Curcago, September 8.—[Special.]—The hicago Inter-Ocean's Illustrated Supple-

Curcago Inter-Ocean's Illustrated Supplement, describing the great success and mort of No-To-Bac, has made it famous in a day.

2°. H. L. Kramer, the active man, was seen to-day at his omes, 45 Handolph street, and in talking of No-To-Bac's growth, said it was hard work to keep up with the rapidly increasing domand, as every box sold advertised No-To-Bac's merit.

He said: "No-To-Bac's merit.

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That made a long stery about merit very short, as it absolutely protects the user from physical injury or financial loss, "Why," said be, "No-To-Bac will make 100,000 cures this year, and the saving will average \$25,00 for every one cured, or a grand total of \$5,000,000 saved from going up in smoke and out in spit." No-To-Bac, is indeed, a God-send to the poor man these hard times. According to the testimonials, however, the money saving is the least consideration, for almost everyone reports an improvement of the nervous system, therease in weight, and a revival of physical and mental powers that is indeed miraculous.

Prominent physicians look upon No-To-

Prominent physicians look upon No-To-Bac as a great success, and are very free to

proscribe it.

Every wholesale drug house in this country and Canada sells No-To-Bac, and the retail druggists are pushed to supply the demands of customers; the direct mail demand

Is immense.

The cost of Ne-To-Bac compared with the results is a small matter, as the saving in a week pays the cost of a cure for a lifetime. No-To-Bac is sold for \$1 a box, or three boxes, \$2.50, with a guarantee to cure, or money refunded.

A few extra copies of the Inter-Ocean Supplement (eight pages) illustrated in five colors, have been secured and will be mailed for the asking, by addressing the Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago office, 45 Bandolph street; New York office, 10 Sprace street, Laboratory, Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind. F. Manion Chawronn is the most popular American novelist with the French.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphiet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

GRORGE GOULD's yachting is sail to have

Hew's This I

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for
any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by
Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and fluancially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.
West & Tauax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo,
Ohio.

Ohio.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Dringgists, Toledo, Ohio.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c, per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

A Beautiful Souvenir Speen Will be sent with every bottle of Dr. Hazzis's Certain Cross Cure, Ordered by mall, post-paid, 50 cts. Address. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the guns, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

CURE your cough with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute, Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complex-ion and cures constipation, 25 ets., 50 ets., 51.

Headache Dyspepsia Indigestion

tion of the body. Remember

Hood's Sarsa-Be sure to get Cures Hood's 22222

Hood's Pills are gentle, mild and effective. A Gigantic Bee Hive.

"Mammoth Cave in Kentucky is getting to be a gigantic bee hive," said A. R. Lewis. "The last time I went through this big hole in the "The last time I ground I took both the long and short routes, as they are called by the guides. At several places there were rather too many bees for me to feel entirely comfortable, although I was not attacked by any of them. If the cave should be explored for honey some rich finds would undoubtedly The bees are increasing constantly. In fact, while I have visited the cave frequently for several years, it has only been about two years since I knew that they were there, and this year it would be impossible for a visitor not to know it." -Cincinnati Enquirer.

Japs Fight to Conquer.

An Anglicized Japanese says of the national air of Japan: "It is indescribable. I have heard nothing so much like it as your 'Dead March in Saul'-it is that sort-terrible and And then the Japanese soldiers do not fear death. They don't think about it. They go to fight and conquer. The men favor the religion of the Samurai, which is to do right and leave yourself in the hands of your Creator."-Detroit Free Press.



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 in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly benefited in respective. beneficial properties of a perfect lax-ative; effectually cleaning 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 weakening them and it is perfectly free from

every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured 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.



The only advantages resulting from the use of a little salt around quince bushes are that it tands to keep down the growth of weeds and keeps the soil moist. Even then it must be sparsoil moist. Even then it must be specially used. A good, heavy mulch of coarse stable manure or other litter is rich enough to support two crops. Pumpkins should be grown by themhot climate. Dig up the soil about the bushes in the spring as thoroughly as you can without disturbing the roots, and then give each bush a heavy mulch. - American Agriculturist.

SELLING EGGS BY WEIGHT. It seems to be slow work inducing the concement of a law compelling the selling of eggs by weight, and this question should be thoroughly agitated until a change is made. It is a subject that should be considered by the State Board of Agriculture of each State, and as it is largely in the interest of the farmers the Mirror has called attention to it as a matter of justice. There is a wrong done the farmers in selling eggs by the dozer, for the farmer in selling eggs by the dozen, is compelled to give more than he receives, while the customer pays too much or too little at according to circumstances. It is the dealer who is shrewd enough to assort the eggs and put the difference in his own pocket, but he does so by common consent of all who buy and

It is a fact that an egg should be worth what it costs. The hen that lays a dozen large eggs may have converted more food into eggs than one that has laid fifteen eggs, yet the farmers may sell the fewer number for less than the larger, though really the fewer may weigh more than the others. During the year one hen may lay one hundred eggs that weigh seven to the pound, while her companion may lay 120 eggs that weigh ten to the pound. The latter will be considered the better hen, although the former will have really performed more service and laid over two pounds more of eggs than the one that gave the greatest number. In justice the farmer ought to receive more money for the large eggs, as they cost him more in the shape of food, but the fact is that he receives less, because eggs are sold by

the dozen. There is no correct method of exchange except by weight, and it is not to the interest of producers to sell by any other system. Exact justice is done all concerned when eggs are sold by weight and to allow the state. by weight, and to adopt this method is to encourage better breeds of fowls. More eggs and larger ones will then reach the market, and each producer's goods will be sold on their merits. As we stated before, this is a subject which demands the consideration of poultry associations, agricultural so-tietics and the whole body of farmers as a class, -Mirror and Farmer,

ORCHARDING ON CHEAP GROUND,

What to do with the land that will not bring more than from \$5 to \$15 per acro has been a problem with many tarmers, for generally such land is almost worthless for most crops. Located upon hillsides, or in exposed places where the soil is poor, there seems to be no use or demand for it. But in the last quarter of a century a great deal of this land in the northern belt of States has been turned into apple orchards, which have been paying from \$15 to \$75 per acre annually, a profit that would be considtred satisfactory by any farmer. The orchards have been well taken care of, and have demonstrated what can be flone. Instead of allowing the land It is expected to increase the yield and to remain idle, the owners planted the to hasten maturity. orchards of trees on it, and then carefully cultivated them. To-day the and vigorous or the eggs will be lackland is worth considerably more than ing in vitality and the chicks will be at the beginning.

The trees on poor soil need more training than those on rich. Enrich the earth around the trees, and they will get established. Barnyard manure is undoubtedly the best for this, and where it is abundant do not be deceived into buying any prepared mixture. Allow poultry, sheep, and swine to fertilize the orchards by roaming at large in them. They open the soil, let in the air and sunlight, fertilize the trees, and destroy the insects. By turning the orchards into poultry ranges you will ald quite a little to the income from the eggs and fresh chickens supplied for the table or patch. This will not merely kill the

Train the tree young. The best au- | plants. thorities say that only the pocket knife should be used for training and pruning apple trees. This is only another way of saying that the pruning should be done early, before the branches have attained any great growth. Discover whether the limbs need to be cut off before they have reached the size of the arm. Prune the young trees so that they will form an even head, giving the heaviest amount of shade on the south side, to shield from the hot sun. Use a covered glass with a magnifying power to discover the insects on the limbs in broad daylight, and then clip off the twigs with the eggs or nests on them to burn. -- Germantown (Penn.) Tele-

THE CULTURE OF PUMPEINS.

The use of pumpkins as a fall and winter food for cattle cannot be too highly recommended, and the fact that they are the cheapest and most easily raised of all our winter green foods is not generally known, or at least not acted upon. Coming at a time when pasture is getting very short and before the farmer wants to commence using his roots, they bridge the gap between summer pasture or sailing and winter bara feeding, and heap up the flow of milk which so often falls off

Those who plant them usually drop just a few seeds in the hill with the products of the Green Isle are now corn, and let them take their chance and make something if they can. This is wrong, for the pumpkin being a Jerzey or Guernsey. New York Adplant that requires a great deal of vertiser.

moisture and sun, does not get enough of either. The former it has to share with the corn, which also needs lot of moisture, especially during the growing season, and the sunshine is shut off by the foliage of the corn, in addition selves like other crops.

For a pumpkin patch choose a light A sandy piece of bottom is just the thing, the richer the better, of course; though compartively poor soil will do. After plowing and harrowing, lay it off in check rows ten feet each way. At each check dig a small hole and put in one or two forkfuls of manure, or, which is quicker, throw out a double furrow with the plowing and then put your manure in the checks. The pumpkin, like corn, is a coarse feeder and does not need the manure to be thoroughly rotted, but makes large returns for a liberal application. Cover up the manure with three or four inches of earth, making a perceptible "hill." Sow four or five eeds in each hill as soon as danger of frost is over, which in this part is about the first of May. When in sec-ond or third leaf, thin to two plants in a hill, and if the ground is rich, they may with advantage be again thinned to one, when danger from the striped bug is over, about the time the plants begin to run. They should be cultivated alternate ways every couple of weeks till they begin to run, which will be in about two months from sowing, when they will very soon completely cover the ground, and so keep the weeds down themselves.

The pumpkins should be gathered as oon as the first light frost has killed the leaves, and stored in a cool place where frost will not reach them. A good plan is to put them on a barn or, or other place, where they can be sorted as they are fed, using those first that are beginning to rot. In this way they may be kept till the first or middle of January, where the thermometer does not fall below fifteen or twenty degrees of frost.

Besides being excellent food for catle, hogs are very fond of them, and hey are a great means of keeping them in health while being fattened. Sheep also eat them with relish when they get accustomed to them .- Country Gentleman.

PARM AND GARDEN NOTES. A great deal of country butter is overworked.

Salt is a great preventive of disease among sheep. Butter should be worked as little as possible to have the milk worked out

In case of fire in stables, put a saddle on your horse and you can lead

him out without difficulty. The power and longevity of the orse are in exact ratio to the intelligent care and feeding he receives.

Just before driving a light feed of oats should be given instead of a heavier feed of a more bulky grain. Give the sow succulent food and

keep her in thrifty condition if you would have her produce thrifty pigs. Study the prejudices of your market and supply brown or white eggs and white or yellow skinned fowls, as required. Horses recovering or suffering from

debilitating diseases are readily over-come by heat, and should not be put to exhaustive work. The French are conducting a series

of experiments in "grafting" potatoes. The breeding stock must be healthy

weak and debilitated. At the Geneva (N. Y.) Station ex-

periments are being carried on with over one thousand different varieties of berries and small fruits.

In training a colt the safest rule is to teach him one thing at a time, and be sure that it is learned thoroughly before attempting something else. The cow in France for the dairy in-

dustry is not the Jersey, but the Durham, whose beef tendencies are being reduced in favor of the milk tendency. After the berries have been picked it is well to burn over the strawberry weeds, but the insects that injure the

To effectively preserve potatoes when they begin to sprout, gonge out the eye "skin deep" by means of a penholder, with the inverted end of the steel pon. The trotting craze has caused many preeders to forget that a fast walking

horse is a valuable animal for the farm, for the road and for all kinds of practical work.

How Koreans Fooled Besieging Chinese,

Pyeng Yang, a city in Korea, was founded 3016 years ago. It is known as the well-less city. Within its walls is not a single well, and all the water of the city is carried up by watermen from the river which washes its southern wall. Tradition shows that this has always been so, for it is said that when a Chinese General besieged it 2000 years ago, believing that he could compel its inhabitants to capitulate by cutting off their water supply, he was led to give up the attempt befish scales and went through the motions of the bath, and the scales, glittering in the sun, looked in the eyes of the astonished besiegers to be drops of water. - New York Recorder.

An Irish Fud.

frish butter and milk are now included smong English fads. The dairy

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS,

CLEANING FURNITURE.

It is customary in some households to wash the furniture with soap and water. Such a method may be entirely safe when practiced by careful persons. As the average maid is likely to treat a valued Vernis Martin cabinet with the same consideration accorded a common floor, it is well that the use of soap and water by her in connection with furniture should be forbidden.

When soap is used for furniture it should be of the best quality, having but a small amount of alkali in its composition, and the water used should be lukewarm, applied with a soft cloth and quickly wiped off, particularly from all corners and crevices.

Dark mahogany, which is now so fashionable, is particularly sensitive to soap and water, arising from the fact that the coloring matter which operates to darken the wood through the action of light is an acid, so that when the alkali of the water is permitted to remain upon it it will, in reaching the acid, for which it has affinity,

destroy the polished surface.

Raw linseed oil and spirits of tursentine, in the proportious of twothirds oil and one of turpentine, is the model furniture reviver. It is what professionals rely on; as a rule they use no other. The woodwork should be first carefully wiped off with a dry, soft cloth, and the dust thoroughly removed from corners and carvings. The best article to accomplish this is a large paint brush, usually called a painter's duster. The oil may then be applied with a smaller brush, wiping off with a soft cloth and rubbing thoroughly dry. It will be found that dents and scratches lose their prominence under this treatment; should this method be pursued regularly there will be no difficulty experienced in having furniture retain a fresh appearance.

When a piece of furniture is very badly defaced and dented it should be intrusted to some good repairer, who may sometimes find it necessary to scrape off the old finish entirely, in order to make a satisfactory piece of When the wood is slightly dented one may sometimes overcome the trouble by steaming the indentation with a hot iron and a wet cloth, afterward making a small pad of mushin and rubbing over the surface some thin shellse, just adding a touch of oil to make the work easier. Scratches may be treated in the same way.-Ladies' Home Journal.

A Light Lunching Dish -A nice luncheon dish is fried bologna. If the bologua is of good diameter remove the skin and cut into rounds of fourth of an inch thick or less, if desired. Dredge lightly with flour and fry quickly in butter in a very hot pan, Serve on a warm platter with a garnish of green. The bologna of any size may also be cut into lengths of five or six inches and fried as above directed. Fried bologna-to the taste of many -is more dainty and more delicate than fried ham, and more digestible.

Brown Sauce-To make brown sauce put one tablespoonful and a half of butter in the frying-pan and on the fire. When the butter gets hot an! begins to turn brown add a generous tablespoonful of flour and stir until the flour turns brown. Now draw the pan to the back part of the stove and stir until the mixture cools slightly; then add half a pint of stock, pouring it in gradually and stirring all the while. Place the pan on the hot part of the stove and stir the sauce until it begins to boil. Add a level teaspoonful of salt and about one-fifth of a teaspoonful of pepper. Simmer for about five minutes.

Apple Charlotte-Rub the bottom and sides of a baking dish with butter, and line it with slices of light breat. Peel and cut apples into thin, small pieces, and nearly fill the dish with them, scattering between the apples plenty of sugar, small bits of butter and grated nutmeg. Do not forget that you must use sugar according to the acidity of the apples. Have sugar and butter on the top layer of apples, which cover with slices of light bread softened in water. Put a plateon this with a weight on top to press the bread close upon the apples. Bake it in a quick oven, and serve with a rich

Gingerbread-Two eggs well beaten, two-thirds cupful of New Orleans molasses, half cupful of sugar, one third cupful of butter, half cupful of sour cream, cupful of sour milk, one and a half aspoonfuls of sods, half teaspoonful of ginger, half teaspoonful of cinnamou, flour to thicken; beat the sugar and butter together; add the eggs and beat well; then add the soda to the sour milk; stir in the milk, cream, molasses and spices; thicken so you can drop it easily from a spoon, and bake in a moderate oven. It requires more care and longer baking than a cake made from all sugar.

Celery Soup-Cook two small heads of celery (from which the green leaves have been removed) for forty-five minutes in a quart of water in which a chicken or leg of yeal has been boiled. Boil a pint of milk, half an onion and a sprig of parsley together. Mix two even tablespoonfuls of flour with four tablespoonfuls of cold milk and add to boiling milk. Cook ten minutes. Mash celery in the water in which it has been cooked, and stir into boiling milk; add two tablespoonfuls of butter, salt and pepper to taste. Strain and serve at once. A cup of cream added just after the soup is put into the tureen is a great improvement.

A Sheep That Hibernates,

Unlike most curious creatures of the animal creation tue Persian sheep has "two chief peculiarities." During the spring and summer months it accumulates an enormous amount of fat in its tail, that appendage frequently becoming so enormously enlarged as to weigh from forty to sixtyfive pounds, a two-wheeled cart being provided for its reception by most of the shepherds who raise this peculiar breed of animals. Its other "chief peculiarity" is this: During the winter or dry season the big-tailed sheep ecomes dormant, hibernating like a bear, thus consuming the fat stored up in its tail during the more favor-able months. -St. Louis Republic.

TEMPERANCE.

A SENSIBLE WILL.

The will of a woman who died lately con-The will of a woman who diec lately contains the following:
"I lorgive my servant all his debts, and it at the end of five years he has drank no intoxicating liquors as a beverage, the sum of one thousand dellars."

This, like the prohibition title deed, is a good way to place additional restraint upon the drink evil.—Temperance Banner.

SOUND ON THE DRINK QUESTION.

Mr. T. V. Powderly being asked how far the nearest saloon should be from a school house, replied "About five hundred miles would be a reasonable, distance according to my way of thinking." When Mr. Powderly was at the head of the Knights of Labor he took occasion to say "The firmest link in the chain of oppression is the one I forge when I drown manhood and reason in drink." Mr. Powderly is evidently sound on the drink question. Tout all workmen are of his opinion cannot be possible, since the newspapers report that the saloons "did the most phenomenal business they ever knew" most phonomenal business they ever kusw' during a day of ricting in Chicago in connection with the recent railway auton strike. The workingman has no worse enemies than saloons and strikes.—New York Observer.

IT LEADS TO BUIN. A liquor dealer in the town of Ayr, Scotland, has a particular brand of whisky, which he wished to advertise. One day the circus was coming to town, and to add interest to its performances and advertise his whisky he offered a prize for the best answer to the question, why this particular brand of whisky resembled a certain bridge across the waters of the Ayr. The show came, and the answers to the liquor seller's question were handed in to be examined, and the successful competitor was announced. He proved handed in to be examined, and the successful competitor was announced. He proved to be a poor boy, who, perhaps, knew from experience what he was apeaking of, and his answer to the liquor selfer's question, why his particular brand of whisky was like the bridge, was as follows: "Because it leads to the poorhouse, the lunatic asylum and the cemetery."

It is interesting and encouraging to note that, upon economic grounds, the employers of labor, in increasing numbers, are finding it desirable to require abstinance from intextents on the part of those whom they employ, at least white on duty. A civil engineer, who is much interested in the temperance reform, calls our attention to the following extract from specifications for an Improved Sewer System in Providence, R. I. "(87) The contractor shall not furnish, nor allow others to furnish, spiritons liquors to the workmen in his employ, or to any person or persons on or about the line of the work. This provision is understood as prohibiting entirely the use of intoxicants as foreshadowing the better time coming when injurious social drinking usages will be abelished altogether.—The Temperance Advocate. DESIDABLE TO BESTIEF ADSTINUTE

A HOSPITAL WITHOUT LIQUOR.

A RESPITAL WITHOUT LIQUOR.

The London Temperanea Hospital recently celebrated its twentieth anniversary. At first many looked upon the idea of a hospital without alcohol as a veritable craze of a few fanaties, but now the medical journals admit the success and also the importance of the experiment. And this experiment ought to be much better known to medical men than it is, for it gives a serious blow to a still fashionable doctrine regarding the necessity of alcohol in the treatment of disease. This hospital has eighty-six beds, and last year year 1036 patients were accommodated. In the out-patient department 5104 new cases were dealt with, while the new accident and omergency cases amounted to 4969. The were dealt with, while the new accident and omergency cases amounted to 4969. The surgeon, Dr. Collins, who came from St. Bartholomew's, and who has been in the hospital now for five years, declares that, though not an abstainer himself, the 2000 cases, 1000 of them operations, that have passed through his hands have suffered nothing from the non-administration of alcohol.—The Christian Work. ing from the non-admin -The Christian Work.

After a careful and exhaustive examina-tion of the scientific side of the drink ques-tion, a writer in the Popular Science Mouth-ly speaks of its practical everyday side as

follows

"Beyond all theory and agitation there is another movement of startling significance. Everywhere the molerate and excessive drinking man is looked upon with suspicion. His capacity is doubted, and his weakness is recognized as dangerous in all positions of trust and confidence. Corporations and companies domaind employes to be total nestatiners. Builroads, manufactories, and even retail liquor dealers of the better class require all workmen to be femperate men. This is extending to all occupations, and the molerate drinker is being crowded out as e moderate drinker is being crowded out as dangerous and unfit. This movement has no sentiment, but it is the result of experience and the recognition of the danger of the use of alcohol as a beverage. Nothing can be more absolute than these wawritten prohibitory laws which discharge workmen seen in saloons and refuse to employ skilled men because they use spirits in modera-tion?

WRISEY AND HAPPINESS.

WRISEY AND HAPPINESS.

A young man staggers by you, unheeded, and, you may think, deserving to be unheeded, writes Archbishop Ireland in the Sacred Heart Review. Aye, but he was once a mother's joy and pride; she cared not for wealth or empire, when she pressed her boy to her bosom. Now he is a drunkard, and her old age is steeped in sorrow. The next one was the hope of a father's declining years; he spent upon him riches of hand and affections of heart; to-day his father is friendless and famishing, and the son's heart has but one love, whisky. How often the happy bride of yesterday finds herself, ere the voice of the holy promises spoken before Go I's altar has ceased to reverberate in her car, the wife of a drunkard! For years she leads a life of sorrow and misery, the hor roes of which no one realizes who has not wincessed them. He had pledged undying affection, knightly protection; when he comes home from the saloon his mouth open to curse, and his han I rises to strike. Only alcohol sould produce the hellish scene of a weak, timid, loving wife, weltering in her blool, and a bruial man, her husband, gloating over the essene! And the little ones! Is there no spark of human feeling left in the drunkard? No. The tiger of the forest, the lion of the desert, feed and protect their young; a drunkard leaves his children to starve, if he does not in his cruelty hasten their death.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. The greatest enemy to-lay which religion has is intemperance.

Make it right to sell whisky and you can-iot prove that it is wrong to kill. Not one man in a thousand dies a natural eath, and most diseases have their rise from

Of all things known to mortals wine is the most powerful and effectual for exciting and inflaming the passions of mankind, being common fuel to them all. The use of wine is quite unnecessary to man. It is constantly followed by the ex-penditure of power. The drinker draws a bill on his health which must always be re-

One thousand fivehundred and thirty-nine liquor shops are owned by 172 members of the British House of Lords; consequently the temperance question awakens no enthus-iasm there.

During the last five years the lecturers of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union have addressed no less than 13,158 schools, at which 1,390,956 scholars and 50,000 teachers were present.

Of a total of 807 admissions to the Home for the Cure of Insbruates at San Francisco Cal., last year, there were 189 cases of alcoholism, 138 of which were in delirium tremens when received.

The Scandinavian Saliors' Temperance Home, of Bro skiya, sheltered in 1893, for an aggregate of 15,863 days, 1353 saliors, and the directors paid \$43,681.67 for the saliors to their families in Sweden and Norway.

In Southampton, England, which has a population of 65,000, the convictions for drunkenness are one in 466; in Gothenburg, Sweden, with a population of 101,000, the convictions for drunkenness are one in twenty-six.

Boor drinking in Germany is being dis credited by competitive athletics. It is said that three clubs of Leipsic students have abandoned the "morning drink bout," and that several additional university clubs are about to take the same step.

Take no Substitute for Royal Baking Powder. It is Absolutely Pure.

All others contain alum or ammonia.

Famine in Japan.

There is a village called Sammyomura, among the mountains on the southwest corner of the Province of Aws, in Japan. It consists of three hamlets, and has 600 houses in all. Being cut off by natural obstacles from other villages, it still retains its primitive simplicity, and the in-habitants have always intermatried and kept an independent spirit of their own, never asking help, even in times of greatest difficulty, from other villages. Recently they have been invaded by famine. The drought of last year, followed by a similar absence of rain for seventy days this year, have made their crops an utter failure. Their sugar cane, indigo, maize, out and barley fields have absolutely yielded nothing. But the villagers, considering it a disgrace to ask help of other villages, resolved to wait quietly for death. In two of the hamlets, seventy houses with 334 in-habitants are suffering more terribly than others from the famine. Their neighbors can do nothing to help them, for it is all they can do to keep themselves alive. At first they fed on grass and roots; and when they were exhausted, they ground husks and bran, and making them into dumplings, ate them boiled. Even these fell short. Next they turned their attention to straw, which was similarly treated, and now there is not a wisp of straw in the village, the poor inhabitants lying at night on bare boarding. Even young men are now so weak that they cannot handle their hoes. The matter has been brought to the attention of the Japanese Government, and steps are to be taken for aiding the distressed villagers. - New York Sun.

An Old Maple Trees

One of the most curious trees in Germany stands on the left bank of the river Oder, in Ratibor, Silesia. It is a maple, at least 100 years old, which has been twisted and cut into a sort of circular two-storied house. A flight of steps leads up to the first level, where branches have been gradually woven together so that they make a firm leafy floor; above this is a second floor of smaller diameter, formed in the same way, and the ends of the branches have been woven into solid walls, and cut so that eight windows light each of the apartments. Below the first floor, at the level of the second, and at the top of the tree the boughs have been allowed to grow out naturally, while the intermediate walls and the edges of the window-like openings are kept closely clipped. - Detroit Free Press.

An Atchison County (Kansas) sew ing society has saved \$300 from its earnings, and has built a church with the money.

MILES ICP

A Beautiful Mirage.

Buffalonians who lifted their eves toward the northern sky between 10 and II o'clock the other morning saw there a beautiful and wonderfully perfect mirage. It was the likeness of the city of Toronto with its harbor and little island which lies in Lake Ontario a short distance to the south. Toronto is fifty-six miles north of Buffalo, N. Y., but those who first witnessed the phenomenon were able to count the church spires in the Canadian city. The phenomenon is classed by natural scientists as a mirage of the third order, the objects looming up far above their real level and not inverted, as is the case with mirages of the first and second class, but appearing like a perfect landscape far away in cloudland.

The mirage showed the entire breadth of Lake Ontario, a projection east of the mirrored Toronto being easily recognized as Charlotte, a suburb of Rochester. In a direct line between this point and Toronto Bay a large sidewheel steamer could be seen making her way. The vessel plying on the Ontario at the time was the Norseman. Far to the north of this steamer were seen two black objects surrounded by smoke and standing out from the glassy surface of the water. They were two large steamers of the New York Central Line, plying between Lewiston and Toronto. sailboat, apparently a yacht, was the most distinct of all the objects. Her main sail was set and she was lying close to the wind. She was seen to turn and careen with the west wind and then suddenly disappear, as though nature had removed a slide from her magic lantern. In the same way slowly the whole great scene began to dissolve. A bank of black clouds swept along and obliterated the picture, to the intense disgust of thousands who had swarmed the tops of the highest buildings .- Chicago Herald.

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