## The Camel in War,

The camel is a good soldier. It may be stupidity and it may be bravery, but a camel is as steady under fire as a tower. The Persians mounted small cannon on the backs of their camels, and called them zamb-wahs or "little wasps." This fashion was adopted in India, and after the battle Sobroaon 2000 of these artillery camels were captured. In the Indian mutiny the British had a camel corps of 150 beasts and on the back of each camel sat a Scotch Highlander in his kilt. In 1845 Sir Charles Napier had a camel corps in Sindh, and in one day he marched seventy-five miles, defeated a brigand chief and marched home again. In 1878 the British used camels against the Afghans and the Government paid for 50,000 camels that died in those campaigns. Many of these were driven to death by their owners in order that they might claim the Government bounty. -- Milwaukee Wisconsin.

### Remarkable Deal in Dentistry.

A most remarkable story of a deal in dentistry is going the rounds. A banker's firm in London the other day made an investment in teeth which was highly satisfactory, and in which the money flowed the other way. It scems that an ancient swindler, who had cheated them out of some money, was caught, convicted and sentenced While in prison he wanted a new set of teeth, those he was wearing not being all that could be desired in dealing with prison fare. The governor of th jail told him that the Government did not provide false teeth for the prisoners. Accordingly he wrote to the bankers and told them that if they would provide him with false teeth he would give them some valuable information. They sent him \$25, he got his teeth, and in return he sent them information that led to the finding of \$7500. All in all, it was a good invostment. - Detroit Free Press.

## Somebody's Good.

To make our own troubles the means of holping the troubles of others is a noble effort for good. A well illustrated instance of this kindly sympathy is shown in a letter from Mr. Enoch L. Hanscom, School Agent, Marshfield, Mc., an old Union soldier. He says : "It may do somebody some good to state, I am a man of sixty and when forty had a bad knee and rheumatism set in. I was lame three years and very bad most of the time. I got St. Jacobs Oll and put it on three times and it made a cure. I am now in good health."

ETATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY. FRANK J. CHENEY MAKES OATH that he is the sendior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEN & & Co., doing business in the City of Tole ..., County and State atoressid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOL-LARS for each and every case of Cutarch that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARINE CHENEN. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my prosence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1856. [ TRAL]

Notery Public. Half's Catarrh Care istaken internally and acte directly on the blood and muccus surfaces of the system. Send for testmonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. FRAL

Fon TREAT DISEASES AND COUGHS use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Like all really poor things, they are imitated. The genuine are sold only in horse.

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Crony Care Should be in every medicine closet. It cures the worst of coughs and colds, and does not cause names. 70 ets.

For Pneumonia, no other cough syrap equals Hatch's Universal. 25 cents at druggists. Beecham's Pills are better than mineral wa-ters. Beecham's-no others, 25 cents a box.



The cuttings that are YOUNG CALVES MUST BE PROTECTED. spring. gathered in the winter should be tied The first year of a calf's life determines to a great degree its value as an in loose bundles, and be set in damp animal for profit. If it is permitted sand in a frost proof cellar where they to run with the cows, steers and will keep until needed in the spring. alder cattle, where it will be jostled As soon as the soil dries out in the spring they should be planted. about and made to stand back from

The young shoots of last season the feed until such a time as it can get to take up the refuse left after the should be selected for these euttings, stronger have their choice, an un-profitable, stunted calf will be the re-main bushes so that they will be about one foot long. These are nearly all buried in the spring in deep, rich soil,

leaving only four inches of the tips above the ground. The soil must be The necessity for tree culture is trampled down firmly around them. qually imperative with irrigation, They will begin to start almost imand the arid lands question will never mediately, and a young orchard of be satisfactorily settled without the recognition of this principle in its trees or shrubs will soon prove a great blessing. Not only fruit bearing trees solution. America can ill afford to will succeed in this way, but nearly all shade trees. It is probably the easiest way of starting young trees ignore the experience of other Nations in this respect, and forestry should receive equal consideration with irrithat can be devised. Quince orchards should be started It has been estimated that within every few years if a good crop is exhistoric times some seven millions of pected annually, and there is no easier, square miles along the shores of the quicker and surer way than selecting the cuttings in the winter months, Mediterranean, once highly fertile, have been changed into worthless

when there is plenty of time, and then deserts, and for nearly two thousand years the inhabitable portion of the earth has decreased at the average starting them out early in the spring. Meanwhile, the land on which they rate of 3500 square miles. This has been produced by the direct agency of man, the evil being chiefly due to have been started can be planted the same as usual for a season or two afterward. - American Cultivator. river floods caused almost exclusively

HIGHEST PROFITS IN HIGHEST FEEDING. Ten cows were fed a ration begin-

en gradually decreasing to the or-

tion accurate notes were taken of the

The cheaper ration, moreover, is

forests. It is right that America should set ning with eight pounds of grain and twelve pounds of hay, and gradually increasing up to as high as nineteen the example of reclaiming desert lands, and thus increase the earth's capacity for supporting the human pounds of grain and twenty-seven pounds of hay per day and head, and race. Irrigation and tree culture must go hand and hand in this work. -Colman's Rural World. iginal amount. Throughout this test at the Pennsylvania Experiment Sta-

by the destruction of land protecting

sult,-Western Plowman,

gation.

IRRIGATION AND TREE CULTURE.

# FRUIT GROWING FOR PROFIT.

amount and cost of the food, the The best land for fruit growing is a amount of milk produced by each loam with some gravel in it, but good animal and its butter value as determdrainage is indispensable for success. Plums and pears will do better on heavier soils than other fruits. There ined by the Babcock test. Perhaps the most striking lesson is the demonstration given of the profit is no doubt of the profit of either of there is in liberal feeding. The cheapthese two fruits, but both are difficult est ration used cost 18.8 cents per day of culture, and skill and extreme care and produced butter valued at 26.5 are necessary to succeed. Both are liable to diseases and attacks of injuricents, making a net profit of 7,7 cents liable to diseases and attacks of increase of an per day per cow. All increase of a consense is that must be most care tents per day per cow in the cost of fully guarded against. Then either this ration made the daily value of the this ration made the daily value of the per profit 9.3 butter 31 cents, and the net profit 9.3 profit as any other common kinds. The spring is the best time to plant these cents per day, or a difference of 1.6 cents per day per cow in favor of the more costly ration. In other words, fruits, but apples may be planted in the fall quite as well as in the spring. the farmer who attempted to econo-In choosing varieties it is well to conmize by feeding the cheaper ration, sult the nurserymen from whom the would, with a herd of twenty-five trees are purchased, as they will know the best kinds for the locality and cows, save \$217 per year on his feed bills, but would lose \$337 worth of soil. Otherwise any experienced fruit butter that he might have produced grower of the neighborhood may be with the more costly ration, so that consulted. As a rule, it is best to procure the trees from the nearest nursery, and thus avoid the risks of his ill-judged attempt at economy would result in a net loss of \$120, delay in transportation. Pears are what would ordinarily be considered a set twenty feet spart, and plums need good ration, and the majority of dairyabout the same space. It has been men would be likely to feelless, rather found profitable to set out dwarf pears than more, yet the results show con-clusively that with such cows as these between the rows of the standard trees. as they will begin to bear the third the more expensive ration was really year, and by the time the others bethe more economical. gin to bear they will have repaid all

A further increase of the cost of the the cost of planting, and, under ration, however, to 25.1 cent per day favorable circumstances, a respectagave no further increase in the butter ble profit. When the planter has the product, and the net profit was thereby experience and skill needed, there is cut down to 4.9 cent per day, or 1.8 no more profitable agricultural entercent less than with the chespest ration of the three. In other words, the experiments indicate that there is certain

#### HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS. TEMPERANCE.

A DOUTON DISH.

Clean a fish and put it into boiling water with a tablespoonful each of salt and vinegar ; boil until the fish will separate from the bone ; removeskin, bones and finke; season highly with salt and epper. Spread it on a platter and our over it hot cream and sance made pepper. with one quart of milk, three tablespoons of flour, one-fourth cup of but-Season sauce with salt, pepper, onion juice and a tablespoonful of finely-chopped parsley. Spread over it one cup of bread crumbs moistened in one-fourth cup of melted butter, and brown in oven

#### NOW TO MAKE AN OMELET.

"If it were my privilege to examine all the cooks in the city," says Mrs. Borer, "I should first put them to making omelets, as nothing would be-tray more quickly the skill or ignorsnee of a cook than the handling of the breakfast omelet." And then she explains how it should be made.

Have an omelet pan about eight inches in diameter-one made from sheet iron preferable. The bottom should be as smooth as glass. If not, put into it a teaspoonful of salt, and then with a piece of brown paper scour it thor-oughly. Do not wash it after, simply turn the salt out and put in a piece of butter the size of a walnut. Break four to six eggs into a bowl, and with a fork give twelve to fifteen vigorous beats, not enough to make the mixture light, but to thoroughly mix the white and the yolks of the eggs. Besting either together or separately robs eggs of their flavor, and also makes small air cells, which expand as the pan is heated and cool as the omelet is turned over for the table, thus making a heavy rather than a light and tender one. Do not add salt or pepper to the ome let until it is nearly done. Salt toughens the eggs. Add one teaspoonful of boiling water to each egg as soon as they are beaten. Put in a piece of butter the size of a hickory nut. Now put the frying pan over the fire, hav-ing already placed in it a piece of butter the size of a walnut, and as soon as it is melted, not brown, pour in the eggs. Place over a quick fire, shake as soon as the omelet begins to have a set appearance; with a limber knife lift the eggs, allowing the more liquid part to go underneath, thus forming layers, as it were, being very careful not to tear the omelet, or it will have the appearance of scrambled eggs. Now sprinkle the omelet with salt and pepper, and continue lifting until the whole has been put in a jellylike condition. If the pan is perfectly smooth the omelet will not stick. When done and set, not hard, slip a knife under the omelet-that part next the handle of the pan-roll it over, then turn gently on to a heated dish; serve at It is better that you should once. wait five minutes for your omelet than that your omelet should wait one minute for you. You will notice I have used water in

preference to milk. Milk contains a small amount of cheese, toughens in ooking and spoils the omelet. Neither should you use thickening of any kind -cornstarch or flour. Simply take the egg and water and you will have a tender, delicious omelet. One more caution, the omelet should not be a dark brown, as it destroys the flavor of the egg.

## HOUSEHOLD MINTS.

A cup of cocoa makes a very refresh-

ing drink after one has been shopping all the afternoon. If, after brushing the coat or gown, it is sprinkled with spirits of camphor



A FAMOUS ATHLETE'S OUTNON. Mayor Baneroft, of Cambridge, Mass., spoke the other day to the Arlington Boat Club on physical culture. Mayor Baneroft has long been famous as an athlete—first as an oarsonan at Harvard and later as a conch of the Harvard crews. He romarked that while training as captain of the crew he had begun to abstain from intoxicating liquors, and finding that he could get along without them for hine months, had continued the practice ever since, and had found that he was better off without them.

#### FIGHTING AGAINST DEMONS.

FIGHTING AGAINST DEMONS. While we are all talking about the Mata-bele, it is interesting to note, in the above connection, that Kharna, whose name has figured once or twice in the Matabele com-plication, said to Sir Sidney Sheppard, in 1888: "It were better for me that I should lose my country than that it should be flood-ed with drink. But to fight against drink is to fight against demons and not emission to fight against demons, and not against men ; I dread the white man's drink more than all the assegais of the Matabele."-The Christian.

#### THE TAINT OF ALCOHOL.

THE TAINT OF ALCOBOL. Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh, In ad-dressing a meeting of the abstaining mem-bers of the British Medical Association, said : "Two patient came into a fever ward, and the physician said of one, 'Oh, he's sure to pull through,' and at the bediside of the other he shook his head. Why? Because the first had no taint of alcohol in his sytem, and in the second the fever was helped by the alco-holde saturated tissues." The abstainer in health escapes the peril in sickness of the alcoholic taint

THE DRUNEARD'S WILL.

I leave to society a ruined character, s wretched example and a memory that will

THOUGHTS FROM THE BIBLE ON WINE.

TRODARTS FROM THE BERLE ON WINE. Were finde them that follow strong drink.--Isaiah V., 11. Be not among wine bibbers--among riotous eaters of flesh.--Prov. xxiii., 20. And the Lord spoke unto Aaron, saying : Do not drink wine, thon nor thy sons with thee.--Lev. x, 8, 9. We unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that addest thy venom and makest him drunken also, that thou mayest look on their nakedness.--Hab, 16, 16. Nor thieves, nor extortioners shall inherit the kingdom of God.--I Cor. vi., 10. Now, therefore, beware, I pray thee, and drink not wine, nor strong drink, and eat not any unclean thing.--Julges xili., 4.

#### IT HAPPENS EVENT DAY.

<text><text>



Bread Making Machines.

In the manufacture of the breadmaking nuchines of the last few years the great object has been to obviate, as far as possible, the handling of the dough. The materials themselves, pile has been formed on the vacant having a sort of life imparted to them in the process of fermentation, require of Liberty and Ferry streets. A large entirely different treatment from that shed has also been built. Hammers to which other materials are subjected, are in abundance. Hereafter when

stretching and folding motions essen- tramp or tramps a ticket admitting tial to the increase in elasticity of the them to this rock pile free of charge. dough and the development of the Each of these tickets will be signed by gluten in the flour. An improved the person issuing it. At the pile is machine possessing all these features stationed a man who is overseer and has been constructed. Its various who collects the tickets issued. When movements are controlled by the turn the tramp presents his ticket at the of a hand wheel. In the working of pile he is supplied with a hammer and the mixers the materials are brought from each of the four corners of the rocks. After an hour's labor, the time receiving trough to the centre of the machine, incorporating the flour and liquor thoroughly by evenly intermix-ing them, but without rubbing them land (Oregon) Telegram.

against the side of the trough. The machine has two speeds-one for breaking the sponge and for quickly mixing the materials, and the other for the kneading operation. The gear ing for producing these speeds is actuated by means of a hand-wheel, which acts quite independently, without stopping the machine. The arms of the machine upon one side are made to act in the opposite direction to those upon the other side, or to work in the same direction by the simple movement of a hand lever. The trough can be tilted while the beaters are ither in motion or at rest. All the shafts revolve in split gun-metal bear ings, and the kneading arms are provided with cone bearings of special construction. The gearing and working parts are carefully covered so as to prevent any danger of accident while working the machine.-Chicago Rec-



Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live bet-ter than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs. Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleas-ant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect lax-

beneficial properties of a perfect lax-ative ; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kid-neys, Liver and Bowels without weak-

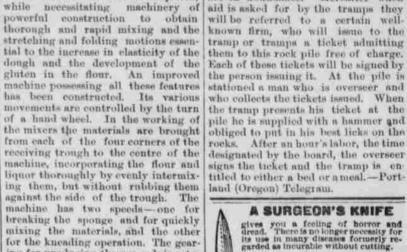
ening them and it is perfectly free from

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all drug-gists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is man-

ufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Successfully Prosecutes Claims.

every objectionable substance.



New Solution of the Tramp Problem.

Salem has originated a novel scheme.

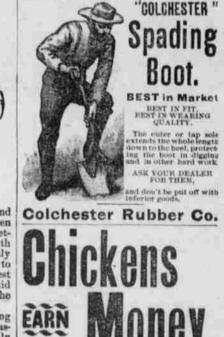
With the citizens of the capital city

the tramp problem is on a fair road

ground just south of the intersection

A huge rock





You cannot do this indees you understand then and know how to cater to their sequirements; and you cannot spend years and dollars teruming by ex-perience, so you must buy the knowledge acquired by others. We offer this to you for only 50 cents.

The Triumph of Conservative Surgery is well illustrated by the fact that RUPTURE celly cured without the knife and without pain. Clumay, chaf-ing trusses can be thrown away i They never cure but often induce inflam-mation, strangulation and death. TUMORS there in the stranger removed without the perils of cut-ting operations. PILE TUMORS, Fistula and other diseases of the lower hower, are permanently cured without pain or resort to the knife. STONE in the bladder, no matter warlase, washed out and perfectly re-moved without cutting.



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wretched example and a meaning soon rot. I leave to my parents during the rest of their lives as much sorrow as the human heart can bear. I leave to my brothers and sisters as much mortification and injury as I could bring mean them. upon them. I leave to my wife a broken heart, a life of I leave to my write a broken neart, a file of wretchedness, poverty and shame, to weep over my untimely death. I give and bequeath to each of my children poverty, Ignorance, disgrace, and the re-membrance that their futher war a monster.



where I was treated by all said there was no he any said 1 had catarrh of the blad-ary said 1 had catarrh of the blad-HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

I weighed 85 pounds; now I weigh 189 pounds, I could not stand on my feet long enough to wash my dishes; now I can do all my work, washing included, for five in the family. MRS, E. E. BROWN, Easton, N. H. "Raod's PHIs cure all fiver dis, billousness.

NYNU-3 "August Flower"

" I am Post Master here and keep a Store. I have kept August Flower for sale for some time. I think it is a splendid medicine." E. A. Bond,

P. M., Pavilion Centre, N.Y. The stomach is the reservoir. If it fails, everything fails. The liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the heart, the head, the blood, the nerves all go wrong. If you feel wrong, look to the stomach first. Put that right at once by using August Flower. It assures a good appetite and a good digestion.



prise than fruit growing .- New York Times. ESSENTIALS IN STRAWBERRY GROWING. Professor Lazenby, before the Co-

and climate. Those which succeed well on wide areas are usually better than those which have a more local reputation.

Pistillate varieties, when properly fertilized, are more productive than the sorts with perfect flowers.

The value of a variety for fertiliz-ing pistillate flowers does not depend so much upon the amount as upon the potency of its pollen.

The flowers of pistillate varieties are less liable to be injured by frost than the flowers of perfect varieties. Varieties that are neither very early

nor very late in point of maturity, are the most productive and have the longest fruiting season.

As a rule, varieties that have the most vigorous and healthy foilage are the least productive, while those with a weaker growth of foliage and a greater susceptibility to leaf blight are usually the more prolific.

Winter protection may be dispensed with upon well drained soils, but appears to be a necessity upon heavier

The leaf blight may be checked by using the Bordeaux mixture, beginning just as soon as the leaves appear, and continuing the application every few weeks throughout the season. -Colman's Rural World.

#### WINTER CUTTINGS.

In the winter time cuttings from shrubs and small fruits should be made for early spring planting. In this way trees and shrubs can be greatly increased in numbers, and new, large orchards can be given an tered about daily. early start without any expense other than the labor required to make the cuttings and plant them Currants, gooseberries and ornamental shrubs should be grown upon nearly all farms. The various methods adopted by as the soft wood cuttings in the green-

house in the winter and layering in period begins.

medium ration for each cow which will give the greatest net profit, and that any attempt to economize by feeding lumbus Horticulture Society gave the less than this will result in a loss, following summary of essential points while, on the other hand, it is possible to be kept in mind :

to feed a cow too much as well as too The most profitable varieties for the little. Generally, however, there is commercial grower are those not eas- much more danger of feeding too lit ily influenced by differences in soil tle than too much .- New England Homestead.

> FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Fatten your sheep before selling.

Turkeys fret if confined to a coop. It will never pay to feed poor cows, Have the colts thoroughly broken to harness when young. Give the young pigs all the skim milk they will drink.

Cleanliness is as necessary to the sheep as food and shelter.

The less water there is in butter the fewer odors it will absorb.

Quality rather than quantity should e the motto of all breeders. Narrow door and gate ways are frequent causes of capped hips. Milk set to cool where smells exist

boorb such odors very readily. A small flock of sheep, well cared or, is a source of continual profit. Clean stables will add much to the sealth and comfort of your horses. The usual time for weaning is when the foals are four or five months old.

Too much corn is the source of many of the disorders to which hogs are subinet. The winter dairy brings in an iu-

come at the time when the farmer is receiving very little from any other source

A little wheat chaff scattered on the floor of the poultry-house will keep it dry and warm, besides forming an ex-cellent litter for the ponitry to scratch in for the grain which should be acat-

It is just as necessary to give proper development of bone in the hog as in the horse. When the hog is being made ready for market he has an amount of flesh to carry that cannot florists to increase the number of their be well distributed upon a weak shruba and trees are all simple, such frame. Give such food and exercises as will build bone before the fattening

the summer, but the hardwood propa-gation in fall or spring is the method Station bulletin on fertilizing says that should be considered at this time that the average of all the fertilof the year. If the cuttings are to be izers sold in the State during the seaplanted out in the spring they may be son could have been made by the made any time this winter. Where farmers themselves, after allowing winters are severe the planting should 01.50 per ton for mixing, \$8 per ton never take place until spring, but cheaper than they were bought. In where the weather is not very cold it many cases they could have been made on the fall, whet the for from \$12 to \$16 per ton less than plantings are made in the fall, winter what the farmers paid for them, \_\_\_\_\_\_ being the former are the fall of the fall of

ed a few hours, it will be tidy and graceful. Garments and belongings that smell of nothing are the cleanest and most agreeable.

One can test a cake's baking by drawing it to the edge of the oven and listening for the faint, sputtering sound which will continue until it is ready to take out. This is a better trial than the broom splinter thrust into the dough.

There is a false economy, which costs more than it returns, such as saving old medicine bottles, partially used prescriptions, the tacks taken from the carpet, or working days to save or make that which can be bought for a few cents.

Here is the correct way to stone raisins: Free the raisins from the stems, and then put them in a bowl. Cover them with boiling water, and let them stand for two minutes. Pour off the water, open the raisins, and the seeds can be removed quickly and easily without the usual stickiness.

It is rumored that glossy hair is to become the prevailing style, and to produce the effect many things are resorted to. Brushing the hair at night will make it shiny, and it is said that soft silk cap worn at night will do the same. First of all, however, the hair must be kept perfectly clean and free from oil or "dressings."

Kitchen dado of linoleum is superior to wood, because it does not erack or have spaces for the harboring of bugs, and to tilings, because it is cheaper and even more durable. should be glued close to the wall and finished with a plain moulding. It may be oiled or varnished or left in natural condition. In natural 11.6 wood color it looks well with a wall colored light blue above.

Table fruit will keep twice as long if kept in separate lots. Contact hastens decay. One bad apple will spoil a barrel. It will pay the housewife to have the peaches, plums, oranges, lemons and other small fruit wrapped in paper when it comes from the market and to separate the bunchos of grapes. Street venders preserve them by hanging them up in a cool place. The next best plan is to lay them on a large platter or in kitchen saucers, with space between.

### Healing Power of Egg 0il.

Extraordinary stories are told of the healing properties of a new oil which is easily made from the yolk of cus' eggs. The eggs are first boiled hard and the yolks are then removed, crushed and placed over a fire, where they are carefully stirred until the substance is on the point of catching fire, when the oil separates and may be poured off. One yolk will yield nearly two teaspoonfuls of oil. It is in general use among the colonists of

## PROTOGRAPHING & DRUNKARD.

Interest of the product of the produ

A PRIORTFUL FICTURE.

A PROBITEL FIGURE. Alcohol affects the system in such a ra-riety of ways, says an exchange, perverts the functions of so many organs, invades and corroles so many tissues, that the phy-sician is often pumied as to what part of the organism needs treatment first. The poison produces chronic inflammation of the stomach, it gradually inflames the liver, and, in fact, strangles It like an iron hand ; it in-pures the heart, it affects the kidneys, it does harm to the lungs, it produces neurasthenia, delirium tremens, insanity, and epilepäy by its influence upon the nervous system if at-tacks the spinal cord and causes pseudo-statis. Sometimes the physicians treat one of these conditions in a patient, and some-times many. But the worst condition is that of the vice or disease itself. He may treat and relieve to a certain extent the disorders just enumerated, but the habit offers terrible difficulties to overcome in order to conquer difficulties to overcome in order to conquer it. How shall the hahit be cured? For many decades this complex question has commanded the attention not only of physicians, but of invinen, lawyers, clergymen and statesmen. Either the desire for alcohol must be got rid of or the alcohol itself must be made unattainable.

TEMPEBANCE NEWS AND NOTES. Belgium has 150,000 saloons and 5000

No less than 3,000,000,000 gallons of beer were imbibed in Europe last year. The National W. C. T. U. Convention will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, this year. In New York City 633 out of 1907 primaries held in one year were held in saloons.

Statistics show that Russia produces and consumes a similar quantity of beer than any other Nation.

Gals, have nothing to do with any young man who drinks. He will love his beer and whisky more than he loves his wife and chil-

We often hear it said that the best me-chanics are those who drink. This is not true : the best workmen do not drink, or are not drunkards.-T. V. Powderly.

ir Menry Thompson, the famous English as geen, says that out of every ten patients who came under this knife, alice would never have done so had it not been for errors of eating and drinking.

Every strong advocate for temperance is a firedde reformer, a domesito patriot. The money saved from the salous must go some-where. It may be to the but-her and baker, and depend upon it a taste for orest and beel is no bad inducement to make men per-severe in good resolutions to alstain from alcoholic stimulants. alcoholiu stimulants.

YOU WANT THEM TO PAY THEIR OWN WAY

TAILUIN

even if you merely keep them as a diver-der to handle Fowls judiclosity, you constituing about thom. To meet this v celling a book giving the experience (0 of a presideal pointer takes for (0 weithing about those, the waterience (Only 25c. of a provident goutter raiser for (Only 25c.) weith, two years. It was written by a man who put all his united, and time, and money to making a suc-cess of Chicken raising—pot as a partime, but as a misiness—and if you will profit by his twenty-five years' work, you can save many thicks annually, and make your Powls earn dollars for you. The point is, that you notes is able to detect tromble in the Poultry Yard as soon as it appears, and know how to remedy it. This took will leach you. It fells how to detect and cure discinct, in feed for regis and also for fattanting, while how to save for incular purposes, and everything, indeed, you should from on this subject to make it poplinable. Bent postpaid for twenty five cents in stamps. Board Publishing, Younge talser for (Only 25c.

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