The Czar's Enormous Stables, The Czar of Russis has four sets of carriages and horses-the gala, the English, the French and the Russian sets h one composed of fifty horses The Russian set is the only one which follows his to Gatschina; the gala and the French ones never leave St. Petersburg, and are composed each one of one coachman-in-chief, who has under him five others, and a whole host of foot-meu and stablemen. For the gala set fifty Hanoverian horses are reserved. This race is unique, and figures on the blazons of the Duchy of Brunswick and the Kingdom of Hanover, and, according to a legend, comes in a straight line from the white horse given by Charlemagne to a Guelph lord who was an ancestor of the sovereigns of Brunswick and Hanover. These horses are of a pure snow white, and have strange, dreamy blue eyes. The carriages are of Louis XV, style, and the barline, which is kept solely for the coronation and the marriage of the sovereign, is studded inside and out with diamonds, surmounted by an Imperial crowd, adorned with precious stones. Eight footmen clad in white and gold liveries, with cocked hats, lead the horses. These splendors, which were displayed at the corona-tion of Alexander III. and offered a spectacle half Asiatic, half European, to the astonished eyes of the Western Ambassadors, will be seen again on the cceasion of the marriage of the Czarewitch. For daily use the Emperor contents himself with the Russian troiks, in which there is only room for humself and the coachman, and which is drawn by three horses, the trotter in the middle under the arch of silver balls, and the two gallopers wearing plumes of feathers on their heads. The Grand Dukes have only one set of carriages, but are allowed to sit in the gala equipages at all the public ceremonies.-New York Advertiser.

Lessons From Trees.

The student of nature may learn some useful and interesting lessons by careful observation of the rings in the trunks of trees. He will observe that some rings are wide, others narrow; some full, clear-cut and regular, others jagged, one-sided and perhaps spotted or stained or maybe deeply indented. These accurately indicate the condition of the tree during its various stages of growth. As each ring is a year's progress, so each is a perfect record of that year's development, so we may know how it was nourished. A full, wide, even ring shows that during that year the tree had abundant moisture and nourishment. A thin, irregular line is evidenced that the tree was not in a flourishing condition. Spots, stains and breaks in the lines show that the outside of the tree may have been bruised or bent, or the bark and wood injured in some way. In fruit trees, imperfectly developed rings may be caused by an unusually large crop of fruit, which so taxed the vital powers of the plant that but little was left to be turned toward the formation of new wood. By careful examination and counting, the skilled botanist is enabled to read the history of the tree-trunk, and to tell in what years it is best flourished, when there was little for it to grow on, and when it was too constantly occupied with fruit production to give any care to its own growth other than the absolutely necessary formation and solidifying of its outer coating. It would be of great advantage to the student if the habits and needs of trees could be explained by competent persons. Someday, when tree-planting becomes

more important than most people seem to believe, this knowledge would be of great value .- Now York Ledger. How the Rail Was Fixed.



A RUST-RESISTING VARIETY. duties as a regular Inver

containing the plants out of doors in

June, turn them on their sides under

September, without any attention

whatever. After a short time, the

foliage turns yellow, and very soon it

drops off, because the soil in the pot

soil it contains. But the live root is

In September I prepare a fresh com-

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new rust-resisting variety It is not, therefore, conducive to egg wheat is reported by the South Australian Register. It was observed production when the hen is deprived of her natural advantage of soratchby a farmer, several years ago, while reaping a badly rusted field of wheat, ing. She does best when she is com-pelled to scatch and work for her food. test among it were some heads wholly and she will always select the kind unaffected. He picked and carefully most suitable for her purpose. When saved them, sowing the grain the next year. It yielded well and showed no hens are confined in enclosures they sign of rust. From that beginning may be fed too much while in a con dition of idleness. A hopper that is kept full of food where the hen can the stock has increased until twenty neres were raised last year, the crop always reach it induces her to desist of which was taken at a good price. --American Agriculturist. from the work of scratching, because

FATTENING EWES.

the necessity for so doing then ceases and she becomes too fat. Nature teaches, therefore, that hens should be so fed as to compel them to scratch and work for their food, which keeps Ewos may be fattened for early market at the same time they are rearing the lambs, and the lambs will be imthem, in health and leads to greater proved at the same time. Ground egg production. -- Mirror and Farmer, oats, buckwheat and corn, mixed in equal parts, will make an excellent SUMMER CARS OF THE CALLA. feed for the sheep, and two quarts a How to care for the calla during the day may be given. To prevent the summer, in the most satisfactory way, sheep from gorging themselves and running their heads along the feed seems to be a question on which many growers of it differ, writes Eben E. troughs to gather big mouthfuls, and so choke themselves and spoil the Rexford, in the American Agriculturgood of the food (and they are very ist. Some keep it growing all through the year, and because it does compara-tively well with this treatment, they apt to do this), give the feed in flat troughs, with divisions made at every argue that the proper way is to keep it growing. I do not agree with them, foot, placing the meal equally in each division. The troughs should be kept in a separate part of the yard or lot. however, because I do not believe any so that the feed may be distributed without crowding.-New York Times. plant ought to be kept growing actively all the time. There should be a period of rest. My plan is to put the pots

ABOUT DRIVING HORSES.

The driver who thinks that because a tree, or in some partially abeltered place, and there I leave them until his horse is fresh he can stand it to be driven fast at the start for several miles, and then given a chance to rest by going slow, or who drives fast for a while and then slows down to a walk in order to rest up for another spurt, is becoming dry. In two weeks after will not get the best speed out of a horse with the least waste of vitality, putting the pot out, you would not suspect there was a live root in the lly in going long distances. a steady gait that counts most there, all prepared. Of course the

ears the horse least. Give him soil absorbs more or less moisture nce to get warmed up first and from the air, but not enough, in an then let the gait be a steady one. Another item is not to feed too heavily before driving. A light feed ordinary season, to keep it from get-ting as dry as dust. One would naturally think the root would wither of onts will be far better than a heavier away, but it does not. Although the feed of a more bulky grain. Exercise soil about it seems robbed of all moisture, the root holds enough to reor action too soon after eating retards digestion, and the animal that must tain plumpness. travel at a good gait with a loaded stomach cannot but show the effects, post of mucky earth, some sharp sand, and if driven rapidly for even a short and a little loam. If the roots are distance after eating a hearty meal there is considerable risk of the colic. strong, good-sized ones, I use an eight-inch pot to plant them in. Good drain-Watering properly is fully as im-portant as feeding. When a horse is being driven on the road he should not at any time be allowed to overload age must be provided, for, while the plant likes a great deal of moisture at its roots while growing, it does not take kindly to stagnant water about his stomach with a large quantity of water. So far as is possible the rule them. Keep the soil moist, or wet,

by frequent applications of water, should be to give water frequently, and while he should have all that he rather than by confining it to the pot by imperfect drainage. An imperwill drink, it should be given in small fectly drained soil soon becomes sour and heavy, and this induces disease; The good driver can tell by the way and an unhealthy calls seldom gives flowers. Plant the roots so that the his horse goes the amount of work he should have .- Indiana Farmer.

GROWING WHEAT MOST CHEAPLY.

LET THE HENS SCRATCH.

crown will be two or three inches under the soil, water well, and in a short time young leaves will appear. A correspondent of the Michigan Farmer, H. Voorhees, of Grand Traverse County, writes that he makes more money by extending his acreage as much as possible, and working the land with least labor, instead of by concentrating his effort on a few He claims that he can put in acres. He claims that he can put in same pot, because the quantity of wheat for fifty cents an acre, sowing foliage will be much greater than it among growing corn, harvest it for when but one root is used to a pot, \$1.25 an acre, threshing \$1, market- and there will be as many again flowers. ing fifty cents, making, with \$2 for interest and taxes, a total cost of \$5.25 per acre of wheat. His crop of twelve one flower open and a bud showing bushels per acre was sold for sixty nearly all of the time from January cents a bushel, from which deducting to April. expenses leaves him a profit of about FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. \$2 per acre, or, to be exact, \$1.95. We think there are some mistakes Blood will tell in dairy cattle. about the low cost of growing wheat. Take good care of the young cows, He has allowed nothing for cost of that they may continue profitable when they are old. seed, and fifty cents an acre will not pay the cost of cultivating it in among To protect the brain of the horse the grown corn. The most serious mistake is in allowing nothing for depreciation of the soil. There comes from the rays of the hot sun is humane and may save the life of the horse. an end to growing wheat or other grain unless the ground is fertilized, though the method of skinning the Scotch Clydesdale breeders are reported to be increasing the size of farm yields apparent profits for a their horses and to be going in for The more practical way to the largest sires.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS. TO CLEAN SLLVER.

To clean silver first wash or remove all the grease from the silver, then rub with a woolen cloth wet with amnonis and whiting, and polish on the hased and filigree parts with a toothbrush. This whiting is wet with am-monia, and made into cakes or boxes, and agents are around selling it for fifty cents a box, that, the probability is, cost them ten cents. It is good to clean glass windows and all kinds of glassware with. -- New York Advertiser.

A CUP OF WELL-MADE TEA.

There are few "pick-me-ups" equal in potency and pleasant effects to a sup of well-made tea; few things that will so put to flight "the tired feeling" millions of brain-workers are familiar with; per contra, there are lew more injurious compounds put ino human stomachs than the longsteeped decoctions, replete with astringent tannin, that the average Hibernian charwoman imbibes in boundless quantities. What is wellnade tea? To begin, the tea itself nust be good ; and then the making of it in a heated pot with freshly boiled water, standing just long enough-that is a fine art that can be acquired, but only by patience and persevering study.-New York Independent.

CARE OF INDIA BUBBERS.

In these days, when india rubber hoes are so often made of shoddy material, it is especially necessary to take good care of them. It is a great mistake to wash an india rubber to free it from mud. Soap always in-jures them, and even clear water aplications are of no special advantage. The best way is to allow the overshoes to become thoroughly dry. Then brush them free from all dust and mud, and rub them thoroughly with vaseline. This not only cleans them, but leaves an oil surface, which makes the overshoe more impervious to water. There is an india rubber coment which is at times quite offective in mending small rents in overshoes, though it does not last a great while. In buying overshoes it is always best to buy of the freshest stock you can secure, and to buy them of a trustworthy dealer who will not deal in inferior goods .- Boston Cultivator.

RATS IN A CELLAR. Cellars should be built always with regard to safety from vermin. Once these get a foothold in the walls or under the floor it is almost impossible to dislodge them, and if they are poisoned the dead carcasses are as bad as the live animals. So that the construction of the cellar is worth thinking of. The floor should be made of concrete, over a layer of broken stone, well rammed down. Rats cannot burrow under such a floor and gain entrance in that way. Then the walls should be built up of stone laid in Advocate. mortar, and all the crevices should be filled with small chips to make the wall tight. The foundation of the wall should be made at least six inches wider than the wall outside, as the rats will try to make their way along the wall, and never make the offset outward to get under it. The beams of the floor above the cellar should be bedded in the wall, and the wall built close around the ends of them. This also insures soundness in the beams and prevents rotting, as there is nothing better for the preservation of the timber than lime. It has been recommended that the holes made by the rats be smeared with tar, which is offensive to them, or to place some concentrated lye on the bottom of the burrows, by which the rat's

TEMPERANCE.

RULES OVER A REG OF BEES. Six young mon of Shelbyville, Ky., got in to a drunken quarrel after drinking a keg of beer, and one of them shot two of his com-panions. The shooter was then shot twice in the breast. He died soon after, and the other two men were also fatally wounded. -Crystal Tidings,

STUPENDOUS TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATION.

STUTENDOI'S TENFERANCE ORGANIZATION. The railroad corporations of this country are practically promoters of temperance and form abstinence. Fight engineers and six-to the stituence. Fight engineers and six-to the stituence. Fight ension of their dis-notified March 1 that their services would no longer be required. The reason of their dis-bendants he a justifie's court in garnished proceedings instituted by a saloonkeeper. The one of the rules of the company that em-lows the rules of the company that em-lows shall not frequent saloons. Men are constantly being laid off or dis-conduct. One of the leading roads for such counter. One of the leading roads for such services know was put on probation twice, fell each firme, and then was justly and relean-set y discharged. —New York Christian Ad-bodies.

IN BEHALF OF TEMPERANCE.

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WITROUT WINE SAUCE.

The following suggestive incident, given in the New York Evangelist, serves to show how much we may help or hinder another, guilto unconsciously it may be, by our ex-

guite unconsciously if may be, by our example: "A young man sat at a hotel table with a rentieman and a lady friend for whom he fit the greatest respect. The waiter said to the gottleman. 'Will you have pu lding with wine sauce? 'Yee,' was the answer. The young man's craving for strong drink was aroused at the mention of the wine muce, and he also was about to reply affirmatively to the waiter's question when his lady friend queckly said 'Pudding without wine sauce,' came the young man's reply. "Afterward, in the parlor, he said to hor,' from what is mean's reply." "Afterward, in the parlor, he said to hor,' She looked astonished. 'You do not know what it meant to me when you said at the dimer table, ''Pudding without wine sauce, if you please." He then told her his truggle against strong drink and how near timely example." The uniform chample of abstinence from and use of intoxicants on our part ean harm no one and may help many. —Temperance Advocate.

EXPERIMENT AND EXPERIENCE.

EXPERIMENT AND EXPERIENCE. At a recent meeting in England, Sir Ben-funn Ward Richardson, M. D., reviewed the position taken by him twenty-five years ago with reference to alcohol, which may be the position taken by him twenty-fill. That is a the general action is to reduce animal heat I cannot see how it can supply which as its general action is to reduce animal heat I cannot see how it can supply which as its general action is to reduce animal heat I cannot see how it can supply which as indicated and any a reason for using It in order to stop physical pain, for o supplied by other material for con-traction of tissue, or throws force into the an endor as schema at it is wilespread. The intercharacter of alcohol is that it is an an error as solomn as it is widespread. The true character of alcohol is that it is an agreeable temporary shroud. To resort for force to alcohol is, to my mind, equivalent to the act of saarching for the sum in subter-ranean gloom, until all is night. feet are burned. This so disgusts



Admitted to be the finest preparation of the kind in the market. Makes the best and most

wholesome bread, cake, and biscuit. A hundred thousand unsolicited testimonials to this effect are received annually by its manufacturers. Its sale is greater than that of all other baking powders *** E combined.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 WALL ST., NEW-YORK

lialt a Century of the Telegraph, The facts brought out on the fiftieth.

at Baltimore that the first message was transmitted in this country that was to demonstrate the utility of teleg-raphy and relieve Professor Morse of the stigma of being "erazy." His wire between Baltimore and Washing-His ton announced the nomination of Clay and Frelinghuysen an hour before the train reached the Capital. Since then the figures of telegraphy have grown amazingly, and never so rapidly as at As late as 1860 one operator present. sent all the newspaper dispatches from Chicago announcing the nomination of Lincoln. It took 125 operators to furnish the telegraphic news of Cleveland's nomination at Chicago, Even down to 1880 only fifty newspapers received special telegrams. Now there are 600 that have special service. A single establishment in this country has 800,000 miles of wire in operation,

and 23,000 offices, and last year sent 70,000,000 messages. There are now in the world about 2,000,000 miles of telegraph wire in operation, and in addition to the telegraph lines there are nearly 150,000 miles of nautical cables, over which the Morse system is used. The news-paper and press associations, which in 1880 received but 28,000,000 words, now consume nearly 1,800,000,000 words in supplying the public with news and reading matter. What all this signifies in behalf of public enlightenment and commerce almost surpasses comprehension. It enables one to enjoy two lives in one. It has ad-

ded tonfold value to the art of print-ing, and has increased the national wealth enormously. Yet orthodox science and the busines world were so sure that Professor Morse was "crazy that he was ashamed to conduct the first public experiments in person, lest he should be hooted out of confidence. What a lesson on charity and and the folly of snap judgments |-Boston Globe,

Cheap and Plentiful Remedy.

Common salt is one of the most valuable remedial agents the world contains. Used as a tooth powder, alone or with a little prepared chalk, it whitens the teeth and makes the gums hard and rosy. It is a good gargle for sore throat, and if taken in time will benefit, if not cure, diphtheria. It will stop blesding of the mouth, and in warm water is a good emetic and remedy against several poisons. There is nothing better for sore feet and hands than salt and water, and for ordinary sore eyes, though a painful application, will often effect a complete cure .--- Indianapolis News. The Capitol at Washington has cost more than \$30,000,000. It covers three and a half acres, the dome is 307 feet high and 135 in diameter, and is exceeded in size only by St. Peter's in Rome, St. Paul's in London, the Invalides in Paris and St. Isaac's in St.

The Horse's Original Home.

The original home of the horse has The original home of the horse has recently celebrated in New York, are very interesting to the student of ma-terial and social progress. It was on the day of the great Whig convention Belly and the formation of the horse has been generally supposed to be the country which forms the highlands of Asia, about the fortieth degree of latitude, and recent authorities re-port that herds of wild horses are still of Asia, about the fortieth degree of port that herds of wild horses are still o be seen in certain parts of Western Mongolia and Northern Thibet. From time immemorial this country has been favorable to the growth of horses. At a very early date, several thousands of years before Christ, the horse was taken westward. The Babylonians used horses in their expedi

The canciform characters which are used to express the word horse mean literally the "animal of the East." In Egypt the horse is not found depicted on the monuments until about B. C. 1600. In Nubia the horse was apprecisted and loved. In a hieroglyphic inscription the statement is made that when Piankhi, the Ethiopian invaded of Egypt, had captured the stores and treasury of his foe, Nimrod, he went into the stables, and finding that the horses had suffered from hunger, he burst into a rage and said : "I swear by my life, and by my beloved Ra, that to have kept my horses hungry is more belows in my sight than any other offense which thou hast com-mitted against mc." The native land of the Arab horse includes the Arabian penineula, the lands about the Tigris and Euphrates, and the Damascus district. All Arab horses are assorted to be descended from a fabulous mare called "Kuhailat of the old woman." -New York Sun.

Intelligence of a Stallion,

During a fire in a stable at Pau Sec. Province of Quebec, Canada, a bay stallion returned twice to the burning structure and drove out a horse that was so terrorized as to be unable to make any attempt to escape.-San Francisco Chroniele.



SEVERE EXPOSURE Often results in colds, fevers, rheumatism, merralgis and kindred derangements. We de not "catch cold" if we are in good condi-inconsequence deing its duty, we live in full bealth and enjoy life "rain or shine." To head up a cold there's nothing so valuable as Dr. Flerce's Fleesant Pellets. They keep the whole system regulated is a perfectly mover and grumble, if we are morbid, if the worry and grumble, if we are morbid, if the days seem direary and long, if the weather is ha at fault. It is generally "torpid." A pelless Dr. Flerce's Fleesant Pellets. Dr. Flerce's Fleesant Pellets. We generally est torpid." A Steament Pellets. We generally est too much, take insufficient exercise, by means of which is unsufficient exercise, by means of which is unsufficient exercise, by means of which is up the weather Pellets. To Constigation follows fresh and re-mester.

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COLLARS and **CUFFS**

INENE"----

FRENCHA ENAMELLED CALF. 44.3.50 FINE CALF& KANGARDY

\$ 3.59 POLICE, 3 SOLLS.

\$252 \$2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE. \$2. \$1.75 BoysSchool Shoes.

To illustrate the amount of red tape now used along the Southern Pacific Road a story is told of a recent visit of an inspection party at Benson, comprising General Superintendent Fillmore, Chief Engineer Hood, Superintendent of Track Hawgood and Roadmaster Stanton. Near by was the section boss and his gang. A defective rail was spotted.

"Hood," said General Superintendent Fillmore, "that's a bad piece of track there.'

"Hawgood," said Hood, "that's a poor piece of track there." "Stanton," said Hawgood, "that

rail is bad. "Pat," said Stanton to the section

boss, "have that rail fixed."

Said Pat to one of his men. "Here, Jose, fix this rail."-Tombstone (Arizonia) Prospector.

time.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphiet and Consultation from Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

BIRMINGHAM. Als., shipped 43,000 tons of pig tron during May.

A Benutital Souvenir Span Will be sent with every buttle of Dr. Harate Cartain Group Cure, Ordered by mail, post paid, 59 cts. Address, Harate, Buffalo, N. Y.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75z.

THE Public Awards the Palm to Hale's Honey of Hurchound and Tar for coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Karl's Clover Rost, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complex-ion and cures constipation, 25 cis., 50 cis., 81

Nervous

Troubles Originate in

Impure Blood

Therefore the True Method of Cure Is to Take

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Which curva Norvousness, Dyspapsia, Scrofula, Suit Rheum, Catarro, Rheumatism an i other Dinenses, because it

Purifies The Blood

Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's. Hood's Pills are the best family enthan-tic, gentle and effective. Try a hos, mic, grow wheat at a profit is that given by Frederick P. Root, of Western New York, who grow a crop of nearly forty The dairyman with a good well and a windmill can feel about as independent as the one who has running bushels per acre, and made something water on his farm. from it despite low prices. Mr. Root In oiling the harness if cod-liver oil

keeps up his farm and can grow such he used in the place of neats-foot oil, crops so long as he lives. Mr. Voor-hees must come to a time when he it is said that the leather will remain numolested by rate or mice. cannot grow even twelve bushels of When you strip a cow's teats to the

wheat per acre. -Boston Cultivator. last drop in milking, do it not so much for the immediate gain as to keep the udder of prolific habit in the The natural food of fowls consists future.

mostly of seeds, insects and grass. It The merciful dairyman when he is not a natural condition when the draws calves to market puts them in a birds have but one kind of food. The birds that build in trees and feed their comfortable crate, instead of tying their legs and doubling them under young would be unable to supply them if only seeds could be provided. As the wagon seat.

There are many horses that have the concentrated foods must be given, never been seen to lie down in their the variety is also to be considered. Such substances as grass and the shoots of tender herbags are intended as much for dilution of the concentralives. Their rest is not complete, however, and their joints and sinews are liable to stiffen early.

ted foods as for the nutrition to be In hiving, one essential is to have obtained therefrom. The work of feedthe hives in a cool place. The bees ing her young is not incumbent on the will enter a cool hive much more hen by bringing the food to them, but she is intended to lead them, guide them and scratch for them. The feet It is pretty well established as the

It is protty well established as the of the hen perform the same duties as results of experiments that the same the wings of a flying bird, and her feet are well adapted for providing one pound of butter fat will produce one pound of butter fat will produce food for her young. Hence we may rightly conclude that scratching is a three pounds of beef.

Professor Henry shows by experinatural function of the domestic hen. ment that it costs \$2.61 to produce The hen, however, performs greater 100 pounds of gain with lambs, and work than the birds on the wing. Birds seldom lay more than two or \$3.03 to produce the same gain with pigs of about the same age. three eggs before beginning incuba-

Root crops are being urged to take the place of grass in winter. Beets, tion, but the hen may lay from fifteen to fifty, or even more. She must pro-duce these eggs, as well as maintain herself. In the natural state she lays ed as healthy stock food, which will lengthen out the grain supply. fewer eggs, but has greater difficulty A. perfect cow resembles a perfect

in procuring food and resisting encmics. An egg is a composite substance and cannot be produced from a sin-gle article of food. The hen requires a variety of food in order to fulfil her | milk it takes the form of flesh.

them that they leave the premises But there will always be trouble unless the walls are built at the first in the way mentioned.-Germantown Telegraph

RECIPES,

Gingerbread-Two pounds flour, one-half pound of butter, one pint molasses, one-fourth pound sugar, one ounce ginger, one-half teaspoonful of cream of tartar.

Fried Chicken Dressing-Take a half gallon of cold bread. Moisten with gravy from the cooking chicken, throw in a handful of powdered sage, teaspoonful of pepper and a little salt. Mix well, working it like bread and roll out in small cakes, dip in flour and fry in lard.

Honey Comb Pudding-One cup of flour, one cup of sugar mixed with the flour, one cap of milk, two cups of molasses, eight eggs. Beat the eggs and pour them into the molasses. Measure one cup of Lutter, then melt it and add it to the molasses. A teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little of the milk should be added the last thing. Bake three-quarters of an hour. Serve with sauce.

Fried Beets-Boil a few beats until tender, then cut them in thin, long pieces. Put them in a stew pan with a teaspoonful of vinegar, the juice of one lemon, a pinch of sugar, a very little grated nutmeg, salt and pepper and two tablespoonfuls of soup stock or fresh butter. Put the sauce pan on the back of the range and let it simmer half an hour, stirring occasionally. Boiling the beets in soup is an improvement.

Dried Beef Creamed-Chip the beef in small, thin slices, or, if bought al-ready cut, pick if the small pieces, and carefully remove all fat

and stringy pieces. Put a tablespoonful of butter into a small sancepan; when hot add the beef and frizzle for four or five minutes, stirring constantly. Then add a cup of milk, into which has been stirred a level table-spoonful of cornstarch; let it boil up until it thickens sufficiently and serve.

Two "Lightnin; Calculators,"

The late George Bidder, at the age of eight years, could answer almost instantaneously how many cents there would be in any sum under \$4,-000,000,000. Zerah Coburn was another lightning calculator of the same generation. While yet a small school boy he was asked to name the square of 999,999, which he instantly stated to be 999,998,000,001. To further il-Instrate his powers he multiplied the above sum by 49 and the product by the same number. He once calculated the cube root of 413,993,348,677 in exactly five seconds .- St. Louis Re-

public,

Fness were the words of 1869," said the learned scientist, "and now that a quarter of a century has elapsed since they were writ-ten and spoken. I stand on the past and with-out preju ites, without indifference, but with a contury has clapsed since they were writ-ten and spoken. I stand on the past and with-out prejuitice, without indifference, out with observation and research maintained up to the present moment, I do not see a single reason for changing one idea or one word. I have, however, something to add. I speke, in 1869 on experiment without personal ex-perience. I have been led by what I may call personal experiment, to confirm the past on the present, and after twenty-five years have come to the distinct couclusion, an-hesitatingly and undoubledly expressed, that by abstinence I have lost nothing, re-tained everything, and gained much. Pra-tice has sustained theory, and experience ex-periment. When I had ourgened to the treatment of disease, using alcohol as at least an exceptional remody. Gradually it dawned upon me that the error here might be a great as the error relating to health and alcohol. When the London Temper-ance Hespital was opened to me I obtained a field such as I had never had before for scientific classravitor and abstore to a discase of the most varied kinds and accret in character, all of which have been treated without any recourse to alcohol or to any-thing that may be called a substitute for it. Becoveries from soverest disease are as good, if not better, under this method, that thing that may be called a substitute for it. Recoveries from soverest diseases are as good, if not better, under this method, than under the old one, and convalescence is un-questionably advanced. The truth, in short, holds good all through, that that which is best in health is best also in disease, and if it were in the power of any one to say, 'I re-move from your reach alcohol as a medi-cine,'I should answer, 'There is not a medi-cine that you can remove from me with greater impunity.'"

TEMPEBANCE NEWS AND NOTES. For every four shillings spent in England for drink, only a half-peany is spent for

education. Of the 11,000 saloon keepers in New York City, it is stated that no less than 8000 have served terms in the prison.

Strong drink produces more idleness, crime, disease, want and misery than all other causes put logether, -London Times. During the past six months 430 saloons have closed their doors in Hamilton County, N. Y., on account of the hard times. More can be spared.

If you are fond of wine, you ought to ab-stala for your own sake ; and if you are not fond of wine, you ought to abstala for the sake of others. ...F. W. Farrar.

When he chows any alcons at an. When the Queen of Madagasear shut up the saloons in her kingdom, and the ex-sa-loon keepers asked for compensation, sho replied, "Compensate those you have wronged, and I will pay the balance."

Thomas Byrnes, Superindent of the New York Police Department, says: "After all, if we bunt vice and erime back to their iairs we will be pretty such to find them in the gin mill. Drunkenness is the prolific mother of most of the evil-delag."

No wine nor intexicating liquor was served at the wedding feast of the grand-daughter of Vanderbilt, who was married not long since. Every such wholersement of temperence in high social circles is an as-surance of the speedy bankshmens of the so-cial giass from all circles.

Petersburg.



KNOWLEDGE

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 is the fore more the order of the

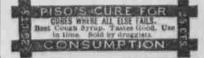
in the form most acceptable and pleas-ant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect lax-ative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and feyers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kid-neys, Liver and Bowels without weak

ening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance. 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.

reible. Look well. Fit well. A box of Ten collars of Five pairs of out and hample collar and pair of collar by mail for 6 con Kaue the Mand and the Collar Collar Collar W Killey at Boaton or 77 Frankin Mt. New York. HALMS Anti-Catarrhai Chewing Gum

ares and Prevents Illustination, Inducedion, rappola, Heartburn, Catarch and Athmia-sciulin Raisria and Favers, Cleanase the reth and Tromotes the Appellie. Investing in Birath, Curres the Tobacco Il athl. Endorsed y the Medical Faculty, Send fire B, 18 or T ath Academic Microsoft Academic Professional Note (50, R. HALM, 10 West 19th St., New York





"Knowledge is Folly Unless Put to Use." You Know SAPOLIO THEN USE IT.

The statement was recently made in the German Reichstag that there are 11,000 per-sous in bospitals in Germany who are suffer-ing with delirium tremens.

greater impunity."

In connection with the sanitation of number thousands of experiments with large bodies of men show that they are better able to endure the fatigue of used matches when not allowed any alcohol at all.