In 1889 the Kansas Legislature passed a law authorizing counties to pay bounties for wolf scalps. Nearly every county in the State thereupon offered a reward of \$3 or \$4 for such evidence that a wolf had been killed Some counties are paying out as much as \$4000 a year in this way, the total in the State amounting to \$60,000. The coyote supply continues to be surprisingly large. A correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat asserts that some of the Kansas farmers who find their farms unprofitable have gone into the business of wolf raising in order to ske out a livelihood. He says: "By means of wire fences, in closures with ample burrowing grounds are made, and here the creatures increase with marvelous rapid ity. The growth of a family of kit ens can only be compared to them For feed, the cheapest of meat is suffi-cient, and as nothing is required but the scalp in order to draw a bounty, the carcasses of the killed welves are used for sustenance for those not ready for market. The best sheep that the prairie farmer can raise can scarcely be sold for more than \$2. To produce several litters of wolves a year, each member of which is worth from \$3 to \$4, exclusive of skin and carcass, is, it is seen, very renumera-These wolf raisers also supple ment their home supply by constantly bunting on the plains. Parties are formed which surround creek valleys and ravines, 'beating the bush' and capturing, dead or alive, dozensof the tank, gray beasts. The former go to swell the cash accounts of the hunters and deplete that of the county treasury, while the latter are added to the supply on the wolf farm."

Science and Soap Rubbles,

Why is it that the colors of a soap bubble change as the film gradually siters in thickness? Another cause of color is here involved-that of interference. If a stone be thrown into a smooth pond a circular wave is produced, gradually widening toward the edge of the pond; if a second stone to thrown into the pond a second wave will be produced, which will influence the first.

If the stones are dropped in simultaneously at the same spot the waves will just be doubled in hight; and if the second stone be thrown in exactly a wave length behind the first the same effect will be observed. If, however, the second stone be thrown into the water exactly half a wave length behind the first the motion of the wave will be destroyed.

Similarly with light; when light impignes on the soap bubble part of it is reflected from the exterior surface, and part enters the film and is reflect ed from the interior surface.

This latter portion traverses the water medium between the two surfaces twice, and is therefore kept be hind the first reflected ray. The two sets of waves interfere with each other, and produce a colored light instead of a white light. Other waves, again, may destroy each other and extinguish the light.

Some of the constituent colors of the impigning white light-formed by their passage through the film-interfere so as to destroy each other, while others remain unaffected. As the film diminishes in thickness, the colors

must necessarily vary. In this way is accounted for the marrelons variety of beauty and colors in the soap bubble, iridescence of oil upon water, tempered with the gaudiness of some insect's wings .-Longman's Magazine.

Or. Kilmer's Swamp-Roor cure all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

The preparation of canvas for painters is a peralise trade.

\$100 Reward. \$100. The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that ecleme has been able to cure in all its stages and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken intermally, acting directly upon the blood and mirroun surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, nearlying the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address. F. J. Chursey & Co., Toledo, O.

Pure and Wholesome Quality

Commends to public approval the California liquid lexative remedy, Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the taste and by acting gently on the kidney, liver and bowels to cleanse the aystem effectually, it promotes the health and is the best and only remedy.

THE Grip of Pneumonia may be warded off with Hale's Honey or Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Brops Cure in one minute.

Dr. Hoxsle's Certain Crosp Cure Is the only remedy in the world that cures croup in half an hour. No opium. A. P. Hon-sie, Buffalo, N. Y., M'Pr.

Kart's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation, 25 etc., 50 ctc., \$1. If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

Weak and Weary Overcome by the heat or extraordinary exer-

Hood's Sarsaparilla and the nerves and

muscles strengthened by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which creates an appetite, removes that tired feeling and gives sweet, sound, refreshing sleep.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Mr. Farmers 🚟 Paint!

principally out of materials now unders to you. No treathle to manufacture. No delay, Encousing saving. There agreed as cuttadde as any PA ANT in the world. The V a there manned his been using this PAINT in the world profess of years. The coders are White. Straw, Bull, Gray, Brail, their, Johnson, Jogel Fronca, Lock Straw, State

Samuel, logar, e. etc. iii mail you for for sure color for 50c, iii mail you for \$1-abr one color for 50c, ii PAINT is no experiment. If him been made sold, under various branch, for your. This is chance to avail yourself of the formulae, and your branch of the laws of Md. Can give become audit to the formulae, and typus branch to death the laws of Md. Can give becomparated under the laws of Md. Can give the control of the formulae and moral your formulae. what we say. THE VARMERS' SPECIAL-TVCO, all Law Building, Salitmonic, MD. B. BREST DOWNS, Secretary.

\$1000 in memory; bookies other valuation precisions to good grossess. Based and the property of the property o



Salt is necessary for all vegeterian The belief that it is a preventive of intestinal worms is well founded, for these parasites are found mostly in animals of imperfect digestion. The undigested food encourages these pests, as they feed upon it, or upon the copions mucus secreted in the bowels of animals suffering from indigestion. Salt should be given indigestion. Salt should be given seen on the leaves, so that one can tell regularly with every feed, if cut food at a glance which have and have not at a glance which have and have not is used, otherwise in the form of a lump of rock salt kept in the manger, where it may always be reached. New York World.

DISEASE IN FOWLS. Overcrowding of fowls is sure to cause disease. The most frequent troubles thus produced are the two most fatal disorders of poultry, roup and cholers. These are both encour aged by bad air, dampness and filth. Cholera is a disorder of the liver by which the gall is secreted too copiously and overflows into the intestines, giving the yellow and green color to the excrement. The comb and wattles and cheek lopes are also yellow, and a pro-fuse diarrhea soon kills the bird. This is due to overfeeding, although it is a contagious disease, and it is much encouraged by excess of food, especially of corn. There is no effec-tive remedy. Sometimes the fowls will recover if kept from food and given only water in which some hyposulphite of soda has been dissolved. But they mostly die in a few days after the first attack. The roup consists of inflammation of the head and throat, the eyes discharge a thick, sticky matter, and if neglected are soon destroyed. The treatment for this disease is to bathe the head in warm vinegar and give the bird a pinch of powdered chlorate of potash dropped in the throat twice a day. Some warm soft food may be given as soon as the bird will eat. This disease also is contagious. - New York Times,

HARDY ROSES,

Geo. S. Conover, of Geneva, N. Y., growing hardy roses for fifteen years much. past. His list now composes twentyone varieties, beginning with such good old sorts as Hermosa, Sonv. Malmaison, General Jacqueminot, Coquette des Alps and Pierre Notting, and ending with Vick's Caprice, Mrs. John Laing and Lady Helen Stewart. All have proved hardy without pro-tection. His soil is a stiff clay loam, constantly enriched with stable manure, which is put on spring and fall, the coarse litter being left on during the summer as mulch, to secure moisture and even temperature at the roots. Mr. Conover finds that he cannot make his rose beds too rich. Commercial fertilizers have been tried followed by frost, is very injurious. \$100 in 1841. rose beds daily with the hose, and keeps all insects in subjection. bacco dust and stems and good Per-

WASTE IN FARM UTENSILS.

It is painful to ride through the country and note the waste that is going on in farm tools, writes E. L. Vinround. Plows are left in the furrow out in more open places. Cultivators, drills, rakes, all kinds of utensils are exposed to the weather summer and winter.

Every man knows that a piece of wood left out of doors for any length of time will decay. He knows also full well that iron will rust. Paint is short-lived. Unless renewed it soon washes off and leaves the bare metal

Frost and heat, dew and sunshine, rain and wind, are most powerful agents in the destruction of farm implements. One of these tools if well made originally and cared for properly should last a lifetime.

The careful farmer never leaves his all off and puts it under cover, the same way with the drill, the harrow, the cultivator and even the hoe. forget and leaves his wheelbarrow out will get up in the middle of the night, if he remembers his neglect, and put

pocketbook of our farmers would be he has pulled many a heavy load out thicker than it now is. Why not try of a bad place by adopting this expediit?-New England Farmer.

A NEWLY DISCOVERED INSECTICIDE.

the domain of the domain of pomology has been made by F. C. Moulton, of the Gypsy Moth Commission, Malden, Mass. Arsenate of lead was the substance used, placing them with goods that are in which was prepared by dissolving eleven ounces of acctate of lead and and he will find that it will pay, for four ounces of arsenate of sods in 150 he will then be improving every year. gallons of water. These substances | An Australian farmer after several quickly dissolve and form arsenate of ineffectual efforts to get rid of lead, a fine white powder which is bound which is a permeious and rapid lighter than Paris green, and while be- spreading wood there, inclosed a poring fully as effective in its operation thou of the land and put on about 200 in destroying insect life is far profera | fawl, feeding them on corn night and ble for several reasons. If by any morning for a few days, then remov means the mixture happens to be used ing them to a new location. By this stronger than necessary to destroy in means the weeds which had defied sect life, even three or four times the other treatment were speedily donecessary strength, it in nowise in- stroyed.

jures the foliage of the plants upon which it is sprayed. This is a great animals, and aids in the digestion of thing in its favor, for frequently in using Paris green for potato beetle larvæ and for the codlin worms, as much injury results from the poison burning the foliage as would result from the insect if let alone.

This is a better insecticide than Paris green under all circumstances and for all insects, says Professor Fernald. It been sprayed, which is often of great convenience. Being lighter than Paris green, it does not settle so quickly, and as a result can be distributed more evenly over the foliage. A great obection to the use of Paris green is the liability of using an overdose, and thereby injuring the foliage of the plants sprayed. With the arsenate of lead it can be used if necessary in the proportion of twenty-five pounds to gallons of water without injury to the foliage. Professor Fernald advises the addition of two quarts of glucose, or if that can not be obtained two quarts of molasses to each 150 gallons of water, used for the purpose of caus ing the insecticide to adhere to the leaves. He says the experiments last season show that the insecticide will remain on the trees for a long time, even after quite heavy rains, and we infer, prove effective. The cost of these chemicals is given as eight cents per pound for arsenate of sods and fourteen cents for acetate of lead, at wholesale. It should be borne in mind that these substances are all poisonous, and should be used with as great care as Paris green.—Orange Judd Farmer.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Pigs and dairying naturally go to-

The United States produce annually forty-six million tons of hay. A practical beekeeper does not ex-

pect any great results from flower fields three miles away. The more docile the calf the better milker is the cow or the better feeder

is the steer. There is little danger of gives in Gardening his experience in handling the calf too early or too In Australia the tree aphis is controlled by a tea made from tomate leaves. The tea is sprayed in the usual way and a week later an aphis cannot

> be found. The best test of the health of the cow is the condition of her milk, Whenever this shows an unusual amount of fat the temperature of the cow should be at once taken.

The hog business can be made to pay if carried on properly. Like all other animals the hog requires change of feed and in summer plenty of room, grass and other succulent foods.

A well-bred animal of any sort is a with indifferent success. He prunes machine for utilizing raw products to lightly in early spring; severely just as the buds start. Early pruning, this with less waste, and consequently more profit than a scrub can. It is For insects he uses a whale-oil soap like using good machinery instead of solution, two pounds dissolved in fif-

teen gallons of water, put on with a Those that have bred to the best syringe at night, and in the morning sires have no trouble to sell their followed by a syringing with clear horses at a fair price, while the small water. This is the original formula horses do not bring enough to pay for for which the Massachusetts Horticul- their feed. The scrub and grade tural Society awarded a premium of stallions must go; it is only the best A neighbor showers his kind of stock that pays now.

Whether fattening an animal for To- market or feeding a horse for work regularity is a prime factor in success, sian insect powder have been found of A good young steer's meat can be very rapidly toughened by neglecting to feed him at the right hour a few times or letting him go without water.

The farm that does not support a flock of poultry is not managed to the in farm tools, writes E. L. Vin-Valuable mowers, binders and farm on which too much poultry is reapers stand in the field all the year | kept will be the loser to the extent that it is overburdened, for where the whole winter long. Wagons are poultry is crowded into a house it housed under the caves of the barn or ceases to be profitable. ceases to be profitable.

> Does not freezing butter damage it, and if so why is freezing advocated? asks a Mississippi subscriber of the Farmers' Voice, and the Voice answers as follows: Yes, it hurts it some, but it can be kept for months without doing it any more harm than would result from freezing it a week.

> The more you can induce the lambs to eat the faster they will grow and the sooner they will reach the market Ground oats make the best grain food. Place it where they can eat all they Feed the ewes liberally also in order to provide the very young lambs with plenty of milk.

There are many things that should utensils thus exposed; when he is be carefully observed in the education done with his plow he wipes the dirt of horses that are now entirely omitted. Too much dependence is placed in the bits, the lines, the strength of the harness, the use of the whip, and the know a man who, if he happens to ability of the driver to control the horse by sheer brute force. Hence

there are so many fatal accidents. A correspondent of the Field and it under cover. He cannot sleep if he Farm says that when a team is disknows that the ladder or the ax has posed to pull unevenly the trouble een left out.

Were every man as careful as this inside traces and crossing them, so as man, the output of the manufactories to have the same horse attached to the would be materially lessened and the same end of each singletree. He says

The merchant makes an inventory of his goods at least once or twice a year. A new and important discovery in Why should not the tarmer do the been same thing and sell off his culls. The merchant gets rid of unsalable articles by offering them at a low figure, re demand. The farmer can do the same.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS,

PALATABLE ICED TEA. Mrs. Rorer says: Iced tea may be palatable, but it is certainly not The better way to make it is to fill the glasses partly full of cracked ice; then make the tea double strength and pour it boiling hot over the ice. Then, if you like, add your lemon and sugar. You get less tannic acid in this way than when the tea is allowed to stand and cool before using.-New York Post,

TO IMPROVE POTATOES.

Potatoes may be soaked in cold water for twelve or more hours before being cooked, and will be improved rather than injured, but if they stand in a little moisture even for ten minues after they are cooked, they are spoiled. The potato is composed largely of starch. The uncooked starch does not unite with moisture like a sponge. A good potato will be light and mealy as soon as it is baked or boiled, but if the cooking is continued it will become dark, heavy and strong flavored. -St. Louis Star-Say-

FOR PICKLING DAY.

In petting vinegar for pickles, always try to get apple vinegar, as the other kinds frequently eat up the pickles entirely or cause them to turn soft. Too strong vinegar should be partly diluted with water.

All pickles should be tightly sealed, to prevent air reaching the vinegar, as this kills it. It should always be poured on hot, as it comes to the first scald-never allow it to boil.

Never put up pickles in snything that has held any kind of grease, and never let them freeze.

If pickles are put into brine, it should always be strong enough to bear an egg. Use coarse salt, in proportion of a heaping pint of salt to a gallon of water.

The nicest way to put up pickles is to put them in bottles and seal while hot,-New York Journal.

DELICIOUS SANDWICHES.

The bread for sandwiches should always be one day old at least, and must sliced very thin. The butter should be soft enough to spread with-out crumbling the loaf, and the slice should be spread before it is cut from the loaf. Slices of rye bread battered, spread thinly with mustard and then with cottage cheese are very palatable. For egg sandwiches beat your eggs to a paste after they have been hard-boiled. There should be a little cream added to them to make the

mixture smooth, and it must be seasoned to taste. Fish sandwiches may be made from any kind of fish. Whatever it isafter removing bones and skin-pound it to a smooth paste, mix with it a very little chopped pickle and season. If it be a dry fish, mix with it also a little melted butter or salad dressing. The thinly-sliced bread spread with salad dressing, on which are laid water-cresses or a crisp leaf of lettuce, is a most welcome addition to a summer lunch. Then for sweets there are sandwiches made with jellies and These may be spread on slices of cake, wheat, graham or even brown bread.—Detroit Free Press.

How to Make Jelly-Making quince and pear jelly be careful to abstract all the seeds and cores of both fruits before cooking, as there is a mucilage in them that will make the jelly milky looking and impair the flavor.

Veal Salad-Bits of meal out fine make a delicious salad, and a very good way to use up small scraps of cold beef is to cut them fine or thin and make a layer salad, alternating with cold boiled potatoes, salt and pepper, and cover all with a French

Kidney Toast-Chop fine four vesl kidneys with half a pound of calf's liver; season with pepper and salt. Make a little butter hot in a frying pan and toss them about until cooked but not overdone. Remove from the fire and stir in the beaten yolk of one egg and half a tenspoonful of lemon juice. Spread on toast and serve at Stewed or boiled potatoes and hot Indian meal mussins go nicely with this excellent dish.

Cocoanut Sponge-Thicken one pint of milk in which is dissolved three quarters of a cup of sugar, with four tablespoonfuls of cornstarch. Cook thoroughly in a double boiler. When cooked and boiling hot, best this into the whites of three eggs beaten stiff. After standing a few moments, add one cup of grated cocoanut. Flavor with vanilla, and turn into mold, with grated cocoanut on top.

Steamed Cabbage-Cabbage, as usually cooked, is too heavy for an ordinary stomach to digest. Try steaming it until soft, and then serve by pouring around it a white sauce, the sauce by melting a spoonful of butter, stirring smoothly into this the same measure of flour. Pour into the mixture one pint of milk and boil until thick. Season with salt. This is almost as dainty a dish as cauliflower.

Lemon Dumplings-One pint flour, one heaping teaspoonful baking powder and salt sifted together. Mix with a cupful of milk or water. Make a syrup of one-half cupful molasses. one and one-half cupfuls sugar, two cupfuls water and two lemons sliced Bring to a boil and drop in dumplings and cook fifteen minutes. Turn them once while cooking. When the dumplings are taken out add a little butter to the syrup and pour over them.

Humming Bird Killed by a Bec.

A humming bird was killed by the sting of a bee in Wisconsin not long A beekeeper noticed a pair of ruby-throated humming birds flying around the entrance of one of the hives. Soon a bee made its appearance from within. One of the birds seized it tore it apart and seemed to be feeding on something found in the bee. Just then another bee came out, flew and alighted on the back of the bird. The latter gave a kind of spas-modic shudder, flow a few feet sidewise, landed at the foot of a current bush, and was dead, apparently killed by the sting of the bee. - New York

Phoenicians invented the first alphabet about 1500 B. C.

TEMPERANCE.

A THE STREET WARTED.

A TWEN STREET WANTED.

The man who was pressed to purchase a stove by the assurance that one such stove would save half his coal, suggested buying two so as to save his coal bill entirely. In much the same spirit, when we road that the extension of the Gothenburg system in Norway has now absorbed more than half the trade, and in sixteen years reduced the consumption of liquor by one-half we are led to wish that a twin system might be introduced that would do away with the other half.—New York Observer.

The great polygiot petition which a commission of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union will present to the principal Geveraments of the world to secure legislation prohibiting traffic in liquor and oplum, has already over 2,000,090 names of signers and indorsers. The petition is said to be fifteen miles in length. Four million names will be secured and then the commission will start in the autumn of 1898. It will be presented in Washington, then in London, Rome, Athens, Jerusalem, Cairo, Bombay, Canton, Colombo, Tokio, Australia, reaching San Francisco in June, 1898. A special steamer will carry the commission in their tour round the world. One milition more signers are wanted. Write to Miss Alice E. Briggs, 107 The Temple, Chicago, for blanks.—W. C. T. U. Bulletin, LIQUOR IN THE BLUMS

The Commissioner of Labor. Carroll D. Wright, has forwarded to the President his seventh special report, which relates entirely to the slums of New York, Philadelphia, Baitimore and Chicago, being the results of an investigation ordered by Congress. The following is his report concerning the liquor traffic in the different cities:

Liquor Saloons—In the city of New York there was at the time of the investigation one liquor saloon to every 200 persons, but in the slum district canvassed, there was one saloon to every 129 persons. In Philadelphia in the slum district canvassed, there was one saloon to every 129 persons. In Philadelphia, in the city at large, there was one saloon to every 870 persons, but in the slum dirtrict canvassed there was one saloon to every 502 persons. In Baltimore, in the city at large, there was one saloon to every 288 persons, but in the slum district canvassed there was one saloon to every 105 persons. In Chicago, in the city at large, there was one saloon to every 127 persons. In these calculations fractions have been dropped.

BEEFSTEAR AND LIVER. An old man and a young man worked to-gether in the same shop. One day the young man took off his apron and started for the

door.

"You are going to get a drink, Jim?" said the old man.

"That's just what I'm going to do."

"Go and get your drink. I used to do the same thing when I was young. When I was first married there was a gin mill next door to the shop where I worked, and I spent fifty or seventy-five cents a day in it, out of the dollar and a half I earned. Well, one morning I wont into the butcher's shop, and who should come in but the man that kept the saloon.

oon, "Give me ten or twelve pounds of porter-

bouse steak, says he.

"He got it and went out. I sneaked up to the butcher, feeling in my pocket to see if I had any money left.

"What do you want, says the butcher.

"Give me ten cents" worth of liver,

"It was all I could pay for. Now you go and get your drink. You'll eat liver, but the man that sells you the stuff will have his porterhouse on his table every morning. The man behind the bar eats the best beefsteak the man in front of the bar eats liver. I haven't touched the stuff for thirty years, and nowadays I'm eating porterhouse steak mysail."

The following ancient temperance pledge was sent to Lady Henry Somerset by the late S. C. Hall, formerly editor of the Art Journal. It is printed in old English characters and was found on the blank leaf of a Bible which has been transmitted from sire to son through many generations. It appears as the property of Robert Bolton, B. D., preacher of God's word at Broughton, Northamptonshire:

D., preacher of Gol's worl at Broughton, Northamptonshire:

"From this daye forwarde to the ende of my life, I will never pleige any healthe or driak a caronse in a glass, cup, bowle, or other drinking instument, wheresover it, be, from whomsoever it come, not to my own most gracious kinge, nor any of the greatest monarch or tyrant upon earth; nor my dearest friend, nor all the goulde in the world, shall ever enforce me. Not angel from heaven (who I know will not attempt) shall persuade, nor Satan, with all his auld subtleties, nor all the powers of hell itself shall betray me. By this very sinne (for sinne it is, an i not a little one) I doe plainly find that I have more offended and dishonored my glorious Maker and most merciful ored my glorious Maker and most merciful Saviour, than all the other sinne that I am subject unto can I for this very sinne it is my Go I bath often been very strange unto my not induction of the search of the re-spect have I thus vowed, and I heartily be my good Father in Heaven of His great goo mess and infinite mercy in Jesus Chris-to assist me in the same, and be so favorable unto me for what is past. Au ton. - Broughton, April 10, 1637. Amen-II, Bol

REMOVE THE CAUSE.

Drink, drink, drink! Full a year ago I went into a Manchester jail. We had got a new and magnificent one, and as long as you license drunkard-makers, you will have to build prisons to hold-the drunkards they make. I went into that prison, and I stood on one spot where, with one glauge, I could build prisons to hold—the drunkards they make. I went into that prison, and I stood on one spot where, with one glause, I could command 1000 cells, and every one tenanted. I went from door to door down those terrible aisles with a warden and a chaplain, and as door after door was opened I put the question, "How came you here?" The answer that met me in almost every case was, Drink, On, on we went down the gloomy alsie, and it came like a funeral knell-drink, drink, drink; dragging down the young, the educated, the uneducated—no respector of persons—bringing them first to the jail, and ultimately harling them down to hell. I say, jet us stand before the evils of our country and try to ascertain their cause. Let our Christian ministers do it; they are bound to do it. We are bound by our loyalty to our country, and, above all, by our loyalty to our common Father, God. I go then to the prisons and ask, "What brought you here?" Out comes the answer, Drink. I go into the workhouse, and I ask, "What brought you here?" and then comes the damnation of hell, and from millions of voices comes the response, Drink, I am no philosopher; I am no orator—I am a plain, blunt man, but I have common sense enough to see that if we remove the cause the effect must cease.—Bey, C. Garrett. TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTER.

There are nine to iges of Good Templars in the city of Chicago working in the Sundinavian language.

The Grand Lodge of Goo! Templars

Scotland numbers 38,927, with nearly :0.00) Juvenile Tempiars. In the city of Fort Worth, Texas, 1509 ar ests of women were made in the last year, inc-renths of the number, at least, for

The President of Mexico has decreed that an impost of 4500,000 shall be levied upon the distilleries of alcoholic liquors for the The Central Council of Trades Unions, Minneapolls, but taken action condemning vinegar factories for using old whisky barries in which to supply vinegar, as they are found to be poisoneus.

Of the minety-four members of the Cana-dian Provincial Parliament recently elected skry-three are piedged to vote for a prohib-liory law in case the courts decide the test case in layer of the provinces.

The Massachusetts Legislature adopte i ar investigation law, giving the State Bureau of Statistics \$5600 with which to conduct an investigation of the relation of the liquo-traffle to crime, pauperism and Insunity. Intemperance. Ike treason, ought to be nade edious in the land, and there is a close

similarity between the two. The treasonable man endeavors to destrone the rightiti sov-ereign, and intemperance dethrones reason the ruler of our sout.—Curlinal Gibbons. In the County Tyrone, Iroland, there is a district of sixty-one aguare miles, inhabited by nearly 19,000 people, in which there are so saloons. The result has been that there is not a policeman in the district, the poor rates are one-half what they were before, and the police magistrates testify to the great absence of crime and disorder.

THERE are any house-keepers not using ROYAL BAKING POWDER, its great qualities warrant them in making a trial of it

The ROYAL BAKING POWDER takes the place of soda and cream of cartar, is more convenient, more economical, and makes the biscuit, cake, pudding and dumpling lighter, sweeter, more delicious and wholesome.

Those who take pride in making the finest food say that it is quite indispensable therefor.

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

THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE

How the Mink Steals Fish and Game.

Probably the most cunning of all

thrown behind on the grass. After

some time one of the gentlemen thought

he would take a rest and at the same

him a trick, but the friend was as sur-

They now determined to watch their

next fish, and their astonishment was unbounded when they saw a mink run

from a hole near by, snatch up a fish

and carry it off to the hole, where they afterward found their entire cap

ture ennuingly hid under some dead

In the same manner the mink steals

game which the sportsmen shoot. On

one occasion a gentleman shot a wild

duck but before the dogs could get to it a mink had stolen it, carried it off to a hole in the frozen snow, which

one mink had prepared while the other was watching for the opportunity to

steal the sportsman's game. Notwith-standing this particular characteristic the mink is a brave as well as a fero-

cious little fellow, and he is excelled

prised as he.

A body of "Sahara troops" is to be

raised be France for service in her arid animals is the mink. Two gentlemen African possessions, where the heat is were fishing on one of the rivers of fatal to French soldiers. They are to consist mainly of natives of those regions, but the officers will be Frenchmen.—San Francisco Chroni-Maine. The fish were quite plenty and as soon as one was caught it was

It is estimated that capital and labor would lose \$3,000,000 a day were all railroads in this country blockaded by a strike or boycott.

time examine his capture. But he could not find a single fish. He charged his friend with having played PIERCE ANTEES A CURE OR MONEY IS REFUNDED.

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bilious headache

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