The Telautograph in Use.

The practical use which was made of Professor Elisha Gray's latest invention, the telautograph, last Friday, in transmitting autograph letters from Cleveland, Ohio, by means of an ordinary telegraph wire 431 miles to the office of a Chicago newspaper, amounts, it is claimed, to a demonstration of the fitness of this new instrument to serve the purpose for which it was designed. Seven years the inventor has been at work perfecting the transmitting and receiving instruments, and he was able to show some creditable results five years ago when the first public experiments were made. Later at the World's Fair he made an exhibition of the powers of his machine, which was considered wonderful, but it was only two months ago that a long-distance test was successfully made showing that the invention had become entirely practical. This test was between London and Paris, a distance of over 300 miles, and the results were satisfactory at every point. In this country the first practical use of the new device was the Cleveland-Chicago correspondence of last Friday. Autograph letters and original drawings were reproduced by electricity with only a few seconds loss of time at a distance of hundreds of miles from the writer, and the copy was exact in every line and dot, a faithful reproduction. The instruments by means of which this wonder is accomplished are simple in construction but very delicately adjusted. Every motion made by the pencil in the hand of the writer at the transmitting instrument is reproduced by an automatic pen at the receiver, and a perfect copy is the result. The advantage of the device is that it enables any person to send his own message without the intervention of a skilled operator, and it provides a way for bankers to sign papers or for business men to make out documents in a distant city without the delay of the mail or the inconvenience of going there in person.—New York Post.

Bee Trees in Florida.

Five men went out to cut two bee trees about four miles from Windermere, Fla., that one of the party had found the day before. After cutting one tree and taking twenty-seven pounds of honey, a gum was placed in position and the queen bee caught and placed in the gum. The party left for the other tree, a distance of a half mile. On returning to get the bees a little dog that was with them began to bark. On going to see what it meant a huge gopher snake eight feet ten inches long and twenty and a half inches in circumference was found and in his mouth a rattlesnake about four feet long with six rattles and button. The large snake had the rattler about half swallowed when found. A large number of these trees have been found in that vicinity this spring. About thirty-seven have been cut since the first of March, and about 450 pounds of honey has been secured. Two trees cut last week netted more than sixty pounds of honey.—Savannah News.

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

City employes in St. Louis, Mo. who failed to vote are being discharged.

The Trust After No-To-Bac.

Chicago Special.—Reported here to-day that a large sum of money had been offered for the famous tobacco habit cure called No-To-Bac, by a syndicate who want to take it off the market. Inquiry at the general offices revealed the fact that No-To-Bac was not for sale to the trust at any price. No-To-Bac's success is marvelous. Almost every Druggist in America sells No-To-Bac under guarantee to cure tobacco habit or refund money.

Every Cause But the Right One.

Your headache: You lay it to every cause but the true one—indigestion. So few people know what indigestion really is. Hardly know they have it. The cure is Ripans Tabules. A single one gives relief. Ask your druggist.

Conductor E. D. Loomis, Detroit, Mich., says: "The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderful." Write him about it. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

CHECK Colds and Bronchitis with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

I could not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—Mrs. E. C. MOULTON, Needham, Mass., Oct. 22, 1895.

Is Your Blood Pure

If not, it is important that you make it pure at once with the great blood purifier,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Because with impure blood you are in constant danger of serious illness.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c. per box.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war. 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

AXTON ELASTIC TRUSS. **RUPTURE Cured** POSITIVELY HOLDS RUPTURE Worn night and day. Has no Adjustable Pad which can be made larger or smaller to suit changing condition of RUPTURE. Illus. Cat. sent securely sealed by G. V. House Mfg. Co. 744 Broadway, N.Y. City. PATENTED.

★ HIGHEST AWARD ★ WORLD'S FAIR.

IMPERIAL GRANUM IS ★ THE BEST ★ PREPARED FOOD SOLD EVERYWHERE. JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York.

PAY FOR PLEASANT WORK easily secured through our early application for Local Agency to sell the DAVIS CREAM SEPARATORS to Farmers and Dairymen. One style was chosen to be pictured in last number of this journal. Another will soon be pictured out. Meanwhile, write for Handsome Illustrated Book Free. DAVIS & RANKIN BLDG. & ARE MFG. CO., Sole Manufacturers, 242 W. Lake St., Chicago.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

GETTING BEEVES READY FOR MARKET.

Finishing off beeves quickly for market is highly important at times, and never more so than now when the continuance of present high prices can only be conjectured. It is a most favorable time, therefore, to fatten and sell not only all creatures that will make prime beef, but all farrow cows, light oxen or lean steers and any description of neat cattle that can no longer be kept at a profit. As a rule, the sooner a farmer is quit of such stock the better. Rich pasture and heavy feeding with cotton seed or linseed (crushed or ground), wheat bran, oat meal or corn meal, will put these cattle in passable condition in a surprisingly short time. Begin with a small quantity when cattle are not used to grain, increasing the allowance steadily until they are taking all they can eat without apparent detriment.—New England Homestead.

A PAYING BUSINESS.

The most salable farm animal today is a first-class dairy cow. We often wonder why more farmers back on the hilly, rough pasture farms do not make a business of raising heifers of good milking strains to supply milkmen in the milk-producing counties. Let the milch cow pass the first two years of her life on cheap land and not try to pay interest on costly land until she is able to give milk. Last year we told of a Massachusetts farmer who takes his hiefers by rail to cheap pastures in Maine every spring, wintering even on grey-hay and oil and cotton-seed meals. These hiefers are sold to milkmen with their first calf. We believe that a man could, in a few years, establish a reputation for good milking stock, and be assured of a steady income. Some men can make this pay better than ordinary dairying.—Rural New Yorker.

PREMATURE SOURNESS OF MILK.

This common trouble in hot weather is mostly due to some infection of the milk by acid of previous milkings adhering to the pails. Sometimes it may be caused by overheating of the cows, but rarely. The most common cause is neglect perfectly to clean the pails or milkpans. These should first be cleaned in cold water, in which common washing soda is dissolved. A stiff brush is used to clean the corners thoroughly. The vessels are then rinsed with hot water twice, then again with cold, and then turned bottom upward on a stand in a shady place out of doors to drain for an hour or two, when they should be removed to the dairy room. Before being used they should be rinsed with perfectly pure cold water. It is alleged, and possibly with truth, that in the majority of instances in which diseases have been conveyed in milk the cause has been the use of impure water for rinsing the utensils.—New York Times.

PLANTING TREES ON THE SURFACE.

It is customary to dig a hole for the tree to be transplanted; but this is not necessary to success. There are places where the rock comes so near the surface that there is not room to dig a hole without putting the roots on the rock. The tree may then be set on the surface of the ground, first removing or turning over the sod, so that the roots will not come in contact with that. A tree thus planted, with its roots spread on fine mould and covered with sufficiency of soil procured from a distance to hold it in position, is better fitted for growing than are most trees set in a hole and covered even with the surrounding surface. Stakes should be driven into the soil beside these trees, and the trees should be tied to them until they become firmly rooted. This plan is of advantage where stagnant water comes near the surface, as the tree is thus put on a mound and is not obliged to extend its roots into the subsoil.—Boston Cultivator.

CURING GRASSES AND CLOVERS.

The natural grasses, when cut for hay, are generally spread and dried as rapidly as possible in order to secure them in the best possible condition. The same method is not applicable to the clover crop. It requires a longer time to cure properly, and if exposed to the scorching sun it is injured more than the natural grasses, since its succulent leaves and tender blossoms are quickly browned and lose their sweetness in a measure, and are themselves liable to be wasted in handling over. Many prefer curing in the cock. Mow clover when dry and free from dew; let it wilt, and the same day it is mown fork it into cocks which will weigh from forty to fifty pounds when fit for the barn. Do not rake and roll, as that will compress it too much. Place it in the barn according to the weather, but it may be safely mowed away while the heads and stalks are comparatively green and fresh. When fit to cart, the green stalks will be found to be destitute, or nearly so, of sap, as the sap has candied and the clover will keep. On the day of carting turn the cocks over, expose the bottom to the sun an hour or so, and to each ton of hay as it goes into the mow add four to six quarts of salt.—American Agriculturist.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

We have no confidence in remedies for chicken cholera, and believe the prevention is the only thing that can be done. When cholera breaks out among fowls the first thing to be done is to separate the sick from the well fowls. At once give a change of food, which should be of a nourishing character. Many writers believe in giving iron in some form. The old method was to put rusty nails in the drinking water. English poultrymen use what is known as "Douglas Mixture." This can be made by putting eight ounces of sulphate of iron (also called copperas or green vitriol) into a jug (never use a metallic vessel), with two gallons of water, adding one ounce of sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol). The ingredients can be obtained of any druggist. This medicine is to be put into the drinking water in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a pint, and is found to be a useful tonic. As soon as the disease breaks out give this to the sick fowls and also to the well ones to help them resist the disease.

One writer says that he made a saturated solution of alum, and whenever a bird was attacked gave it two or three teaspoonfuls, repeating the dose next day. He mixed their feed, Indian meal, with alum water for a week. After adopting that course he lost no fowls. Others advocate cayenne pepper, gunpowder and turpentine, feeding a little every other day for a week. Fowls that are well fed, well housed and kept in a dry place will seldom have cholera. In fact, we do not know that they ever have it when properly handled.—Rural Life.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

More butter is injured in the ripening of the cream than at any other point.

It is undoubtedly true that food of all kinds flavors milk to a greater or less degree.

In Copenhagen last year 16.28 per cent. of the animals which entered the slaughter houses were found to be tuberculous.

Nut cake made in India from rich, nutritious nuts is being extensively sold in Europe as far superior to oil cake or oil meal.

The size of the cow and the amount of food eaten are no indications of what she will do at the pail or what the milk will churn out.

The lady-bird beetle are usually numerous this season. They are one of the fruit grower's best friends and should never be destroyed.

Swamp muck is not generally as valuable as it appears and requires to be heavily dosed with lime the first season to produce much effect.

The Growth of One Generation.

Thirty years is one generation, and it is estimated that 200 generations will take one back to the time of Adam. In these 200 generations much has been done by mankind in the way of improvement and much of what has been done is now claimed by the modern woman as due to womanly influence.

Unfortunately statistics are wanting for a considerable portion of the above period, and the modern woman is forced to base her argument more or less on comparisons and analogy. It may be of interest in this connection to view the progress made by the sex in the generation between the last two censuses, as shown by official statistics. These figures show a remarkable increase in the number of women as wage-earners in the professions. A few of the more important classes are tabulated as follows:

Women employed as—	1890.	1870.
Actors	3,949	692
Architects	22	1
Artists and teachers of art	10,810	412
Authors, literary and scientific persons	2,724	156
Chemists, assayists and metallurgists	46	—
Clergymen	1,235	61
Dentists	337	29
Designers, draughtsmen and inventors	306	13
Engineers and surveyors	128	—
Journalists	888	32
Lawyers	208	7
Musicians and teachers of music	34,518	5,758
Government officials, Federal, State and local	4,875	414
Physicians and surgeons	4,555	527
Teachers	245,965	84,017
Theatre managers, showmen, etc	634	100
Veterinary surgeons	2	—
Bookkeepers and accountants	27,777	—
Clerks and copyists	64,048	8,016
Stenograpers and typewriters	21,185	7
Saleswomen	58,449	2,775

It has been chiefly within the last five years, however, that "the coming woman" has begun to take a really National position, and it was not until 1892 that the tendency became a craze and women began to crowd into every branch of business. Startling as are the above figures, the census of 1900 may be expected to show an increase, which, gratifying as it may be to the woman enthusiasts, will undoubtedly demand the close attention of those who are authorities on industrial problems.—New York Mail and Express.

Value of a Brother's Ashes.

A novel claim is being made upon one of the great French railway companies. A gentleman who came to Paris to have the body of his deceased brother cremated at the crematorium at Pere la Chaise Cemetery, took the ashes away in a handbag, and, previous to setting out on his return journey to his home in the country, deposited the bag at the "consigne," or cloak room of the railway station. When he came back to claim it, it had gone. Someone had come and claimed the bag, and it had been given up, probably in mistake. Inquiries were instituted, but the missing bag could not be discovered. The gentleman has brought action to recover damages for the loss he has sustained, and the judges will be called upon to decide what is the money value of a brother's ashes.

A Lesson for Bad Boys.

Nicodemus, the six-toed cat that took the first prize at the New York cat show, is a living warning to all wicked boys who have a weakness for testing the old traditions as to a cat with nine lives. Nicodemus was on way to the dock in the arms of a bad boy, who proposed to drop him into the river, when a man ransomed him with a silver dime and sent him to the cat show. Ever since he secured the first prize he has been on exhibition in a dime museum, and $1000 has been refused for him. Every bad boy who drops a cat into the lake should carefully consider the story of Nicodemus before he sacrifices the life of what may be the prize cat of the land.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

CARROTS FLEMISH WAY.

Boil six or eight good-sized carrots until tender. Cut them into stars or dice, then stew them with five small onions, a sprig of parsley chopped and a little salt and pepper, three-fourths of a pint of good gravy or a little melted butter. Serve very hot.—New York Journal.

CREAMED CODFISH.

Pick over and freshen one cup of salt codfish. Melt one tablespoonful of butter in the chafing-dish, add one tablespoonful of flour and stir until smooth; add one and one-half cups of rich milk, stir until it begins to thicken, then add the codfish. Cook for ten minutes, add the yolk of one egg. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Serve at once.—St. Louis Star-Sayings.

GROUND RICE PANCAKES.

Set a pint of new milk in a very clean saucepan, and when it is scalding hot stir in two tablespoonfuls of ground rice previously mixed, smooth in one-quarter pint of cold milk, keep it on the fire till it thickens, but do not let it boil, put it into a bowl to cool, stirring in gently one-quarter of a pound of fresh butter. When cold add two ounces of sugar, a little nutmeg and four eggs well beaten with a pinch of salt. Drop enough of this mixture into as little lard as possible and fry it a nice light brown. Sift sugar over them, roll them and serve with lemon cut and laid around the dish.

EGG CUTLETS.

To prepare egg cuttlets take five eggs, one tablespoonful of butter, three-fourths of a teaspoonful of salt, one-eighth of a teaspoonful of pepper, crumbs for breading and fat for frying. Put four of the egs in a deep saucepan and fill up with boiling water. Cover and let them stand on the coolest part of the range for twenty minutes. At the end of this time pour off the hot water and cover with cold water. Remove the shells and cut the eggs in two, lengthwise, using a plated knife. Let a soup plate stand in hot water until heated through. Put the butter, salt and pepper in this plate and stir until the butter is melted.

Beat the fifth egg in another soup plate, and have a third plate filled with dry and sifted bread crumbs. Drop the eggs one at a time in the melted butter, then in the beaten egg, and finally roll them in the crumbs. Lay them on a platter and set in a cold place until it is time to cook them; then put them in the frying basket and cook in hot fat for one minute. Serve with a bisque or curry sauce. These eggs make a delicious luncheon or supper dish.—New York World.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Prepare fruit the day before, cover with sugar and keep in a cool place.

Shad roe with eggs and parsley makes a most palatable breakfast omelette.

For corn patties use canned grated corn; fry in butter, olive oil or cottonseed oil.

Set Sally Lunn with yeast, shorten with butter and pour into its baking pan the night before.

Cheese potatoes are scalloped from cold boiled potatoes with alternate layers of grated cheese.

Never wash strawberries. They thould be lightly shaken in a towel as a means of cleaning them.

For nut sandwiches use whole wheat bread; chop the nuts fine and mix with a mayonnaise, with or without mustard.

Coffee stains upon the linen may be removed by beating a tablespoonful of tepid water into the yolk of an egg; apply, then wash with warm, not hot water.

After the juice is squeezed from lemons the peels are used for rubbing brass. Dip them in common salt, rub the brass thoroughly, then brush with dry bathbrick.

A carpet formed of layers of paper, a ply of felt, and an intermediate filling of cotton, and provided with an infold side, producing a spring edge, is a late invention.

An agreeable way of treating the eyes with salt and water is to wink them in a cup that is brimful. The eyes will be suffused by simply winking the lashes in the water.

If soot falls from the stovepipe on your carpet cover it quickly with dry salt and sweep it up carefully. If this be done quickly and carefully there will be no trace of the soot left.

Dressers and meat and bread boards can be kept sweeter and whiter by scouring with sand soap than by mere scrubbing, as the sand removes the soiled surface and leaves a new one.

A good tonic for hair is salt water. Put a teaspoonful of salt in a half pint of water and rub a little on the scalp every day with a small, soft cloth. The effect at the end of a month will please you.

Any woman doing her work may so systematize it that it will be the easiest possible thing imaginable for her. She need not follow any other person's methods, unless they are the very best for her own conditions.

A new finish for furniture is that of Epping oak, and is a green, with a real forest hue in its brown depths. Chairs and high, straight-backed settees intended chiefly for halls, though they are seen in other parts of the house, are furnished in this way.

Remarkable Yarn About Hoptoads.

"Hoptoad Hollow," near Morristown, N. J., is again the scene of its curious annual gathering of those harmless but unattractive creatures. Scientific men cannot account for their singular habit of hopping about in squads of several hundred each, or why they lie on their backs on moonlight nights, and old Jackson Lully, the hermit sassafras root farmer, who is the only human being the toads do not show fear of, refuses positively to tell what he knows of their breeding ground on his place. One peculiarity of the patriarchs of the colony is that they always hop backward on the day preceeding a steady rainstorm, and the efforts of the little toads to imitate them is said to be a very amusing sight.—New York Mail and Express.

TEMPERANCE.

DRINK AND RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

The Quarterly Journal of Inebriety says: "Recently, a great railroad corporation gathered all the facts concerning the men and the conditions of every accident which had occurred on its lines for five years. When tabulated, it appeared that forty per cent. of all accidents were due altogether, or in part, to the failures of men who were drinking; that in eighteen per cent. there was strong suspicion of similar causes, yet no clear proof. In one year over a million dollars' worth of property was destroyed by the failures of beer-drinking engineers and switchmen. The company's rules requiring temperate men for all positions are more and more rigorously enforced. Engineers find that practically they are unable to do good work while using spirits even in small doses. The coolness and presence of mind so essential in their work is broken up by alcohol in any form.

"Trainmen, men exposed to the weather, reach the same conclusion, if they are practical men. The startling mortality of brakemen is referable in many cases to the use of alcohol to drive out the cold, or keep awake in long hours of service. Each year the duties and responsibilities of railroad men increase, and men more temperate, accurate, prompt and careful in their work are required. Only absolutely temperate men can do this work for any length of time; all others fail and are dangerous in their weakness.

"A Western road permitted an inebriate, who was really an able man, to continue as a claim agent adjusting accounts against the company. His drinking was supposed to be an aid in the settlement of claims with other drinking men. After his death a temperate man who filled his place saved several thousand dollars a year by doing the same work, repeating the common experience that inebriates are always more or less incompetent."

NO BEER IN THAT BUCKET.

The following is a "true story" that actually happened: A man from the new house near by came in at the alley gate and to the kitchen where a mother was working for the comfort of her family. He asked for a bucket. The men working on the brick wall were thirsty, and he would take them a drink. The bucket was brought. The lady, remarking on the discomfort of working in the hot sun that midsummer day, offered to fill the bucket at her well. The water was so cool men from offices and stores near by often came or sent for water from that well.

Reaching out for the bucket the man declined the water, saying in a friendly tone that the men would like beer better than water—he only wanted a bucket to carry it in. Steadily the bucket was held back as the lady said: "I am sorry, I cannot loan a bucket of mine for beer. Why, I dare not. I have three boys, and what would they think if I let beer be carried in anything from my kitchen. I am sorry you wanted it for that. Should my boys drink liquor when they are grown they must not say they ever saw beer in anything belonging to their mother - not with her consent. Good day." "Good day."

A TEMPERANCE DECALOGUE.

The temperance society of Odessa, Russia, has published in its Listok the following Ten Commandments:

1. Thou shalt try to lead a sober life.
2. Thou shalt not treat the fellows with spirituous drinks.
3. Thou shalt not rent any part of thy house, thy store or thy shop as a place for the sale of spirituous drinks.
4. Thou shalt not trade in spirituous drinks.
5. Thou shalt not engage in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors and wines of any kind.
6. Thou shalt preach against drunkenness.
7. Thou shalt persuade all thy friends and acquaintances to join the temperance society.
8. Thou shalt never repeat or circulate an opinion in favor of the drinking of intoxicating beverages.
9. Thou shalt do all that is in thy power to prevent others drinking intoxicating beverages.
10. Thou shalt watch the doings of those who trade in spirituous drinks and promptly report to the authorities any of the actions by which they criminate themselves before the law.—The Templar.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Is the liquor dealer alone responsible for the criminality involved in the business he conducts? Is not society criminally allied with him? Is not the community which not only stands by and tacitly consents to the continuance of the liquor traffic as now carried on, but by forms of law legalizes it and shares its bloody revenue, criminally responsible for the evils it inflicts? In the case of one of the Homestead rioters, Judge McGee, of Pittsburg, said: "I wish to say that the law makes every man who stands idly by without any effort to suppress the riot and disorder, guilty of rioting. Such a man is responsible for all the consequences of disorder and rioting, whether such rioting results in the loss of property or the loss of life. No matter what the results, such a man is equally guilty for such degree of crime as the facts and results warrant." If the liquor traffic, as now carried forward, is a crime, then, according to the reasoning of Judge McGee, all who stand "idly by without any effort to suppress" this traffic, are guilty of the crime of liquor selling, and are responsible for all the evil consequences that flow from the selling.

INCAPABLE OF CONCEALMENT.

When a man allows himself to drink always in company so much as he may think he can bear without awakening in others the suspicion of inebriation, he will deceive himself, and no one else. For abused nature herself will publish the excess in the bloated countenance and flushed visage, the tainted breath and inflamed eye: and were all these banners of intemperance struck, the man with his own tongue will reveal his shame. At first there will be something strange, in his appearance or conduct, to awaken observation and induce scrutiny, until, at length, with all his carelessness, in some unguarded moment he will take more than he can bear. And now the secret is out, and these unaccountable things are explained; these exposures will become more frequent, the unhappy man still dreaming that though he erred a little, he took such good care to conceal it that no one knew it but himself. He will even talk when his tongue is palsied, to ward off suspicion, and thrust himself into company, to show that he is not drunk.

ALL FOR THE BEST.

General Wolseley is doing all in his power to promote temperance in the British army. His experience in Egypt, India and South Africa have proved to his satisfaction that total abstainers from intoxicants can endure far more hardship than those who are in the habit of drinking even in moderate quantities. He will not attempt to cut off the grog of the soldiers peremptorily, but suggests that those who choose to abandon its use be compensated by extra rations of other kinds or by a money payment. His efforts in this direction have thus far met with encouraging success.

AN EVIL DEVICE.

A clever bit of advertising, though at the same time very costly, involving 79,000 "treats" and the expenditure of $700 for postage stamps in one day, is the latest device of a St. Paul brewer for drawing custom. He mailed in one day 35,000 circular letters to as many homes in that city, calling attention to a certain brand of beer, and inclosed in each circular two coupons, which entitled the holder to "one glass of beer if presented at any bar." The evil one himself must have inspired this cunningly-devised plan for attacking the homes and winning recruits for the army of drunkards.—National Temperance Advocate.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

Every place which offers for sale as a beverage any kind of intoxicating liquor, tries to get young people to drinking it.

If for ten years England could get rid of drink she would at that time become such a paradise as men would hardly recognize.—John Bright.

The best way to destroy the saloon is to deprive it of support. This can be done by reforming the drinker and training the boys to total abstinence.—Mid-Continent.

Over a saloon in Cleveland, Ohio, may be seen the sign: "A Hamburger steak free with every drink." This is the bait set for the silly workman, who, like the rat bought with cheese, finds himself in a trap from which there is no escape.

Royal Baking Powder

Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Government Food Report.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Eight Miles an Hour.

Several of the great trunk railroads of the North are experimenting on their branch lines with electricity as a motive power and the reports of its use are very satisfactory. It has been demonstrated that electricity is cheaper than steam and that it will give any rate of speed that can reasonably be desired.

A few days ago an electric locomotive on the Nantasket branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad was run at a speed of eighty miles an hour.

Hardly anybody wants to go at that rate even in these fast times, but the experiment has demonstrated that electricity may be applied for rapid transit.

Opinions differ as to prospects of a general substitution of electricity for steam on railroads but the tendency is clearly in that direction and many practical railroad men believe that within a few years the bulk of railroad business will be moved by electricity.—Atlanta Journal.

School Laws in the States.

The Bureau of Education is making a compilation of the school laws of various States. It will show that the regulations as to appointment and qualification of teachers and their methods of teaching vary greatly in the different sections of the country. Some difficulty has been met by the Bureau in obtaining the State statutes, and in many cases they have been bought outright from the States. The compilation probably will be published next autumn, and after publication in the annual report of the commissioners of education may be issued in a separate edition of 20,000 copies.—Washington Star.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Electrical Weed Killer.

In the American Engineer and Railway Journal a description is given of an electrical device for the destruction of weeds, as used on railroad lines. Very high-pressure current is taken from a generator on a tramcar traveling on the railroad. One side of the circuit is connected to the ground, and the other is conducted through a series of fine wires to the tops of the weeds and vegetation along the road. In this way the electric current traverses the roots and body of a plant, rupturing its cells and destroying it. The device is thoroughly practical, and reduces the cost of maintenance of way $40 to $80 per year per mile.

Arrangements have been made for a fortnightly service of steamers with frozen produce from Australia to Great Britain.

You can carry the little vial of Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets right in the vest-pocket of your dress suit, and it will not make even a little lump. The "Pellets" are so small that 42 to 44 of them go in a vial scarcely more than an inch long, and as big round as a lead pencil.

They *cure* constipation.

One "Pellet" is a laxative; two a mild cathartic. One taken after dinner will stimulate digestive action and palliate the effects of over-eating. They act with gentle efficiency on stomach, liver and bowels. They don't do the work themselves. They simply stimulate the natural action of the organs themselves.

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