How Floridians Live in Summer.

The question is often asked, "How do people manage to live in Florida during the summer?" That they do: live, and live comfortably, is evident. Few Floridians work very hard during the hot summer months, for food costs very little. The lakes and rivers are alive with fish, the ground is full of sweet potatoes, corn that will yield forty bushels to the sere is ripening in the fields, watermelons can be bought for five cents each, tomatoes are given away in many places, fruits are plentiful, Florida beef is cheap and nour shing, and many other things can be had for almost nothing. -Jacksonville (Fla.) Crtizen.

Peru has a variety of corn which bears enormous ears with kernels four times as big as corn grown in the United States. It is very rich in starch and sugar.

A Great Chance to Learn a Trade,

What field of labor shall I enter to gain a livelihood, is a question that soon presents itself in the life of every young man. It can truthfully be said that in division of employment offers brighter prospects for encess than that of the mechanical pursuits. A mechanic who is master of his trade is sure to command steady employment and good wages liestles. In the possession of a trade a man has something permanent, and if he adds to his knowledge, honesty and industry, his ruccess in life is virtually assured. Fourtoen years ago the New York Trade School was founded for the purpose of providing an opportunity for young men to learn a trade, and to give them, in certain industries, a chance to improve themselves. The instruction is hoth practical and scientific. Every effort is put forth to advance the pupil in the trade to which his attention is directed. Skilled mechanics are employed as teachers and each pupil receives individual attention. The instruction is given in a systematic manner. At the beginning the pupil is placed on work that is simple, and as expertues is aequired, he is gradually advanced to that which is more difficult and intricate. As the course proceeds, lectures bearing on the scientific principles of the trade are given. By this method of instruction a pupil necessarily makes rapid progress, and in a comparatively short time he acquires skill that can only be obtained by a long term of service in a work shop. The classes are reserved for young men between it and 23 years of age, and the yearly attendance is large, the pupils coming from all parts of the United States and Canada. During the session of 1805 the following day classes will be in oppration: Beginning Oct. 28, 1894.

Four month's day course in Printing, tuition fee \$50. A Great Chance to Learn a Trade, Six months day course in Printing, tuition fee \$50.

ir months' day course in P.umbing, tui-fee \$40.

tion fee \$40.
Four months' day course trition fee \$ 5.
Beginning Jan, 6, 1860.
Three months' day course in Steam Fitting.
Three months' day course in Steam Fitting.
Three months' day course in Steam Fitting.
Three months day course in Steam Fitting.
Three months day course in Steam Fitting.
Three Steam Fitting in Steam Fitting.
The Water Trade School Will be mailed on the steam fitting in Steam Four City.

The German points erop will probably be a failure, owing to the continued rains.

Dr. Kilmer's Swant-Boot cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphiet and Consultation from Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y. Mexico proposes to take a census in October and to make it very complete.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hail's Catarrh Care.

F. J. UHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Chency for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation make by their firm. Wgar & Thuax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo. WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale

Bruggists, Toledo, Ohio.
Hall's Clatarth Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c, per bottle. Sole by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Tobacco Tattered and Torn.

Every day we meet the man with shabby clothes, sallow skin and shambling footsteps, helling out a tobacco-paisied hand for the charity quarter. Tobacco destroys manhood and the happiness of perfect vitality. No-To-Bac is guaranteed to cure just such cases, and it's charity to make them try. Sold under guarantee to cure by Druggists everywhere. Book free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., New York City or Chicago. New York City or Chicago

De You Knew Its Caused Ind gestion: The you know when you have it? Do you know its cause and cure? Ask you druggist for Ripans Tabules. One gives rulef.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colle, 25c, a bottle I use Piso's Cure for Consumption both i my family and practice, -Dr. G. W. PATTER 808, inkster, Mich., Nov 5, 1894.

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

Impure Blood

other eruptions which disfigure the face and cause pain and annoyance. By purifying the blood Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cures these troubles and clears the skin. Hood's Sarsaparilla overcomes that tired, drowsy feeling so general at this season and rives strength and viggr. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the only true blood purifler prominen ly in the public eye today. \$1, six for \$5.

Hood's Pills curs habitual constitus ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR



Dyspeptic, Delicate, Infirm and AGED PERSONS

PROFITABLE DAIRY WORK

Can only be accomplished with the very best Appliances Cream Sepafarm you are and better rator on the butter, while theskimmed milik is a valmake no mis Davis, Neat take to get a entalogue DAVIS & RANKIN BLDG. & MFG. CO.

Rockland Collegiate Institute,

The Chempest and one of the Reat H1611-GRADE SCHOOLS for boy and jouing trees near New York. Full courses English, Academic Scientific, Communicate, College Propagatory, Cor-tificate actual to BEST College Sciences. So plows by some fifteen per cent. estima inded student has ever hear retused. Compete EQUESTRIAN UNEFARTMENT of floress and Police. Send for flustrated on singue CAPT. JOBJ. WILSON, A. M., Principal 8 TUATIONS When QUALIFIED-YOU hen to learn Te-syraphy, Station and Expragence Butter, F. WHITEMAN, Chelham, N





THANSPLANTED WEEDS

Weeds should not be hoed during vet weather. The moisture on their eaves will prevent them from drying up, while the roots against the moist ond loosened carth will get a root hold and send out new fibres. A weed once or twice transplanted is almost as dificult to kill as a perennial. The only way to kill such a weed is to cover it while wet with moist soil. Then the sap in the weed will cause it to rot, and this will effectively check new growth of the root .- Boston Cul-

CULTIVATING DIMCONALLY.

If the planting has been properly lone there is often much advantage in cultivating diagonally between hills. Thus will cut corners which are left intenched when the cultivator has been run only on the rows are planted. It is well when this is done to have the onter teeth of the cultivator made maller, so that the cultivator next the plants should not run so deeply. It will require a careful horse and a man to run the cultivator who has a front wheels. steady eye to do this work without be done. Such thorough cultivation will leave little or nothing to be done by hand labor. - Boston Cultivator.

LONG HANDLED FORK FOR BRUSH. When piling brush use a long-hanlled fork. In no other place are the dvantages of a long handle over a hort one more apparent. To lift and tretch in vain to make a forkful of rush swing clear of the earth is the everest labor known. Brush often ontains grape and other running vince, as well as briers, which make it hard to handle. A short handle has convinced many persons that brush cannot be handled by a fork, but such is not the case. Clear up and burn everything in the form of brush before snow falls. After the now is gone in spring work will be pressing, and the clearing has to wait antil af er haying, to the detriment of the mowings .- American Agricul-

SALTING STOCK. the horses, writes T. B. Terry. horse has a lump before him all the time, to lick from as he may want it. We salt our cows in the barn at milking time, once a day. That is, a little salt, say a heaping teaspoonful, is put before every cow each morning to eat it she wants it. It is put right on the cement feeding floor. A little salt daily aids digestion in the cow or horse and waters the milk in a legitimate way. Salting freely once a week is not the best way, any more than it would be for us to eat all our salt for the year, the week every Sunday morning. In fact, I believe that salt thus fed is often an injury, as well as an advantage. Stock need salt as well as food, but it should be given them in a proper way. Fed in the stable, as we lo, each cow has her own, and cannot be robbed by some boss cow, to the injury of both. - Practical Farmer.

MILKING.

Under the head of milking may be comprised the cleanliness of the animals and the manuer and time of milking. The introduction of separators practically revealed the necessity for cleanliness in a cow stable. At the runners. termination of the process of separating a peculiar slime is to be found adhering to the sides of the separator. Its color varies from gray to green, brown, and even black. When examined under the microscope, germs, portions of plants, hair, soot, linen have been discovered, and when exposed to the air for a short time it putrefies rapidly. It consists in reality of dirt, and, as such, must injure the quality of milk and butter. In order to keep the milk as free from the dirt as possible, the cows ought to be rubbed down with a straw whisk on their right hind quarters and ndders before they are milked in the morning. During the day it is necessary to currycomb and brush each animal. The best kind of brush to be used is one made rather more open than an ordinary horse brush, but of the best hog bristle. The animals are first soraped over with the currycomb and of all cows ought to be washed and pounds. dried before milking, and the milkers ought to dip their hands in cold water after milking each animal. Care must be taken to completely empty the udder when the cow is milked. In large establishments where several milkers are employed it is advisable o select one or two of the more careful persons to strip the cows after they have been milked. By this means the carelessness of some of the milkers may be corrected. Each milker should have his own stool and pail marked or numbered, and should be held respon-sible for the cleanliness of the same. The milk ought to be poured from the pail into the milk can through a double hair strainer, and the milk cane ought, if possible, to be placed outside the cow house .- Connecticut

TESTS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. Bulletins No. 4 and No. 7 of the Utah Experiment Station contain in teresting results from tests of draught of farm wagons, plows, mowing ma-

seif-recording dynamometer. The conclusions as stated in these

alletins are as follows: That colters add to draught of everytime. trucks or wheels under the end of the their milk yield prematurely is that plow beam decrease draught by about not enough attention is paid to keep fourteen per cent, add uniformity to ing them supplied with pure water the furrow and lessen the work of the when natural sources dry up. Don'

the draught of the plow the draught for they will never drink more than Lengthening the hitch slightly de-

thirty-six per cent. over a new share A dull share drew harder than a sharp one, but not as hard as a badly sharp ened share. Draught decreases with the depth and with the width per square inch of soil.

Walking plows gave slightly less draught than sulky plows with rider. Sulky plows drew ensier down hill, but much harder up hill than walking plows. A share straight on its land side and bottom took land well and gave a slight decrease of draught. A loss of draught was found on a sulky plow when its adjustment to take land

was made from the pole.

A wagon with fellies 1; inches wide drew on moist, but close, blue grass sward 41.6 per cent. harder than wheels with fellies three inches wide. On a dirt road, slightly moist, the narrow tires drew 12.7 per cent.

heavier than the wide tires. Draught on plank road is one-fiftieth of the load, and not one-sevonth of the draught on a dirt road in its ordinary condition after a rain.

A load over the hind wheels drew ten per cent, easier than over the

Lowering the reach, or the coupling ecasional injury to a hill; but it can pole, on the hind wheels decreased draught; wagons draw easier when the traction has an upward incline, and harder when horses are hitched to the end of the pole.

Loose burrs reduced draught fourfifths per cent.

An old mowing machine repaired drew easier than a new one. The draught was eight-sevenths per cent. greater for a well-sharpened sickle than for one more nicely sharpened.

A pitman box set tight gave less draught than one set quite loosely. When cutter bar is not near right line with pitman rod the draught is increased.

When guards are out of line the draught is increased. When cutter bar inclines upward draught is decreased.

When the sections of the sickle do not strike in the center of the guards the draught is increased. The drought was decreased ten

pounds by the driver walking. A loss of force was observed when the wheel at the end of cutter bar We use rock salt in large lumps for faile I to work well .- Scientific Amer-Each ican.

> FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Allow four or five inches space for each plant.

Every surplus plant, or cane, takes food and moisture from the soil. Dig out and burn affected plants, root and brauch, as soon as disease

appears. A Wisconsin sheep breeder advocates feeding grain to sheep ten months in

Look closely for orange rust and other disease on raspberries and blackberries.

Every dead branch or weak cane furnishes an abiding place for bug, parasite and disease.

Cut out bearing canes of raspberry and blackberry immediately after fruiting, and burn them.

Allow nothing in the fruit garden detrimental to health, growth and development of both plant and fruit. Pistilate varieties make plants rap-

idly. To secure vigorous vines and large, nice fruit remove all surplus The man who sticks to raising first-

class cattle and hogs, and does it with good judgment, will find it reasonably An Iowa swine breeder says that a

pig that has recovered from a genuine attack of thumps is about worthless for breeding purposes. Only a careful account will tell how

many groceries the egg supply purchases on the farm. Keep an account for a while, and then the hens will be nore appreciated.

Do not let the chicks roost on small roosts while they are young. If they roost before their breasts become firm and hardenes, they will be sure to have crooked breast bones

The New York Experiment Station has been making some practical tests with cows, as to the amount of water they drank. It was found that during lactation, or the milk giving period, then brushed. In addition, the udders the average per mouth was 1660

> The success of many a man in the poultry business, both commercially and from a faucier's standpoint in show records, is due to women, who get no credit. They have been the power behind the throne many a time

when men have received the honors If the pasture is scant it can be made to go further by herding and allowing the stock to eat down a por-tion of the field at the time. Even with hogs and sheep this plan can be followed without much extra labor. Movable fences sometimes meet the

Bitter milk comes from bad feed The rag weed which follows a crop of rye or oate, dog fennel, bitter weed and the like, although but little may be eaten, will often impart a bitter flavor to the milk of cows pastured in such a field. Even this trouble can be

A wise outlay is not extravagance There is no money in following cheap methods with stock. Pay liberally for good breeding animals, and con tinue the standard by giving the bes care and food. The outlay is a little more, but the net returns are more

One reason for cows shrinking or be afraid of having an abundance of When the traces are not in line with water in the pasture for dairy stock, they want.

creased the draught. A share bailty | Rice was cultivated in India man sharpened increased the draught years before the historical period,

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS,

A VALUABLE HINT.

It should be universally known that sand or flour scattered over burning oil will extinguish it. Every household in which lamps are used should have a small box filled with saud in some convenient corner, ready for all emergencies. It has the great advantage over flour in being heavy, and not easily affected by draughts or currents of air.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE ENDS OF MEAT. Chop raw pieces of meat fine, try in butter and onions. Make the following dough: One pint of flour, mixed with a little water or milk; half a teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of lard, one teaspoonful of baking powder; roll half inch thick, cut square pieces of dough, put meat into each piece, press the edges together firmly, put into pan, add water, bits of but-ter; then place in oven. Bake brown -St. Louis Star-Sayings.

HOW TO WASH GLASS.

Never use soap for glass. Wash all classes and tumblers in hot water and ode, and rinse in cold water. Soap necessary for ground glass. You should wash ground glass globes, or any ground glass in a lather of soap and water and soda, with a brush, and rinse in cold water; dry them immediately out of the cold water; do not let them drain. Ground glass is apt to get a black look from exposure, and therefore all ground glass, such as ico plates, for instance, that are not in daily use, should be wrapped up separately in soft paper, so that it may keep its color.—Godey's Magazine.

GOOD LAUNDRY HINTS.

In summer time clothes may be washed without any fire by soaking over night in soft, soapy water, rub bing out in the morning, soaping the dirty places and laying them in the hot sunshine. By the time the last are spread out to bleach, the first may be taken up, washed out and rinsed This, of course, requires a clean lawn.

Wash gray and brown lineus in cold water, with a little black pepper in it, and they will not fade. For washing other goods that fade, use crude or household ammonia instead of soap. Soiled neckties may be made to look like new by taking one-half a teaspoonful of ammonia to a tea-cup of water. Wash well, and, if very much soiled, put through a second water with less ammonia. Lay the necktie on a clean, white cloth and gently wipe with another till dry.

To wash colored muslin, use warm, not hot, suds, made with soft water and best white soap. Do not soak the muslin, and wash only one thing at a time. Change the suds as soon as it looks dingy, and put the garments at once into fresh suds. Rinse first in clear water slightly blued. Squeeze quite dry, but do not wring the goods. Hang in a shady place where the sunshine will not strike it, as that fades all colors.

For lawns and organdies which are dericately colored, boil wheat bran, about two quarts to a dress, in soft water for half an hour, let it cool, strain the liquor, and use it instead of soap suds. It removes dirt like soap, keeps the color, and the clothes only need rinsing in one water, and even starching is unnecessary. Suds and rinsing water for colored articles should be used as cold as possible. Wash silk handkerchiefs by laying

them on a smooth board and rubbing with the palm of the hand. Use either borax or white eastile soap to make the suds; rinse in clear water, shake till nearly dry, fold evenly, lay be-tween boards, put a weight on them. No ironing is required. Silk ribb.ms may be treated in the same manner

To clean black lace, wipe off all dust carefully with a cambric handkerchief. Then pin out on a board, insorting a pin in each projecting point of the lace. Sponge it all over with cold tea, and do not remove the pins until perfectly dry. It will look quite fresh and new .- New York Record :

RECIPES.

Croutons - Remove crusts from slices of bread one-half inch thick, butter both sides and brown in oven, Chopped Pineapple-Chop pineap ple fine, cover with sugar, add a little water and let stand over night with a weight on. .

Corn Cakes-Two cups of sour milk, a little salt, one teaspoonful of sods, one-half cup of wheat flour, one and one-half cups of cornmeal. Bake on a hot griddle

Foamy Sauce-Cream one-half cup of butter, add one cup of pulverized sugar and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Beat. Just before serving add gradu ally one-fourth of a cup of boiling water, stir well, add the white of one egg beaten stiff and stir all until

Potato Soup-Four hot potatoes put through a potato ricer into one quart of hot milk; add a small piece of onion, rub one tablespoonful of flour and one of butter together, add a little salt and pepper and stir into boil-ing milk. When of the right consistency strain and serve.

Planked Whitefish-Place fish with the skin side down on a hardwood plank, brush over with butter and Cook slowly, but do not turn. When done slice tomatoes on the board all around the edge of the fish, garnish with paraley and serve on a platter which will hold the board nicely. The smoke from the board gives the fish a delicious flavor.

Suct Pudding-Sift all together two and one-half cups of flour, one teaspoonful of sods, one-haif teaspoonful of salt, one-half saltspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves and allspice. Rub in one cap of chopped suct and add one cup of chopped raisins. Mix one cap of milk or water with one cup of me lasses and stir into dry mixture. Steam in buttered cups three hours.

Egg Vermicelli-Cook five eggs for twenty minutes in water kept to the simmering point only. Remove shells, cut eggs in halves and place in a dish. Cover with a white sauce made by melting one tablespoonful of butter and mixing with it one heaping teaspoonful of flour, a little salt and pep per and stirring the whole into one cup of milk. When thick enough pour over eggs, sprinkle with bread crambs wet in butter and brown in oven.

TEMPERANCE.

TO ARMS, MY SISTERS ALL, TO ARMS,

To Alms, MY SISTERS ALL, TO ARE
Listen, sisters, while I tell you,
Of a life by sorrow clouded,
Of a childhood without sunshine,
Of a girlhood darkly shrouded,
Of long days and nights of anguish,
Bitter tears, and sobs, and sighing,
Of wild prayers and sad beseechings,
Met with naught but crael replying;

Of a mem'ry that brings only Of a meal'ry that brings only
Scenes of gloom, and pain, and sadness,
Visions of a child affrighted,
Fleeing from a father's madness;
Clinging to a trembling mother,
Who can scarce a moment shield her,
When, compelled by blows and curses,
To his rage is forced to yield her.

Of a girl who, wedded, thinking There was no one like her lover;
That at last her cares had vanished;
But before the year was over
But the home light failing, dying,
And the old clouds gath ring o'er her;
Saw her prince—himself discrewing—
Humbied in the dust before her.

Oh! the hours of weary watching. Oh! the days of silent weeping.
Oh! the pain in head and bosom.
Oh! the nights that knew no eleeping.
Then a baby came to biess her—
Precious gift from heaven, seeming—
Life once more was worth the living; Hope on her again was beau

And she guarded him from evil,

And she guarded him from evil,
Through the anxious years that brought
him
Out of boyhood into manhood,
And the sweetest lessons taught him;
But, in vain, the spell was on him,
And her faithful love forsaking
He his mother left, to pray for
That last sleep that knows no waking.

This is but one woman's story. But, alas! a million others
Could the self same story tell you,
Of the fearful curse that smothers
All the good in those it falls on.
Then to arms, oh! sisters, mothers,
Wives and daughters, for the righting
Of such wrong needs bravest fighting.

Arm to battle with the erentures Arm to battle with the creatures
Now in basest triumph swelling,
Who, to poison soul and body,
Thrice accursed drink are selling;
And who every day and hour
Stronger grow in wealth and power.
But be firm, their weapons braving,
For success will be the saving
Of our husbands, sone and brothers.
North, East, South, West sound war's
alarms:

alarms;
To arms, my sisters all, to arms!
—Margaret Eytinge, in the Constitution.

AN ABSTAINER FOR GOOD EXAMPLE'S SARE. Every element of Christianity in mo orethren. The referm: I have made up my mind to give it to him. We know that we have passed from death to life, because we love the brethren (1 St. John iii., 14). I may be too poor to give money for the reform of drunkards, but I can give what is more

drunkards, but I can give what is more precious—a good example.

The family that can not profit by a total abstainer among its members is hard to find. The parish that is not greatly helped by a total abstainers esciety is hard to find. It is good to be a total abstainer. It is good not to eat flesh, and not to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother is offended, or scandalized, or made weak (Romans xiv., 21). It is not sinful for me to drink moderately, but for the drunkard to do so is a deadly peril. If he is going to be saved he must totally abfor the drunkard to do so is a deadly peril.

If he is going to be saved he must totally abstain, a task often as difficult as martyrdon. I will help him to do it by keeping him company. Even a saint dreads to stand alone.

Heavenly wisdom says, wos to him that is alone (Eccles, iv., 10). But when struggling with evil or contending with any overpowering passion, noor human nature looks for a comrade. The heart cries out in danger or in weakness, help me! I am going to answer that cry. I am determined that no drunkard shall relapse for want of my help. If he is driven by necessity to take the pie ige, I am driven by charity to keep him company.—

Bev. Walter Elliott.

An advertisement in the Weekly Ledger, of Minnesota, headed "Fine Gigars, Win-s and Liquors," has the following queer state-

ment attached to it:

"Know ye that by the payment of \$500 I am permitted to retail intoxicating liquoes in this city. To the wifewholms a drunkar! for a husband, or a friend who is unfortunately dissipated, I say emphatically give me notice in person of such case or cases in which you are interested, and all such shall be excluded from my place. Let mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers do likewise and their requests will be regarded. I pay a heavy tax for the privilege of selling whisky and other liquors, and I want it distinctly understood that I have no desire to sell to drunkards, or minors, or to the poor or destitute. I much prefer that they save their money and put it where it will do the most good to their families. There are requiremen money and put it where it will do the most good to their families. There are gentlemen of honor, and men of money, who can afford it, and it is with those I desire to trade."

The "gentlemen of honor" who have money, will seen be in the same fix as those whom he describes as "unfortunately dissipated." The name and address of the advertiser is at the end of the advertisement. It is a strange document, and why published in the shape of a regular advertisement is a mystery to me.—New York Witness.

MEARLY ALL PAID BY WORKING PEOPLE. NEARLY ALL PAID BY WORKING PEOPLE.

On all economic questions relating to the drink traffle in Great Britain Rev. Dr. J. Burns is an acknowledged authority. The detailed statement he therefore makes in the Lendon Times, which he has compiled from official sources, is highly important. The amount spend by the United Kingdom for drink in 1894 was something over \$633,000,000.000 Gring in this direction, the balance being spent for high-priced wines and liquors bought by the wealthy. A significant fact brought out by the statement is that the most of this tramendous outlay is paid by the poor or the working people, who can least afford it.—National Temperance Advocats.

"Shoemakers, blacksmiths, tailors, carpenters, farmers, etc., are proud of the products of their skill and labor. The gin-mill
is the only manufacturing establishment on
the top side of the earth that doesn't point
with pleasure and pride to its finished product. The saloon is proud of the noble young
man when he first comes under its blighting
influence, but the perfected product—the
finished drunkard—is an object of loathing
and contempt in the eyes of these who and contempt in the eyes of these who wrecked the man's hopes, character, fortune, and life. Having robbed him of his money and his manbood, the saloonist kicks the miserable creature of his infernal business from his door."

NO SALOONS, INCHESSED PROPERTY VALUATION It is stated that Cambridge, Mass., has been eight years without a saloon. Its population is over \$0.000. The secret bars have been rooted out and it has long been difficult to procure intoxicating liquor in the city. Meanwhile the valuation of the city increased from \$59,703,000 to \$76,282,000, and the same rate of taxation produces \$130,000 more than formerly. The 122 saloons have been turned into stores or dwellings.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. The liquor traffic robs heaven and home of

The liquor traffic enriches the devil and the California has just passed a scientific in-The only way to civilize the saloon is to exterminate it.

Give the saloon keeper a chance, and he will prove to his own satisfaction that rum selling is a noble industry. The drink trade, which is growing every year, is our National sin, our National shame, and if not soon arrested will be our National ruin.—Cardinal Manning.

In the drunkard's home the devil doesn't try to hide his sloven hoof, A Topeka minister has published an open letter to Governor Morrill, of Kansas, In which heaccuses the Governor of celebrating his election by drinking mixed liquors from Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U. S. Gov't Report

al Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Strange Coincidence.

A remarkable coincidence happened Sunday, July 7, of pains around the heart and kidneys. He took to his bed, and on the following Tuesday was family of the deceased to his brother, Horatio, living in Middletown, Lake Sunday, and, as far as can be learned, as the Sacramento brother. Consequently two brothers, living in different portions of the State, became ill at the same time, died on the same day and of the same complaint.

Sylvester Tryon was, at the time of his death, sixty-nine years of age. He came to California in the days of '49 with the pioneers. He established himself in Sacramento twenty-five years ago, and since then has become very wealthy. He is a prominent Mason, and was buried last Saturday afternoon under the auspices of that lodge. Horatio Tryon, the Middletown brother, came to this State from Pittsburg about ten years ago, and became a wealthy farmer. At the time of his death he was seventy-one years

Both brothers from early boyhood were of the same temperament and fast friends. They were never seen apart. Both married at the same ages and each reared a family of three sons, although Horatio Tryon also had a daughter. -San Francisco Chronicle.

How a Japanese Writes a Letter. A Japanese writes a letter thus He

ouys a roll of thin, flimsy paper, a hundred feet long and tightly up, and a package of equally flimsy envelopes, rather long and narrow, probably having a decorative border. Squatting on his heels before his roll of paper he unwinds it with his left hand, while his right rapidly makes fire-cracker signs on it with a brush, rolling it off as he goes along. When the letter is done it is torn off the roll and enclosed in the envelope upon which the address is painted in more fire-cracker letters. -New York Recorder.

There are believed to be over 40,-000,000 watches in use among our people.



FAIR SAILING through life for the person who keeps in health. With a torpid liver and the impure blood that follows it, you are an easy prey to all sorts of aliments. That "used-up" feeling is the first warning that your liver isn't doing its work.

That is the time to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, to repel disease and build up the needed flesh and strength, there's nothing to equal it. It rouses every organ into licalihful action, purifies and enriches the blood, braces up the whole system, and restores health and vigor. -

A Remedy for Seasickness.

The very latest remedy for seasicka few days ago. Sylvester Tryon, a mess comes just in time for the apwealthy mill owner in Sacramento, who has been suffering from Bright's Like all its predecessors, it is, of disease for years past, complained on course, infallible, and so simple that

bed, and on the following Tuesday was dead. A telegram was sent by the attention to the rise and fall of the vessel and to breathe inward as it goes down and exhale the breath every County. When this telegram reached time it mounts a wave. Simple Calistoga it was found that there was enough, no doubt; but fancy having also a telegram at that place for Syl- to continue the process all through a vester Tryon, stating that his brother long voyage, sleeping hours and meal Horatio had died on Tuesday from time included? And then, what about Bright's disease. The Middletown conversation? Talking, in these cirbrother was also well on the preceding cumstances, would be obviously impossible; and only imagine the dehe took sick almost at the same hour lights of a silent yachting party. --Paris Pictorial.



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 sys-tem 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 tasto 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.

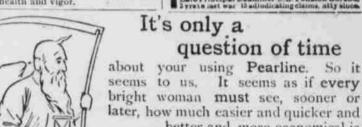
Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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



Cents.
A Sample Collar and Pair of Onfis by mail for Six Cents. Rame style and size. Address
BEVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY,
II Franklin St., New York. II Kilby St., Boston. ELASTIO RUPTURE Cured

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS,
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Frincipal Estaminer U.S. Pension Bursan,
Tyrats ast war 15 alloudicating claims, atty since



disproved, a thouwomen are using one of them, who saves by it. ManuIt's only a question of time

bright woman must see, sooner or later, how much easier and quicker and better and more economical is Pearline's way than any other known way of washing.

You can't think of any drawit that hasn't been met and sand times over. Millions of Pearline now. Ask some uses it rightly, how much she factured only by Jas. Pyle, N.Y.

An elegant book for

your table and constant

reference. Send for it

NOW. It's New and

Show Pearline

Yes, it's ready!

Nice. . ' . ' . OUR NEW CATALOGUE

Sent by mail on receipt of 10 cents in postage stamps or

brimming full of illustrations, and showing how the thousand-and-one things really look. You'll like that. There are Guns, Rifles, Pistols-from all over the world, and some of our own

make-Fishing Tackle, Dog Collars and Chains, Tennis Sets, etc., etc. You can see our LOVELL DIAMOND BICYCLE-The Finest Wheel on Earth,the Williams Typewriter-you ought to

have one. There's lots of other things too. JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO., HOSTON

Solo U. S. Agent for "STAR" AUTOMATIC PAPER PASTENER.

"Forbid a Fool a Thing and that he will do." Don't Use

SAPOLIO

back or objection to