A senside hotel proprietor wishing to close his season's account with one of the largest upholstering establishments in this city wrote for his balance a few days ago, requesting a check for the \$4.32 that stood to his eredit. He was surprised the day following to receive a registered letter containing four one dollar bills and sixteen two cent postage stamps.

He made inquiries of his neighbors and learned that not only this particular business house, but many others in New York City, were in the habit of paying small amounts in eash, rather than by check.

The reason for mailing cash instead of checks in settlement of small accounts," said the manager of one of these houses, in answer to my ques-tion, "is twofold. For one thing, our banks object to small checks. We have necounts only with hig banks, doing a business of many hundreds of thousands or millions a year, and a mass of small checks would tend to bother them greatly. Some banks won't take accounts except with the understanding that small checks will not be drawn upon them, except occasionally,

'The principal reason, though, is to guard us against the raising of checks. Any check under \$10 is very easily raised, and there are so many petty sharpers engaged in that business that we are apt to be greatly bothered and fretted by these little frauds. We find that it is much cheaper for us, in these days of cheap registry, to settle such accounts in bills and postage stamps, and pay the registry charges, than to run the risk of loss and trouble by sending a lot of little checks all over the country."—New

#### "Nothing Like Leather,"

Those who hoped for a revolution in the art of great gunmaking, in the interest of the cattle-raising industry, when reports of the success of the raw-hide cannon were received recently from Sandy Hook, are probably doomed to disappointment. An ex-cellent authority has now pointed out the fact that the two objects achieved by the use of raw-hide as an outer surface for the gun are, in reality, elements of weakness. He states that, in the first place, lightness, which is primarily secured by the use of the leather, detracts from the range and accuracy of the piece, for, as he says, these are dependent upon the record, inasmuch as the explosion of the powder merely parts the shot from the gun. If, therefore, the gun is so light as to recoil smartly and freely. the shot loses a proportionate amount of force. Much of the weight of great guns, he declares, could be dispensed with as a mere matter of strength, but the pieces would be rendered too light for effective use. The other end secured by the leather is said to be the low temperature of the piece after shots are fired. But this, he claims, is a danger, for by no possibility can the real amount of heat generated by the shot be reduced and the use of the raw-hide cover only rotains it-being non-conductor of heat-within the inner tube. On the other hand, the use of an all-metal tube permits the heat to escape to the outer layers and thus to the air and prevents that greatest of dangers, over-heating, to a much higher degree than does the raw-hide gun. - Washington Star.

There is a one-armed man in Georgia who can plow, jerk and goad a mule, swear and smoke a pipe all at

## Pots and Stoves.

The fires of energy are lighted very soon in life and the struggle begins, as the saying is, "to keep the pot boiling." But speaking literally, fires are still kindled with kerosene, and many a pot basis over or is overturned. Frightful burns and scalds result in spite of warning and suffering. The thing is then not to preach but to practice, and the practice is, for a sure cure, to use St. Jacobs Oil according to directions.

A host of caterpillars is devouring every-thing green around Berlin and in Silesta.

Dr. Klimer's Swamp-Hoot cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

The horse ment packing-house at Ham-mond, Ind., has been declared a nuisance.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for my case of Catarrii that cannot be cured by any case of Catarrii that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Chungy & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Chensy for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm. tion made by their firm. West & Tauax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohlo. Ha l's Catarrh Cure is taken Internally, act-ing directly upon the blood and mucous sur-faces of the system. Testimonials sant free. Price, 75c, per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

constipation is to protong life. Ripans Tabule are gentle, yet positive in their curs of count pation. One tabule gives relief.

PITS stopped free by Ds. Kline's Great Narve Responen. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.0 trial bot-tle free. Dr. Kline, \$31 Arch St., Phile., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 23 years - Lizzue Frinkel, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, 1894

A Dose in Time Saves Nine of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for Coughs.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

# Nerves Blood

depend simply, solely, solidly upon the latter. If it is pure they are properly fed and there is no "nerrousness." If it is impere they are fed on refuse and the horrors of nervous prestration result, Feed the nerves on pure blood. Make pure blood and keep it pure by taking

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Parigler.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and





No kind of grain stubble is worth without it. The ashes from burned stubble contain all that is really of phiets as advertising material. manurial value, and it is not bad not let another season go by without policy to burn stubble before plowing building one. —Home and Farm, wherever the stubble will burn readily. - American Cultivator.

DRVING OFF. A cow should be dried off and given a rest for two months before the calf is born. The practice of some people of keeping her milking not only weakens the system, but prevents that expansion of the udder which should take place gradually. Some cows can, of course, stand more continuous milking and others will not go dry at all, but, whenever possible, this rest should be given. It will be found that, under continuous milking, the flow will have a tendency to decrease cision, but must cross it, as is best. so that in the end nothing is gained by it .-- New York World.

KEEP STOCK OFF NEWLY SEEDED LAND. When the established pasture fields during fall present a burned appearance, it takes considerable will power to resist the temptation to turn stock on to the newly seeded fields in which the young clover and timothy present an inviting appearance, but the pasturing off of this new growth close to the ground will cause the whole plant to perish if drouth prevails. The pas-turing off of this fine top growth should be avoided, and it is just this mat that is required to protect the roots during the severe cold of winter, and when frozen solid this growth of leaves and stalks pressed close to the ground prevents the daily spring thawing and freezing, such as would be the case were this covering pastured off. The top growth is not lost, but as the spring growth progresses it decays and is added to the fertility of the land. - American Agriculturist.

#### FATTENING BIRDS.

they must be fattened for about three | the bud projects above the cross incisweeks before being killed. Many peo-ple make their chickens thinner rather than fatter during this process, even order. This to hold the bud in posiif they do not kill them prematurely.

The mistake is that they put the birds It should be done at once, beginning up and then begin rich, fattening at the lower end of the incision, and food right away, and the result is that covering every part of it, but leaving the birds sicken.

Feed for the first week on the same | bud. The work is now complete, being digested. It, on going to feed, | tion of the bud the tying may be rethe crop is still full with the last meal, stop a meal, and do not feed so often for a day or two. After about three weeks the chickens ought to be in successful by the piece of footstalk dramping off on being touched. If in brown; sprinkle with salt.

## PEEDING STOCK AT PASTURE.

When the pastures begin to fail in stock will likewise fail until they are given additional rations. For this purpose green corn fodder is excellent, as it is reaching its fullest development while the pasture is decreasing. The green cornstalks may be fed in the barnyard or hauled to the pasture. Any good soiling crop, as millet, vetches, Hungarian grass, sorghum, pasture should be supplemented by small feeds of grain, such as a mixture of chopped corn, cats and rye, or chopped corn with wheat bran and middlings, fed in troughs, and better if either slightly moistened or freshly soaked. On dry grass, it is very necessary that stock should have an ample and continuous supply of pure drinking water, as more is required for the digestion of the drier food material. Stock will glean much food by a run in the stubble fields after harvest, not only of scattered grain, but of nutritions weeds. Winter rye, if sown early, makes excellent fall pasture, and the early winter wheat grazed off while the ground is not muddy. Such roots as turnips, mansucculent food needed to supplement straw or other litter. failing or drouth-stricken pastures. --American Agriculturist.

PETDING ENSILAGE. On the subject of ensilage there have been some interesting statistics taken lately. Professor Wall, of the Wisconsin Agricultural College, wrote to one hundred of the most successful dairymen in the country to learn what rations they fed. Of the one hundred answers received sixty-four fed ensilage. In Wisconsin fifteen of these successful dairymen auswered and twelve of them fed ensilage. In Canada every one of them fed it. The lowest rations of silo feeders came from the Southern States, where, of course, there is not the imperative necessity for winter feed that there is at the North.

But this should not be a question of necessity, but one simply of profit. Does it pay to feed ensilage, and if so why don't you do it? That is the question. Cows need winter housing at the South as well as at the North, in of paper. Her reason for this is that order to make them comfortable, and once when she signed it in the middle that means to make them give larger of the sheet, it was subsequently flows of milk. It goes without saying | coupled by the recipient with the sigand has been abundantly proven that nificant sentence, "I promise to pay the corn crop is the cheapest and best at sight the sum £1000," and pre-cow food that can be grown anywhere, sented at her banker's.—New York and especially in this country, and Herald, any method or practice that gets cheaper and greater feeding power out of the corn crop should be the one of the New York theatres, knows

benefit, and as the siles can be built anything as manure. It may have so cheaply by any one who can handle some value on very wet land in keep- a saw and hammer there is really no ing it more open to the air when excess for neglecting to build one, turned under the furrow. But for Full illustrated descriptions can be had any fall-sown crop this is a disadvan- simply by asking for them, how to tage, as for the soil to be open and build them and how to fill them and porous during winter is for it to be-come fuller of water than it would be desired. The houses that sell dairy implements are handing out these pam-

BUDDING FRUIT TREES.

Having everything in readiness, the rocess of budding may be described

under six heads. (1) At a smooth place in the stockpreferably two or three inches above the ground-an upright incision, an upper end of this incision a short, horizontal one is made. The usual way for the latter is at right angles, but it will be found better to make it obliquely, in which case the tying material cannot get into the upper in-(3) The bark is then raised by pressing the thin piece of ivory (or the rounded point of the knife) against the cut edges with a kind of lifting vement, beginning at the upper end of the incision and proceeding to the lower end, one side at a time. In this operation special care is required to avoid touching the layer of soft, new wood immediately under the bark. To touch this soft, new wood checks the growing process, which fastens the bud to the stock, and this check renders success very uncertain. (4) A bad is now cut from the prered scion, the knife entering about

half an inch below the footstalk and coming out three quarters of an inch or more above it, taking as thin a slice of the wood with it as may be. The practice of some is to remove this this thin piece of wood, but if not done with the greatest care the bud will be spoiled, while success is not endangered in the least by allowing the wood to remain. (5) The bud is now taken by the piece of footstalk left for the purpose, placed under the bark at the upper end of the incision and pushed gently down to the lower After the chickens are fully grown end. If part of the upper portion of

out the footstalk and the point of the kind of food that the birds have been If the stock is growing rapidly the having previously, without giving too tying may cut into the wood before much; then gradually increase the the bud adheres properly. Should quantity and richness, noticing by this occur the tie is to be removed careful examination of the crop before | and immediately replaced, but not so each meal whether or not the food is tight. In three weeks from the inser-

stead of this it has dried and sticks fast, the work has failed. But if the bark still peels freely, the budding antume, the thrifty condition of the may be repeated, selecting a new place on the stock.

Most of the hardy roses can be budded on each other. The wild run-ning rose—the Michigan rose—makes a pretty stock, but the best for the purpose is the Manetti rose, a vigorus growing kind brought from Como, Italy, half a century or more ago, which multiplies readily by cuttings. cowpeas, or late oats with peas, will in advance of the budding, the spines answer the same purpose. When none should be rubbed off the inch or two of these are obtainable, the drying the bed is to be inserted.—The Examiner. In advance of the budding, the spines Examiner.

> POULTRY NOTES. Do not let up the fight on lice and

uncleanness. Get rid of the surplus cockerels as

soon as possible. A dry floor, a dry roof, but plenty

of fresh water daily, is the way to keep dampness out of the hen house. There are flocks of fowls that need green stuff given them just as much this month as in December. Is yours one of them?

A daily allowance of fresh cut bone and a bit of oil meal will help the fields will be benefited by having all fowls through the moulting season in the growth which the frost would kill, good shape.

It is a pleasure to see a thrifty flock of fowls enjoy themselves scratching gles and sugar beets also supply the for something to cat from a lot of

Clean out the nest boxes once in a while, even though they have not been used for incubating. When clean give dressing of kerosene oil, then a fresh lot of hay or straw.

Fresh air is good for young chicks, ut getting drenched in a leaky house, in a tree top or upon a fence is not the best way to produce hardy fowls from this year's chicks. Get the pullets into the houses or

yards in which they are to make their homes this winter. The sconer they are "at home" the sooner they will begin their winter laying. Fresh earth is an excellent deodorzer when spread under the roosts. Some hen houses would be better for their iumates if some earth was used

# in them. Perhaps you own one such

A Costly Antograph. When Adelina Patti favors anyone nowadays with her autograph, she sented at her banker's .- New York

sheet anchor of the dairyman. He all of Shakespeare's plays by heart.

#### HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS,

TO CLEAR MARRIEL

Take one ounce of powdered chalk, one ounce of powdered pumice stone, mix and sift through muslin. Dis solve two ounces of washing sods in half a teacupful of hot water ; mix the powder into a paste with this, adding little more water, if necessary. Rub this well into the stains, allowing it to remain on for some time, until quite dry and hard; then wash off with hot water and fuller's earth, and dry thoroughly with a soft rag. whiten the marble a little powdered blue may be added to the mixture,

#### TO WASH CHAMOIS LEATHER.

After being subjected to the ordinary treatment, wash-leather usually belies its name, and instead of retaining its softness and smoothness, dries literally as hard as a board. To preserve the leather in its original soft-ness, wash it in the following manner: To every quart of hot (not warm) water add one teaspoonful of salad oil; wash the leather well through this, using plain primrose soap to the dirty portions; if necessary, rinse in a second supply of hot water and oil; wring, shake out and place near, but not close to, a fire to dry. It is only when the leather is very dirty that the second water is required. This inch or over in length, is made clear the second water is required. This through the bark. (2) Across the process is equally effective for doc-

DELICIOUS DESSERTS. Cream Pie-One cup flour, one tablespoon land, one tablespoon butter, pinch of salt, mix with water. Bake in two jelly cake tins. Filling: One cup milk, let scald; two tablespoons orn starch, yolks of two eggs, three tablespoons sugar. Vanilla flavor.

Tee Water Sponge Cake-Use one and one-half cups sugar, one and onehalf cups flour, three eggs, one-half cup ice water, one and one-half teaspoons baking powder; best yolks and sugar with one tablespoon of water thoroughly. This is better than ten-

egg cake. Tea Ice Cream-Pour over four tablespoons of old Hyson tea one pint cream, scald in custard kettle, or by placing the dish containing it in a kettle of beiling water, remove from the fire and let stand five minutes. Strain it into a pint of cold cream, put on to scald again and when hot mix with it four eggs and threefourths pound sugar well beaten to-

gether, let cool and freeze. Orange Sherbet-One tablespoon gelatine, one-half cup cold water, one cup sugar, one-half cup boiling water, one cup cold water, six oranges and two lemons. Put the gelatine into the cold water for ten minutes, dis-solve in boiling water, add the sugar to the juice (a scant pint) and one cup of cold water, stir in the gelatine, strain into the freezer. Pack in salt and ice, three-fourths ice and onefourth salt.

GOOD WAYS OF COOKING VEGETABLES. Fried Okra-Cut it lengthways, salt and pepper it, roll it in flour, and fry

in plenty of lard or butter. Okra Fritters-Boil the okra, and ent in small pieces, make a batter as for batter cakes, put the okra in and fry in plenty of lard.

Baked Corn-Three pints of saraped corn, one cup of cream, one tablespoonful of butter, pepper and salt to taste. Bake one hour; stir it occa-

Corn Fritters-Cut the corn from five or six ears of corn. Break one egg in it and pepper and salt to suit the taste; mix; drop from a large spoon into a frying pan with hot but-ter in it. Fry on both sides to a rich

Fried Cabbage-One head of cabbage chopped fine, one cup of good bacon, one pint of boiling water, one half teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls sugar, one-half pod of red pepper, salt to taste. Fry in a skillet, stirring occasionally.

Smothered Cabbage-Cut two slices of bacon and fry. Cut up a head of cabbage fine and put it in the dish where the meat was fried. Pour on a very little water and season with pep-per and salt. Cover it tight and let it stand fifteen or twenty minutes.

Green Corn-Take six cars of corn shave lightly with sharp knife, and scrape from the cob. Have a spider ready with one tablespoonful of butter or lard very hot; put in the corn and season to taste. If field corn is used, the addition of a teaspoonful of sugar improves it. Put on the back of the stove, cover closely, let it cook slowly, add a little water, and it will not stick or burn as it does the old way of cooking.

Stuffed Cabbage -Take a firm head of cabbage, pour over boiling water, let it stand fifteen minutes, drain, scald and let stand half an hour, then drain and shake until dry. Make stuffing of two tablespoonfuls of rice, a table-spoonful of chopped onion, a table-spoonful of chopped paraley, half a ound of sausage mixed well together. Open the cabbage to the center, put in a half teaspoonful of the mixture. fold over two or three of the leaves, cover with a layer of the mixture, fold over more leaves and continue until each layer is tuffed. Press all firmly together, tie in a piece of cloth, put in a kettle of salted, boiling water and boil an hour and a half. When done remove the cloth carefully, put the cabbage in a deep dish, and serve with eream sauce. Scraps of ham or other meat can be used, also cold bisenit, ight bread, crackers; the crackers and butter make a good stuffing seasoned with pepper, dressed with cream.--

## Never Used the Passes.

A gentleman called on President Lincoln and solicited a pass for Rich-"Well, said the President, "I would be very happy to oblige you if my passes were respected; but the fact is, sir, I have, within the last two years, given passes to 250,000 men to go to Richmond, and not one has got there yet."-Louisville Courier-Jour-

A rolling stone, left inside a schoonor when she was built, was recently found to have worn a groove nearly through the planking. Its timely discovery probably saved a vessel and

## TEMPERANCE.

OENTEEL DISSIPATION.

The young man who "takes a dram just for fun" is running the risk of getting himself entangled in the meakes of a dangerous habit. He is getting into the coil of a very poisonous serpent, He is laying the foundation of his ruin. Many a man whose promature death lowered him to a drunkard's grave began his career in this way. He did not intend to become a drankard; he simply had a curiosity to triow how liquor tasted; or, perhaps he did not wish to be rude to his companions by refusing to join in their entousless. But every young man should remember that liquor has slain more lives than all the wars that have ever excurred. We are drawing daily object lessous from the lives of dissipation we see about us. Is it necessary to delineate here the dissipation we see in real life?

People are too agt to wink at this cell. Because of its long duration, they have become callous to it. They too often lock upon it as a matter of course than a work of cvil. Men are first shocked by a great moral evil, and cry out loudly and rehemently against it; then their cry becomes less loud and less vehement; then it coases, and they grow accustomed to surrounding conditions without further murmuring. But this makes a moral cvil, devouring its thousands and tens of thousands continually, devastating homes and making wretched as many more as it slays. Why, then, should people become callous to such an cvil? Why should they set before the young man or young woman the tempting glass, which is likely, ultimately, to make of him or her a drunkar?

At a dinner in New York some time ago, largely attended by prominent people, one-half of them turned down their glasses and refused wine. What a splendid example they set for the other half. When such acts come more common, few people will go down to drunkards graves; there will be lower widows with large families to success. they set for the other half. When such acts become more common, few people will go down to drunkards graves; there will be fewer widows with large families to support, and no way to support them, the per cent of children who die of consumption, swrotala and kindred allments will be smaller; the number of dwarfed minds and distorted intellects will be smaller; and the onward march of humanity in the scale of social, moral and intellectual advancement will show more marked signs of progression. show more marked signs of progression.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

Commenting on the gigantic evils attending the liquor traffic in Africa, to which we call attention on another page, the New

ing the liquor traffic in Africa, to which we call attention on another page, the New York Observer says:

"The only remedy for the evil is the growth of a public sentiment in Europe and America which will compel the Governments having colonies in Africa to restrict or prohibit the traffic, and in concerted action on the part of the local administrations. And it is on the trade side that pressure can be exerted mest effectively. For nothing has been more clearly demonstrated than that the trade in spirits destroys all other trade. The native who buys liquor wants nothing else. As the rum traffic grows, the trade in general goods diminishes, the two being unalterably opposed to each other. It has been found that roads cut to promote general trade have been deprived of all value when used to advance the liquor traffic. The new markets opened have no trade but that in spirits, the slower growing but in the end far more profitable traffic being sacrificed to the greed for quick returns. From a purely unsentimental point of view, the unwisdom of substituting one demand for the many certain to grow out of advancing civilization should be apparent. Every trade, therefore, desiring to extent itself in Africa is interested in fighting the liquor traffic in Africa, the traffic being the recording with an aroused Christian sentiment, should go far to wipe out the iniquity. Considered only on its trade side, there is not a doubt that if alcohol were kept out of Africa, the traffic developed in the native markets would in time yield a revenue to the Nations many times greater than that now yielded by the liquor trade."

BAVAGES BOTH BODY AND SOUL.

Of all the evils that afflict mankind at the Of all the evils that afflict mankind at the present day drunkenness is undoubtedly the greatest. Besides this all other evils sink into insignificance. War, famine, pestilence, are only shadows in comparison. These have their time and reasons, and, like all things human, ultimately decay and perish; but drunkenness abides with us forever. It is the eternal companion of humanity, a demon-spirit which defles exercises.

No human tongue or pen can adequately describe its powers and ravages. It is more like an exetic from hell than a natural growth of earth. In its universal destructiveness it ranks next to the grim monster Death himself. With its mighty scythe it mows down battalions of the human race, and sweeps them into the whiripool of destruction.

Not content with ravaging the body is penetrates the immortal regions of the soul, and lays there the seeds of corruption and decay. Reason itself, the fluest faculty of man, surrenders its power at the approach of this dread monster.—Sacred Heart Re-

ALCOHOL AND LONGEVITT.

At a recent meeting of the Actuariat Society of America, Mr. Emory McClintock, actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, read a very interesting paper on the "Upe and Non-Use of Alcoholic Beverages," and its effects on longevity. He says: "Upon those who on entering stated that they abstained from alcoholic beverages the maximum expected loss was \$5,455,689, and the actual loss was \$4,251,050. Upon those who stated otherwise the maximum expected loss was \$9,469, and the actual loss was \$9,2645, and the actual loss was \$9,469, so is seventy-eight per cent. of the maximum, and the non-abstainers ninety-six per cent."

THE DIFFERENCE.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The New York Poot calls attention to the marked difference between the strikes of the various branches of the clothing trades, In which over 40,000 men and women have been engaged, and other great strikes, in the consumption of intoxicating liquors. Most of the clothiers are Russian Jows, who are liabilitual abstrainers and have not as a rule resorted to any strenger drinks than soda water and lemonals in the stress and temptations of the strike; benes universal pencefulness has prevailed among them.

The money spent for liquor is not spent for a necessary or even a useful article of human diet. Liquor, in its most innocuous use, is but a luxury. There is no reproductiveness in the expenditure which it entails; no beneficial work is accomplished by the outlay. Those vast sums are as thrown into the sea. It were better far if the sea did engulf them; for, as it is, their results remain in crime and degradation,—Arch bishop Ireland.

A DOCTOR'S OFINIOR, Whisky is never good to want off anything Good food is the best means with which to ward off disease. To dose with whisky is like adding shavings to the fire.—George F. Shrady, M. D.

TENTIMONY OF THE SAVINGS DANKS, The savings banks of Cambridge, Mass., give testimony as follows: "The last year under salcons there were \$140,000 of new deposits. The next year under prohibition \$586,00. The last year under salcons 861 new accounts were opened in the savings banks, while in the first year under no license 992 were opened."

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. Whoever takes his first drink, does it standing on the edge of the pit.

Every time a saloon is liceuse I, the devil's chain is made one link tonger, There is a suggestive sign swinging from a Chicago saloon—"Bier Garden."

The devil agrees with the moderate drinker who says he can drink or let it alone. General Neal Dow has more beer and whisky bottles is dispose of than any other man in Maine, mainly because libulous jokers throw them over the fence into his yard just for fun.

A Grock Catholic priest in Hungary made his congregation take the pledge for three years. The liquor dealers protested to the Minister of Finance and asked that this ac-tion be declared illegal.

The Austrian Minister of Justice proposes the establishment of special institutions for the treatment of habitual drunkards. These asylums are to be open to such as may vol-untarily seek admission, as well as to those whom the courts of law doesn everripe for social intercourse. Highest of all in Leavening Power. Latest U. S. Gov't Report

# | Baking ABSOLUTELY PURE

Mother the Potent Influence,

A pathetic story is told regarding a pardon recently granted by the Presi-dent. An army officer had been tried by court-martial. He was sent to prison. A member of Congress did all in his power to have him pardoned. All sorts of argument and every possible influence were resorted to, but to no avail. This member went to the White House regularly every two weeks for about a year to make a formal petition for pardon. The President was always firm and each time gave the same answer. Then it came about that Mr. Cleveland in an address uttered some moving sentiments concerning his mother. The Congressman read the address in the paers and went at once to the White House.

"I have come," he said to the Presi dent, "to ask for the pardon of-"I know," replied Mr. Cleveland.

I know what always brings you. "Yesterday morning," the Congressman continued, "I read your beautiful reference to your mother. This young man has a mother. She is now dying of a broken heart. Un-less this only son is pardoned and goes to her at once he will not see her alive. She loves him above all things on earth. His pardon may prolong her life a short while, and it will render her dying hours happy. In the name of your own mother-the mother of whom you spoke so lovingly -- I ask you to grant the pardon.

"I will," was all the President replied and the pardon was granted. Chicago Times-Herald.

No More "Bad Men."

"In the evolution of modern civilization the bad man, namely, the desperado and tough, who gloats over killing his fellowmau, disappears," said Colonel F. B. Jenkins, of Cali fornia. "A few years ago we heard a great deal of characters like Sam Bass, Jesse James, Ben Thompson and Rube Burrows, but to-day there is not in the United States a single individual with a National reputation for wickedness such as any of these acquired.

"There are a few men left who have records for desperate courage, and nerve in trying emergencies, men of the Bat Masterson order, but they can be counted on the fingers of one hand. Masterson never figured as a bandit or reckless taker of human life. He is a peaceable man, and if left alone will harm no one. In Denver and all over the West and South he has a host of friends. The day of the desperado is ended, and monstrosities like Thompson, who boasted when in his cups of the number of victims he slain, will henceforth cease to afflict humanity."-Washington Post.



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 taste and ac-ceptable 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

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