rye, or barley to supplement it. Sorghum and pumpkins should also be grown to help out the feeding later in the season, so that the hogs may be made ready for market without so much as we have been in the habit of using in the past. The best profit in hog feeding results when the desired weight can be made with the least corn. This method of feeding is practicable now, because the market does not call for such heavy weight as formerly. "Light bacon" is now the grade that brings the top prices .- Chicago Times.

THE VIRTUES OF STONES.

I have heard a farmer brag that he hardly had a stone on his place as large as his hand, and to most farmers the killer at the start. idea of a stony farm is abhorrent. This is a mistake, and stones, like almost everything else, are not without their virtues. They help to make the soil rich by constantly wearing away and giving to it new material. They make it mellow and porous, and when coolness is needed they keep it cool. In warm weather they cool very quickly at night and condense the dew, thus gathering trim. moisture from the driest air, so the land does not bake in a dry season or run together in a wet. Then the stones gather food. the water around them, making the soil porous. In winter they give warmth to vines. Every one should be removed the ground, for they absorb and retain when ripe, the heat from the sun. As long as they do not interfere with the cultivation of the land let them remain .- American Farmer.

### STRINKAGE OF MILK.

During the hot, dry months when flies are abundant, cows are almost sure to shrink in the milk flow. There are some points about this matter that are well to consider. A great many dairy farmers tured. follow the practice of turning the cows into small pasture at night for the sake of course fresh manure is beneficial on of the convenience of finding them the next morning. During the day the cows duced. are so bothered by flies that they will not eat what they should even if it is easily no attention. To make them pay they procured. If they cannot graze at night should receive some care and be fed in the result will be that they get too little food in the twenty-four hours, and must in consequence shrink in their milk. The wise dairyman will see to it that the cow be procured -though it is not too late has plenty to sat. If it requires a little any time before winter closes in. extra study and effort on his part to get Supplying all of the essenti it for her he will do it, for he knows this important fact, that if the cow shrinks in summer he can rever get her back to as large a flow in the fall as he otherwise would. Good management of the cows is one of the foundations of success in milk production. Flies in the day time and continuent at night will beat the best cow in the world .- Hoard's Dairy. men.

from the nose, fetid and offensive odor A French pota o grower claims yields of the discharges from the bowels, ofof forty-two tons per acre. He plants fensive exhalations; diarrheal dis-the seed whole, cultivates deeply and charges are semi-fluid, of grayish green seed tubers for twenty-four hours in a many cases the skin on the belly be-solution of six pounds of sulphate of am. tween the hind legs, behind the cars and monia and six pounds of nitrate of notash even on the nose has numerous red spots which toward the fatal termination turn purple. As the disease progresses the animal becomes sluggish, the head droops with the nose near the ground,

but usually will be found lying down with the nose hid in the bedding. If there has been costiveness, about two days before death there will be offensive, fetid discharge; the voice becomes faint and hoarse; the animal is stupid, emaciation increases rapidly, the skin ecomes dry, hard and very unclean, there is a cold, clammy sweat, and death soon follows with convulsions, or gradually by exhaustion, without a struggle. In chronic diseases or those of long duration, the animal becomes weak, and lies down most of the time, eats but little and has the diarchesa. These cases may linger for weeks, scattering the poison of the disease in the discharge wherever they go .- Western Swineherd,

#### FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

An excess of manure is injurious to grapes.

A sharp, steel rake is a good weed-

Cultivation will benefit the trees for a few years after setting out. Prune the trees in the orchard; keep

in good shape from the start. Good returns are made when the skim

milk is given to the young pigs.

Pull up all dead stalks of plants from the flower-beds and keep them neat and

It is useless to try to keep pigs strong and healthy without plenty of proper

Keep the tomatoes well picked off the

Clover and corn cut in the milk fed to young pigs is an excellent thing to promote growth.

No plan of management will be best in all cases; the owner must adapt the treatment to the condition of the orchard.

If second or third crops are to be grown in the garden, be ready to plant them as soon as the first crops have ma-

account of the mechanical effects pro-

There is no profit in pigs that receive the most economical way.

Vick says that bulb planting should be done as early in the fall as the bulb can

Supplying all of the essentials of a crop, such as a good soil, thorough preparations and good seed are of more importance than the signs of the moon.

One reason why some men do not succeed in fruit growing is that they grow nothing else. They buy fertilizer, meat, grain and everything they use. This es all the profit.

# HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

## THE MULKWEED IN COOKERY.

It is not generally known that the mmon milkweed is sometimes used in okery. When the tender sprouts are about four or five inches high in the pring, they make an excellent and decious green. The sprouts are tied in inches in the same way as asparagus, ut they are shorter and lighter in color. Those who have eaten this vegetable delare it to be excellent. The milkweed prouts, which are picked in May, in the deep shade, are considered the best.

### HOW TO PEEL TOMATORS.

It is so customary in preparing toma toes for the table to peel or skin them that we jump at the conclusion that any one can peel a tomato without being told how to do it. But such is not the case Nearly all cook books say: "Pour oiling water over ripe tomatoes, then ckin them," and at least ninety in every hundred persons attempt to peel them in this manner, and consequently do it with much difficulty and very imperfectly

This is the proper way to peel tomatoes: Cover them with boiling water half a minute, then lay them in cold water till they are perfectly cold, when the skin can be slipped off without difficulty, leaving the tomatoes un-broken .--- Emma P. Ewing.

### AIDS IN THE LAUNDRY.

Gum arabic is, doubtless, the most invaluable aid to the laundress who desires the most beautiful possible finish to her goods. As this gum does not dissolve very readily, the following will be found an excellent method for its preparation : Pound two ounces of the fine white gum to a powder and pour over it in a pitcher a pint of boiling water; cover the vessel and allow it to stand over night. In the morning pour the solution carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle and set it aside for use. A tablespoonful of this gum in a pint of starch will give a fine smooth gloss to shirts and like goods. It is not safe to add the powdered gum to the starch while it is being made, as there is the possibility of particles of sediment being present, and it will be difficult to get a perfect blending of the gum.

### SEALING OF JELLY JARS.

Strain jelly into jelly jars which have been thoroughly washed in soap and water and have been standing in boiling water for a half hour. When the jelly is cool pour over it a small quantity of melted paraffine; let it harden; then pour in more, for as the first hardens it may crack or shrink from the sides and leave spaces where ferments may enter. In other words, the jars need to be made nir-tight-not that the air does mischief, but because it contains the organismi which on entering the jelly cause by their growth the changes known at "souring." The object is to exclude all micro-organisms.

This may be done in other ways than by use of parafline. Cut a piece of white paper just large enough to cover the jelly; soak it in alcohol for five minutes, then fit it into the tumbler and pack over it a wad of sterilized cotton batting, letting it fill the mouth of the jar or tumbler like a stopper. This is an effectual means of preserving all kinds of fruit, as micro-organisms cannot go through the batting. Care must be taken, however, to have it properly sterilized. This may easily be accomplished by making the wads of the required shape and size and putting then in a tin plate in a hot oven for half an hour.

When putting the cotton into jars be careful not to touch the under side of the wad or allow it to touch anything intil it is placed in the jar: each may b yound with a piece of cloth to make it look neat, or a piece of paper may be tied over it. - Chicago News.

# TEMPERANCE.

BE PURE, BOYS. Be pure! Thy very lips be pure! Ob, stain then not with words of wrong, Sor soil them with its both of drink That weakens all whom God made strong. Be pure Oh, let thy han is be clean; By touch of ain be user defiled.

To smite the wrong, a man be thou; In innocence, be thou a child!

Be pure: Thy fest be pure, an I shun The dark and mirr ways of sig. The dark and miry ways of sin. Take clean, bright paths that aim at beaven; Who stealfast climbs shall entyr in.

Be pure! If thou within he clean, Thy life will shine c'en as the light. Theo, Father, hear Thy children cry, And make our souls like snowflakes white, - Rev. E. A. Rand, in Temperance Banner,

THE GREAT ENOCKER-OUT.

THE GREAT KNOCKER-OUT. The vanquisies John L. sreported to have remarked, while the bitternass of defeat was yet fresh upon him, that "booxs did it." It he did make this sorrowful observation on the powers of old John Barley corn to destroy and break down everything, including brain and muscle, he was unwittingly proaching a most effective temperance lecture. Cer-tainly a devotion to alcoholic drinks-event an octasional one-dis wholly incompatible with good physical training for a display of the best strongth. If the ancient gladiators had become fond of "mard drinks," like our modern ones, we should never have heard the great knocker-out.-Naw York Journal

# OFINIONS OF EMINENT DOCTORS.

Alcohol is n ither a food, nor a generator of forces in the human body, and I have found no case of disease, and no emergency arising from accident, that I could not treas more successfully without any form of fer-mented or distilled liquor than with.—N. S. Davis, M. D. Alcohol is the one soil

mensel or distinguisting inquor than with, -N. S.
Davis, M. D.
Alcohol is the one svil genus, whether in wine or ale or whisky, and is killing the race of men. Stay the ravages of this one poison, elicohol, that king of poisons, the might iest weapon of the derit, and the millennium will soon dawn.-Wilfwil Parker, M. D.
The day is passel when, upon distic or medical groun is there is any indispensable call for the molerate or habitual use of alcoholic beverages.-Erra M. Hunter, M. D.
Men who do not take alcoholic drinks are always warmer, and in that respect vitally stronger than these who take alcohol.-B.
W. Richardson, M. D.
Bo long as alcohol retains a place among sick patients, so long will there be drunk-ards.-R. D. Mussey, M. D.

### STOP THE MANUFACTURE.

<text><text><text>

# WHAT AN INTOXICATED FATHER DID.

WIAT AN INTOXICATED FATHER DID. A man was arrostel in Denver recently formed with abusing his children in a most orrule manner. The tale of a dranken father's py Lieutemant Clay, who examined the boy's py Lieuteman bome intoxicated the day before the outplaint was made. Ho denanded the complaint was made. Ho denanded who he was his money seling papers of the boy to buy more liquor. The sister to purchase food for the family. The boy the boy to buy more liquor. The sister to purchase food for the family a best which a long stran, tied in a sories of boy and he and his sister in the boy's way over town. The sister is seventee years for the sister to purchase the money annot for the far knots. The father finally released they bey di and large for her age. She has a face the prother toward the family's support the prother toward the family's support the poor girl told of many bestings estended they bey or girl told of many bestings who have have the tolook atter their faher and best here best book atter the is faher and best here to book atter the is faher and best here to book atter the is faher and best here to book atter the family's support.

# WILL HE GET THERE !

### Great Interest contors in the question, Will Captain An Irews, the Sapolio Colum tos, reach Palos in his little boat?" Last week we told of his start, and how pluckily he wrote by an incoming sailer which passel him many hundred miles from shore. Now we can add to that report the following news item just as it was published in the Commercial Advertiser, of New Yorki

# SPOKE THE SAPOLIO.

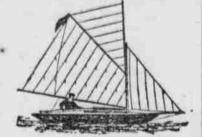
## APTAIN ANDREWS MAKING HIS WAY TO HUELVA AND PALOS.

LONDON, Aug. 19 (Dalziel's Special News). Advices received to lay from Comman tate that the steamer Vera Cruz, which arrivel there on Aug. 11, from Havana, reported that on Aug. 5 she fell in with a small oat named Sapolio, manned by Captain William A. An 're vs.

In answer to questions of the Captain of the Vera Cruz, An Iraws said its had stilled from Atlantic City, N. J., with the Intention und hope of arriving at Hueiva and Pales de Moguer, on the Rio Tinto, by next October, in time for the occasion of the pubic festivals in connection with the Columbus centenary.

The Captain of the Vera Cruz offered Andrews any provisions he required, but the latter replied he did not want any, and only desired to be reported.

It will be recollected that it was from Palos that Columbus salled in 1493 when he set out on his discovery of America.



The above report was later confirmed by ables from Madrid, one of which sail:

The Captain of the Vera Cruz describes Captain Andrews as hale and hearty. Captain Andrews, he says, resented a question as to whather he wished to be taken aboard the steamer, declaring that he was certain that he could reach Huelva without assistance in time for the October fetes. He asked only one favor-that the Captain of the Vera Cruz should hand a letter to the American Consul at the first Spanish port he outered. Captain Andrews then tied his letter to a piece of scrap iron and threw it aboard the Vera Cruz, and after mutual farewells and wishes for a prosperous voyage the two vessels parted.

On the following day, August 6th, the "Sapolio" fell in with the German ship 'Adolf," Captain A. Scheepsma, who writes that on that date he supplied Captain Andrews with "iresh water, fresh bread, eggs, and clarst, also with a lantern and a length of line, captain and boat being all right," We give it just as written, showing that our German friend can be as liberal with his letters as with the fresh bread, which must have provad so grateful to the daring loneroyager who carries no fire, and on whom the baker doos not call in the morning.

The New York Herald, in an editorial ar. ticle on August 26th, rather unjustly commented on Captain Andrews' trip. It said The cable disp atch published yesterday giving news of the intrepid Captain Anderion, of dory fame, has given encouragement, if not assurance, to bistriends, \* \* \*

There can be no scientific value in voyages of this sort and no results can come from them that are of much interest to the general public, save the proof that a sixteen foot boat may in exceedingly colm weather cross the Atlantic. \* \* \* Were Captain Anderson to prove by his attempt that a transatlantic voyage was infinitely more

### The Lapps.

The Lapps call their country Sabme or Same, and themselves Samelots, and the term lots has generally been supposed to be a contemptuous nickname given to them by foreigners, derived from the Finnish "lappu," and meaning simply "land's-end-folk," A more plausable suggestion, however, is that of Professor Friis, of Christiania, who refers the term to an old Finnish root "lappas, signifying to roam or wander about, in allusion to their nomad habits. In the mouth of southern or more civilized Lapps it appears to have

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NEURALGIA

become synonymous with rude or barbarous, and is so applied by then to the less cultured northern communities.

EVERYMOTHER BROWN HAVE IT IN THE HOMES Drepted on Sugar, Children Love Disks Johnman's According and Children Love Anthropologists seem to have some difficulty in assigning to the Lappa their exact place in the human family, but it may be safely affirmed that they are combination of Caucasian and Mongolian types. Be this as it may, their physical characteristics are remarkable; decidedly more remarkable than attractive. They are probably the shortest race in the Eastern Hemisphere, unless it be Mr. Stanley's demoniacal dwarfs. A man over five feet in height would be a giant among them, and the women are rarely They more than four feet six inches.

are also the shortest headed and thinnest skinned people in the world. Some of them, indeed, are long-headed enough in the intellectual sense and know as well as any how to drive a bargain and deal with strangers, but they are none the less pre-eminently what the scientific people designate as "brachveephalie."-Good Words.

## A Distinguished Physician.

Every one has heard of Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure. This great remedy was used by Dr. Hoxsie himself for twenty years among ho-most mather tam-dis in Burgate, N. F., with unfailing success for Congestive Colds, Preu-monia, Croup and Bronchits. Sold by drug-gists. Sc. Manufactured by A. P. Hoxsie, Burfaie, N. Y. gists. 50c. Buffalo, N. Y.

A buried city has been discovered near Ironton, Ohio.

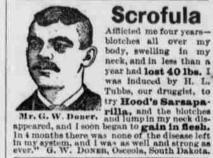
#### The True Luxative Principle

Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure Of the plants used in manufacturing the pleasant remedy, Syrup of Figs, has a perma-nently beneficial effect on the human system, tambago, pain in joints or back, brick urine, frequent calls, irritation inflat while the cheap vegetable extracts and min eral coutions, usually sold as medicines, are permanently injurious. Being well informed. Disordered Liver. you will use the true remedy only. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. Impaired digestion, gout, billious-headach SWAMP-ISOOT cures hidney difficultie La Grippe, urinary trouble, bright's disease

J. S. Parker, Fredonia, N. Y., says: "Shal not call on you for the \$100 reward, for I be leve Hall's Catarrh Cure will cure any case o cutarria. Was very bad." Write him for par-ticulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Scrofula, malaria, gen'i woaleness of Guarantes Use contents of One Bettle, it not ha At Druggists, 50c. Size, \$1.00 Size,

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RISING SUN If afflicted with sore eves use Dr. isass Thompson's Eye-water, Drug vists soil at Wanger bottle



Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic,



DC NOT BE DECEIVED

### CARE OF FENCE CORNERS.

Next to the garden, which ought to be the best but is too often the worst looking place on the farm, the fence corners are likely, at this time, to need the most attention. It goes without saying that it is difficult to keep these places clean. It is still more difficult to get them clean after they have been allowed to become foul. And yet the farmer who has a high ideal of what a farm should be will not be contented to have his fence corners become a tangled hedge of bushes or a nest of weeds. Bushes are worse than weeds, for the latter can be cut more readily and are not nearly as difficult to destroy. Not that it is easy to eradicate weeds when they have taken possession of fence corners and have been allowed to ripen their seeds and mature their stalks year after year with nothing to interfere with their growth and development. But it is play to dispose of such plants when compared with the uprooting of wild cherry bushes, hardhacks, blackberry bushes and similar growths which find a congenial home in neglected fence corners. Yet even the latter nuisances can be extirpated. It will take a good deal of work to do it, but if the work is wisely direct-ed, and is continued long enough, it will bring its reward. Simply cutting off the tops, two or three inches from the ground, once a year will not be effective. Removing the fence, plowing the ground, and planting it to some crop which requires clean cultivation, is the most efficient course. If this is followed for two or three seasons in succession the land can then be seeded and can be easily kept clean. Where this course is impracticable, cutting the roots of the shrubs and removing as large portions of them with the stems as possible, will give a decided setback to the intruders. The next spring cut off the tops of any and all the plants which appear, and repeat the process in the fall," It is slow work, and hard work, but if persevered in will, in time, give clean fence corners. And the farm upon which this work is needed will look enough better, and ba enough batter to pay liberally for its and may extend two-thirds around the performance,-American Dairyman.

HOG CHOLERA SYMPTOMS

Symptoms of hog cholera are described by the Iowa State Board of Health as tivators appear with their long knives follows: The presence of the disease is and scrape off the exuding juice into indicated by a cold shivering, lasting vessels held in the hand. Now this is from a few seconds to several hours; frequent succeing, followed by a loss of appetite; rough appearance of the hair, arcoping of the ears, stupidness, attempts to vomit, tendency to not the bedding, to lie down in dark and quiet places, duliness of the eyes, often dim; ometimes swelling of the he\_ i, cruptions of the cars and other parts of the body, dizziness, laborious breathing, vitiated appetite for dung, dirt, and salty substances, accumulation of mucuin inner corner of the eye, discharge obrate their golden wedding.

Flower pots can be rid of earthworms by pouring on the soil a warm decoction of wormwood and powdered horse chest-

ni ts. The worms will come to the surface and can then be removed. Nothing delights a pig or benefits him

more than a feed of roots. It is worth while to give them a ration of potatoes, beets, turnips, or artichokes at least once a week, or as often as possible.

Fruit tree borers do not like to work where the fruit grower plants the trunks near the ground with cart grease that is made up of a portion of pine tar. Some employ gas tar, but this often does great injury, says Meehan in his monthly.

The brood sow should be given plenty of food; in fact, she requires about twice as much as an ordinary pig. If she does not have enough food to keep herself and farrow in good condition the owner will be disappointed when the little pigs are full grown.

According to Professor L. H. Bailey cight and perhaps ten species of native cherries are in cultivation; of these three are grown for fruit and all but one two are cultivated for ornament. None of the species have gained much prominence under cultivation, and most of them are of comparatively recent in troduction.

### The Way Opium is Gathered.

When the land has been prepared, the seed sown broadcast, and covered by the use of a drag, the field is laid off into small beds about ten feet in width, irrigated by little water channels. The plants are carefully tended, and when in bloom the petals gleam like silver. These are not allowed to fall off, but are picked one by one and dried by the women and children of the cultivator's milies and then used as a covering for the manufactured cakes of oplum. The bure heads or capsules are left standing until ripe enough for lancing. This is done with an implement somewhat like the knives of a cupping instrument, and it is said that much skill is required in making the incusion just the right depth, for if made through the walls of the capsule the juice will flow into the cavity and be lost. The cut is made transversely capsule, or to be made spirally, ending beyond the starting point. This scarifying is done towards even-

ing, and the next morning early the calopium in the crude state, and when enough of the juice, half dried, has been collected to form a cake it is wrapped in leaves and put in the shade to dry. In this condition it is purchased by buyers traveling from one village to another. They gather it in small lots, and either work it over themselves or put it into cotton bags and take it to Smyrna, where it is mapected. - American Farmer.

Only one couple in 11,500 live to cel

### RECIPES.

Potato Fritters-Grate four large potatoes; add two well-beaten eggs, into which two tablespoonfuls of flour have been stirred until smooth. Salt and fry like oysters.

Tomato Soy-Chop equal parts halfripe tomatoes and onions; cover with vinegar and cook slowly till thick. To every quart add one-half cupful sugar and pepper and salt to taste.

Lamon Flummery-Soak half a box of gelatine two hours in cold water enough to cover. Pour over it two teacupfuls of boiling water; add a heaping cupful of sugar; stir until it is melted, then strain; add the juice of two large lemons, and when nearly cold beat the whites of five eggs, stir them in, whip the jelly until it is light and pour into a wet mold. Serve with gold or sponge calce.

Coffee Jelly .-. Soak the gelatine two hours, make a quart of strong, clear coffee, pour it over the gelatine, add half a coffeecupful of granulated sugar and stir until dissolved. Pour the jelly an inch deep (or less) into a clean square bake tin, and when cold, cut into small square or triangular-shaped blocks by dipping a knife in hot water. Heap on a glass dish, and serve with gold cake and sweetened cream.

Apple Dessert-Pare and core tart apples, leaving them whole. Make syrup of one and one-half capfuls of water, and one-half cupful of sugar. When the syrup boils, put in the apples, placing a small piece of butter in the centre of each. Cook until the fruit is clear but remains whole. Remove the fruit and when cold, fill the centres with jelly, and serve with whipped cream sweetened and flavored with vanilla.

Prune Jelly-One pound of the best prunes, one box of gelatine, lemon uice, cinnamon, sugar. Stew the prunes in one quart of water until they are in pieces, removing the stones. Sonk the gelatine in one pint of cold water, and when the prunes are done add the gelatine, which should be soft. Sweeten to taste. A little lemon juice is indispensable, and a trace of cinnamon. Pour into a mold and eat cold with sweetened, whipped cream.

The Gospel of St. Mark, printed on raised letters at Philadelphia in November, 1833, was the stepping stone to the education of the bind. It was printed in the old French type, invented by Hauy, but now Roman letters (without capitals, to save space) are used, and the Bible is wrinted in eight volumes, each a little larger than Webster's unabridged dictionary.

It is stated as a curious fact that suieide is more prevalent in warm than in cool weather. Extreme heat breeds both melancholy and desperation.

#### THE DRINE CURSE IN ALASKA.

The Washington Tsuperance Magazine, in an article upon "Intemperance) in Alas-ka," recounts the murderous acts of violence on the part of the liquor veniers, and "The Indians of Alaska are orderly and

"The Indians of Alas in are orderly and peaceable when solar, but when drunk their brutality and indecency are said to be al-most bayond conception. The traffic in liquor practically renders futile the work of the missionary. In this connection it may not be out of place to append the statement of a barkeeper in a leading Scattle hotel, recently published in a daily paper. It gives an idea of the villalmous compounds the being, calling themselves men, furnish to those commonly, but erroneously, thought to be their inferiors. He is reported as say-ing:

to be their inferiors. He is reported as say, ing: "'You have hear i of that whisky they send to the Alaska Indians, haven't you? Well, I can't show you any such staff here, but I can give you my word that it's champ to make and profitable to sell. I once worked for a wholesal' house that distilled und whisky for the Indians, and the pro-cesses is quite simple. You buy the coloring matter—a tasteless, thick, brown liquid—a little of which will give the right that to a good deal of water or alcohol. In addition to this color the whisky is made up of alco-hol, giveerine, an i perhaps a little curaoos to fupprove the flavor. You can make it right in the shop, and no time at all is re-quired to age it. The cost, I should judge, is about \$1 a galion: the dealer gets say \$2.50 for it, and the Indians pay \$10. The busi-mess is profitable. At the mining camps hid sind of whisty is somatimes sold. If a man only keeps the ingredients on hand he can make it up for hiusself and save mon-ey."

# TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

It isn't the drop in wages that hurts a man so much as the drop he takes after getting his wages.

On an average each inhabitant of France Onsumes fifty liters, or quarts, of wine in a year. In Paris they do Letter-or worse-with an average consumption of 196 liters. Cabbage is said to be a reusely for intext-cation. The ancient Egyptians always ate it at dinner when they expected to drink much wine. In Europe nearly all the rem edles sold for intextication contain cabbage

During the eleven months ending May 21. During the aleven months ensing May 21, over six hundred thomman! gallons of rum ware sent to Africa to evangelize the heather. All but about thirty thousand gallons were sent from the New England States where the expertation of rum still leads

Mrs. Lenors Barry-Lake, of St. Louis, Mo., has formed the first white ribbon so-clety of Catholic women of which there is any record. She did this with the full ap-proval of the Vicar-General, who enthus instically enforced the work. There are sixty members in this new union. They wear the white ribbon attached to a silver cross.

The Inter-State Convention of the Wo-man's Christian Temperance Union, which assembled at Mountain Lake Park, Md., was a notable success. It is said the ladies "aung, prayed, preached, talked, cheered and even whistled temperands." Joseph Cook's ad-dress on "Rumssilers as Robiecs and Rui-ers' drops a large even and and ers" drew a large crowd and was productive of great gool.

LADY (to servant)-Matilda, have rou watered the flowers? Matilda Snowball-Yes, mum. I done watered 'em more'n two weeks ago .- Texas Siftings.

asant an i rapit in a small boat than in an ocean p dace, then the community might be grate ul. Most interest now centres in the possibility of his fin'shing his trip alive. . . . . .

Just how Captain Andrews (not Anderson, as the Herald has it) could select sixty days of "exceedingly calm weather" remains for the Heraid weather makers to show. It this voyage draws out such an extraordinary contribution to marine science. it will almost qual the di covery of gravitation. But there are other things to be claimed in behalf of the venture, some of which are well state it i the following letter written in realy to this critician:



Editor N. Y. HERALD: Admitting that Capt may not benefit science,

not convince travelers th superior to an ocean palace, 1 would contond that every passenger in an Ocean Greyhound should sleep easier in his comfortable birth when he knows that the great son has boon successfully crossel in a cockleshell; and may not many lives be saved by this plain object lesson, showing that a wooden boat is unsiakable? On lake, and river, and bay, hundreds go down annually who lose presence of mind because they fail to realize this simple fact. An I is there not a lesson to be learned in courage, in endurance and good seamanhip? Does not any man who successfully controls the elements add to man's confidence and benefit the whole community?

Visitors to the World's Fair, at Chicago, will eagerly seak out this American Columbus and see for themselves his little folding boat, the "Sapolic," with which he is scouring the seas to show the world that modern men and modern metho is are far ahead of the year 1492. W. A. NUZUM,

## Not as Many Stars as We Imagine.

There seems to be little doubt that the number of the visible stars is really lim ited. Most astronomers now admit that the total number of stars visible in our largest telescopes cannot much exceed 100,000,000. This is, of course, a large number, but compared with an infinite number it is really very small. It may be proved mathematically - and the demonstration is a very simple one-that were the number of stars really infinite and equally distributed through infinite space, the whole licavons would shine with the brightness of the sun,

I have been troubled with dyspep-310 sia, but after a fair trial of August Flower, am freed from the vexatious trouble-J. B. Young, Daughters College, Harrodsburg, Ky. I had headache one year steady. One bottle of August Flower cured me. It was positively worth one hundred dollars to me-J. W. Smith, P.M. and Gen. Merchant, Townsend, Ont. I have used it myself for constipation and dyspepsia and it cured me, It is the best seller I ever handled-C. Rugh, Druggist, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

NYNU-31

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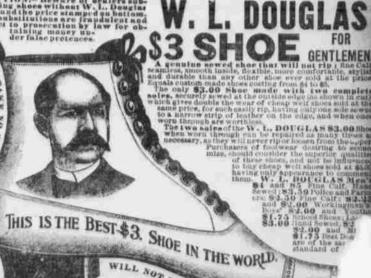
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