

TEMPERANCE TOPICS

Oh, what a night for a soul to go!
The wind a hawk and the fields in snow;
No screening cover of leaves in the
wood,
Not a star abroad the way to show.

Do they part in peace—soul with its clay?
Tenant and landlord, what do they say?
Was it sign of sorrow or of release
I heard just now as the face turned gray?

What if, lightest on the shagreened main
Of Eternity, it sought again
The shelter and the rest of the Isle of
Time,
And knocked at the door of its house of
pain!

On the tavern hearth the embers glow,
The laugh is deep and the flagons low;
But without, the wind and the track-
less sky,
And night at the gates where a soul
would go.

—Arthur Sherburne Hardy.

Serving Drinks at Children's Parties.
Now that winter is here and the
time of children's parties is at hand,
a word of warning may not come
amiss, says a writer in the Montreal
Herald.

There is growing up a custom among
people who entertain, of serving alco-
holic drinks to children.

To my certain knowledge last year
there was one house where cham-
pagne cup was served to the young
people, none of whom could have been
more than sixteen or seventeen, and
by far the greater number much
younger, and there were several occa-
sions where claret cup was served. In
fact, at most children's parties of a
smart "genre," claret cup is served as
a matter of course. To a great many
persons such folly and wickedness
may seem incredible, but I assure
them it is so.

One little tot of seven came home
and told her mother that she had a
big bowl of "red stuff wid lemons and
oder t'ings" but she didn't like it "be-
cause it made my head so funny."

It once came to my ears with a
throb of horror, that a woman used to
give her children beer and encourage
them to drink it until they could not
stand up and the consequent proceed-
ings were looked upon as highly
diverting, but she was a debased,
drunken, ignorant woman, scarcely
responsible for her actions.

But to think that any educated, in-
telligent, Christian woman could serve
intoxicating drinks to mere babies
passes belief. They may make a
false excuse by saying that the vari-
ous "cups" are practically non-alco-
holic. This is an absurdity, for men
have often been known to get exceed-
ingly intoxicated on these mixed
drinks, and of course it takes a
much smaller amount of alcohol to af-
fect the brain of a child. The very
smallest quantity may sow the seeds
of life-long misery and unhappiness
and, perchance, crime. Let these
thoughtless women take heed what
they are doing; let them take to heart
the words of one who said: "Who-
soever shall cause one of these little
ones to stumble it were better for
him that a millstone were hanged
about his neck, and that he were
drowned in the depth of the sea."

With regard to the serving of drinks
to children, life has the following
pointed paragraph on the subject:
"Used as she was to the ways of high
life, the woman was disturbed and
her heart misgave her when her little
daughter came home drunk from the
children's party.
"Girls are certainly precocious," she
sighed. "I was never under the influ-
ence of liquor before I came out, and
it was sixteen before I had so much
as tasted a cocktail or any but the
plainest drinks."

Next day she spoke to her husband
of her fears. He looked severe and
reminded her that he was busy amas-
sing a fortune for his child and could
not be troubled with her morals.

Effect of Liquor Shown.

Prof. Kraepelin of Heidelberg, has
been engaged for a long time on an
investigation into the various effects
of alcohol on users in normal healthy
condition. He has found that the use
of a half ounce of spirits, equivalent
to an ordinary glass of whisky, affects
all of the vital functions of the user
both physical and mental. Having
first found what an individual could do
in normal condition, he observed the
same person thirty minutes after tak-
ing the spirits, and found that if the
healthy vision will enable the subject
to read letters thirty feet away, after
using the ounce of spirits he cannot
read them more than from eighteen to
twenty-five feet away. A correspond-
ing result was observed in the ability
to discriminate colors; also it was
noticed that forms and shapes were
blurred and indistinct. This palsy of
the vision is, of course, much more
marked in the case of a drunken man.
Similar results were perceived in the
action of all the senses.—Ram's Horn.

The Saloon's History.

Proprietors and defenders of sal-
oons have at different times quoted
Robert Burdette in support of their ne-
farious institution. In answer Mr. Bur-
dette says: "If the saloon men insist

The chairman of the British North
Borneo Company announced at a meet-
ing of the company on Tuesday night
that diamond-bearing ground identical
with the Kimberley blue clay has been
found on the Labuk River, says a Lon-
don cable. Samples of the diamonds
were, he said, being tested in London.
British North Borneo occupies the
northern part of the island, has an
area of about 34,000 square miles, with
a coast line of 900 miles, and is under
the jurisdiction of a British chartered
company, which holds on grants from
the Sultan of Brunei and Sulu.

In quoting me on this topic, let them
commit this to memory, that they
may repeat it as they need it: I do
not know one good thing about the
saloon. It is an evil thing that has
not one redeeming thing in its history
to commend it to good men. It breaks
the laws of God and man. It desec-
rates the Sabbath; it profanes the
name of religion; it defiles public or-
der; it tramples under foot the tender-
est feelings of humanity; it is a moral
pestilence that blights the very atmos-
phere of town and country; it is a
stain upon honesty, a blur upon pur-
ity, a clog upon progress, a check up-
on the nobler impulses; it is an incen-
tive to falsehood, deceit and crime.
Search through the history of this
hateful thing, and read one page over
which some mother can bow her grate-
ful head an' thank God for all the
saloon did for her boy. There is no
such record. All its history is written
in tears and blood, with smears of
shame and stains of crime and dark
blots of disgrace.

This is a terrible arraignment of the
great evil. But it is true—every word
of it—and he might have even used
stronger language to condemn the evil.
Surely neither proprietors nor defend-
ers of the saloon can find any comfort
in the accusations made against the
saloon by Mr. Burdette.—Arkansas
Methodist.

Intemperance in Paris.

The city of Paris proudly publishes
the fact that it employs no unskilled
labor below the day wage of \$1. Six
francs 50, however, is the average
paid by industrial concerns all
the year around. With that amount, even
with 5 francs a day, it is possible in
Paris to bring up a small family hon-
estly and decently, for outside the big
hotels and the Elysee quarter, where
Americans and other foreigners dwell,
life in the city of light is decidedly
cheaper than in the small towns of
the American west. Yet ninety-five
out of every 100 travailleurs wives
are obliged to go out to work to keep
themselves and children, for the hus-
band uses more than one-half of his
earnings for himself.

Saturday being pay day, the num-
ber of hours "heavy" spent outside the
gin mill are figured up and he is given
his wage. To celebrate he doubles his
usual allowance of liquor during the
rest of the day, the evenings, and Sun-
day as well, the debauch incapacitat-
ing him for work on Monday. Hence
the "heavy's" wage never amounts to
more than 40 francs a week under the
most favorable circumstances—48, of
which amount the head of the family
absorbs \$2.86 for drink and from \$1.40
to \$1.75 for meals.

Out of the remaining \$4 or there-
abouts the wife has to clothe him and
her, pay rent, buy food for the house-
hold, pay the doctor, druggist, coal
merchant. She has to pay for bring-
ing children into the world and school-
ing them, for in France education is
anything but free.

Death a New Birth.

Those who die in the fear of God
and in the faith of Christ do not really
taste death; to them there is no death,
but only a change of place, a change
of state; they pass at once into some
new life, with all their powers, all
their feelings unchanged; still the
same living, thinking, active beings
which they were here on earth.

What comfort for us who must die,
what comfort for us who have seen
others die, if death be but a new birth
into some higher life; if all that it
changes us is our body—the mere
husk and shell of us—such a change
as comes over the snake when he
casts his old skin and comes out fresh
and gay, or even the crawling cater-
pillar, which breaks its prison and
spreads its wings to the sun as a fair
butterfly? Where is the sting of
death, then, if death can sting, and
poison, and corrupt nothing of us for
which our friends love us; nothing of
us with which we could do service to
men or God? Where is the victory of
the grave, if, so far from the grave
holding us down, it frees us from the
very thing which does hold us down—the
mortal body?—Charles Kingsley.

Notes.

A writer in the Medical Temperance
Review, of London, England, says: "I
will tell you who cannot take alcohol
with impunity, and that is very im-
portant in the present day. Of all the
people I know who cannot stand alcohol
it is the brain workers, and you
know it is the brain workers that are
increasing in number, and that the
people who do not use their brains are
going down, and that is a noteworthy
incident."

Hon. Taro Ando is showing the peo-
ple of Japan that they can save 320,
000,000 yen (\$150,000,000) by quitting
drinking and smoking. He argues
that it would be so much better to
buy war bonds than smoke. His ap-
peal to the patriotism of the people is
having a remarkable effect.

The climate and condition of the
country in the vicinity of Pamplona,
Spain, are eminently suitable for the
cultivation of the potato, and it is
hoped that before long the company
will be able to supply industrial starch
and dextrin at a price lower than that
which is now being paid to German
makers. The imports of these products
into Spain have amounted to about 14,
000 tons annually, valued at nearly
\$500,000.

Colorado has aroused great interest
at the Purchase Exposition at St. Louis.
Her record is one to open the eyes of
the world, for in two weeks the State
was awarded seven first prizes.

The Markets

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

The Milk Exchange price for standard
quality is 34c. per quart.

MILK.	
Creamery—Western, extra.	28 @ 28 1/2
Firsts	25 @ 27 1/2
Seconds	22 @ 24
State dairy tubs, firsts	23 @ 25
Imitation creamery	17 @ 22
Factory, thirds to firsts	14 @ 17

BUTTER.	
State, full cream, fancy	11 1/2 @ 11 3/4
Small	12 @ 12
Part skims, good to prime	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Part skims, common	4 @ 5
Full skims	4 @ 5

EGGS.	
Jersey—Fancy	37 @ 38
State and Penn.	35 @ 38
Western—Choice	27 @ 28
Southern—Choice	22 @ 26

BEANS AND PEARL.	
Beans—Marrow, choice	2 65 @ 2 67 1/2
Medium, choice	1 @ 1 85
Pea, choice	1 70 @ 1 72 1/2
Red kidney, choice	2 @ 2 65
White kidney	2 @ 2 85
Yellow eye	2 @ 2 15
Black turtle soup	3 @ 3 10
Lima, Cal.	3 @ 3 00

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.	
Apples, Baldwin, per bbl.	1 25 @ 2 27
King, per bbl.	2 00 @ 3 50
Ben Davis, per bbl.	1 50 @ 2 25
Greening, per bbl.	1 25 @ 2 00
Grapes, Concord, per bkt.	5 @ 10
Catawba, per basket	8 @ 10
Cranberries, C. Cod, per bbl	2 00 @ 6 50
Jersey, per bbl.	4 50 @ 6 00

LIVE POULTRY.	
Fowls, per lb.	12 @ 12
Chickens, per lb.	10 @ 10
Roosters, per lb.	8 @ 8
Turkeys, per lb.	12 @ 12
Ducks, per pair	80 @ 85
Geese, per pair	1 25 @ 1 62
Pigeons, per pair	20 @ 20

DRESSED POULTRY.	
Turkeys, per lb.	15 @ 21
Peppers, Philadelphia	14 @ 11
Fowls, Western, per lb.	8 @ 10
Spring ducks, per lb.	5 @ 15
Spring geese, per lb.	5 @ 11
Squabs, per dozen	1 75 @ 2 75

HOPS.	
State, 1904, choice, per lb.	35 @ 36
Good to prime, per lb.	33 @ 34
Common to fair	31 @ 32
Pacific Coast, 1904, choice	33 @ 34
Good to prime, per lb.	30 @ 32
Old odds	13 @ 17

HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay, prime, per 100 lb.	82 1/2 @ 82 1/2
No. 1, per 100 lb.	77 1/2 @ 80
No. 2, per 100 lb.	70 @ 72 1/2
Clover, mixed, per 100 lb.	10 @ 11
Straw, long eye	1 @ 1 15

VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, Jersey, per bbl.	1 25 @ 1 50
L. I., per 180 lbs.	1 62 @ 2 12
Sweet, per bbl.	2 00 @ 3 50
Turnips, per bbl.	50 @ 1 00
Tomatoes, per carrier	1 00 @ 3 00
Egg plant, per box	1 50 @ 3 00
Squash, per bbl.	50 @ 1 50
Peas, per basket	1 50 @ 3 50
Spinach, per lb.	1 00 @ 1 75
Lettuce, per basket	1 00 @ 1 75
Good to prime, per lb.	30 @ 32
Cabbages, per ton	9 00 @ 11 00
Cucumbers, per basket	2 00 @ 4 00
String beans, per basket	2 00 @ 5 00
Onions, Cl., per bbl.	3 50 @ 3 25
Syrup, per gallon	65 @ 75
Orange Co., per bag	2 50 @ 2 75
Celery, per dozen bunches	10 @ 40
Cauliflower, per bbl.	1 00 @ 4 00
Brussels sprouts, per qt.	4 @ 10
Spinach, per lb.	1 00 @ 1 75
Kale, per bbl.	75 @ 85
Beets, per 100 bunches	2 50 @ 3 50
Carrots, per 100 bunches	2 00 @ 3 00
Parsley, per 100 bunches	2 00 @ 3 00
Watercress, per 100 bunches	1 00 @ 2 00

SUNDRIES.	
Beeswax, per lb.	58 @ 28 1/2
Maine sugar, per lb.	8 @ 10
Syrup, per gallon	65 @ 75
Honey, clover, per lb.	10 @ 11
Buckwheat, per lb.	10 @ 11

GRAIN, ETC.	
Flour—Winter patents	5 50 @ 5 85
Spring patents	5 90 @ 6 45
Wheat, No. 1 N. Duluth	1 @ 1 25 1/2
No. 2, red	1 21 1/2 @ 1 23
Corn, No. 2 white	1 @ 53 1/2
Oats, mixed	25 @ 27 1/2
Clipped, white	39 1/2 @ 40 1/2
Lard, city	1 @ 6 1/2

GAME.	
Ducks, canvas, per pair	1 00 @ 2 50
Red head, per pair	1 00 @ 1 50
Mallard, per pair	75 @ 1 00
Teal, blue-wing	40 @ 60
Green wing	35 @ 50
Rabbits, per pair	10 @ 60

LIVE STOCK.	
Beeves, city dressed	7 @ 9 1/4
Calves, city dressed	9 @ 13
Country dressed	6 @ 10 1/4
Sheep, per 100 lb.	2 50 @ 4 25
Lambs, per 100 lb.	7 25 @ 7 80
Hogs, live, per 100 lb.	4 15 @ 5 25
Country dressed, per lb.	4 @ 6 1/2

LESS RAILROAD BUILDING.

1004 Figures the Smallest Since 1898—
Only 3832 Miles.

New York City.—Returns from the
majority of the railroad companies of
the country, compiled by the Railroad
Gazette, show that approximately 3832
miles of the new main track have been
built in the United States in the calen-
dar year 1904, this total comparing
with 5632 miles in 1903 and being the
smallest construction reported since
1898, when 2265 miles were built. The
falling off is attributed to the suspen-
sion of work by some of the larger rail-
roads, including the Rock Island and
the Pennsylvania, owing to the de-
pression in business. The largest de-
crease reported is in Oklahoma Terri-
tory, where only 183 miles were built,
as against 661 in 1903. Texas leads
the list with 323 miles of construction
and Alaska is near the end of it with
fifteen miles of new track. New main
track mileage is reported from forty-
three States and Territories. No new
mileage was reported from Connecti-
cut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New
Hampshire, Nebraska or Vermont.

To Withdraw Cotton.

Bankers and New York representa-
tives of Southern railroads devised a
plan to withdraw 1,500,000 bales of
cotton from the market with a view
to keeping up prices.

Demand For Broughams.

Demand for brougham horses of
rather larger size than usual has been,
exceptionally heavy of late in New
York, most of the leading dealers com-
plaining that their stalls are practi-
cally bare of such animals and orders
pouring in for them every day.

Rubber Company Shuts.

The Atlantic Rubber Company, at
Providence, R. I., employing 500 per-
sons, shut down indefinitely without
assigning any cause.

POISONED HER HUSBAND

Mrs. Carrie Joslyn, of Mason, Mich.
Accused of Murder.

Gave Her Former Spouse Arsenic For Two
Weeks Until Death Claimed Him—
Arrested With Her Children.

Mason, Mich.—Murder so cold-
blooded that it took a woman two
weeks to kill her husband was ad-
mitted, say the police, in a confession
made by Mrs. Carrie Joslyn, who was
brought hither from Wheatfield town-
ship and placed in the County Jail.
Drop by drop, the alleged confession
set forth, the wife gave arsenic to
William Joslyn, whom she slew that
she might become the bride of his
farm assistant, Isaac Swan. A large
quantity of the poison was found in
his stomach. She put the powder first
in his coffee, and when it sent him to
bed, day by day she hovered about
him on the pretense of tending him,
only to pour more and more of the
deadly drug into his pain-racked body.
Through that whole fortnight she
watched him as a cat a mouse, not-
ing the progress of the poison's work,
with no pity for his hourly agony.
She reckoned only on the length of
time necessary to cause his death
without detection, and when at last
she ended arrived she turned to the man
to whom she had committed the crime
and her heart had room only for
dreams of him and her future with
him.

Mrs. Joslyn told the police, they as-
sert, Swan had conspired with her to
murder her husband. The two long
had been attached to each other, and
at first, apparently, they thought of
waiting till chance should break down
the barrier between them. But Joslyn
was too robust and the prospect of
his natural death too remote for their
patience. So they calmly, coldly
planned his violent taking-off and lost
no time in carrying out their resolve.
Marry they must they felt. Flight
together did not occur to them. Mur-
der was easier of accomplishment, and
seemingly there was nothing in the
idea to give either a shock. From the
moment the train agreed on death
Joslyn's doom was sealed as irrevoc-
ably as if his neck was stretched un-
der the guillotine's falling blade.

Swan bought the arsenic and gave
it to the woman. It was tied in fair
white paper with a neat string. Not
a shudder passed over her as she took
the packet of death from the hands of
her clandestine admirer. Joslyn's
coffee next morning contained the first
dose. He became ill in the forenoon,
but rallied at dinner. There was a
brief respite, for it was not until sup-
per that she gave him the second in-
stallation. He groaned through the
night, but arose in the morning and
went about his work. The man's
sturdy spirit would not yield to what
he regarded as a slight illness. More
of the arsenic was given to him at the
noon meal. By dusk his strength was
gone. He took to his bed, from which
he never was to rise. Then an inner
smile of satisfaction underspread the
one she wore for him. He was at her
mercy.

Joslyn's active temperament made
him chafe against idleness. He tossed
on his bed and begged for cooling
drinks. The woman, still with the
smile that secretly mocked him, made
lemonade and handed to him tempting
glasses of the beverage. He might
have as much as he liked, she said.
It was good for the ailing. Perhaps—
but not with dose after dose of ar-
senic in it. So skillfully did she mete
out the poison so carefully did she
calculate the length of time he must
live to avert suspicion, that Joslyn
never suspected her. He took the le-
monade from her hand with grateful
glances and drank it eagerly. It
soothed him, he fancied, as no medi-
cine could. Had not she prepared it
for him?

Swan disappeared when the police
became suspicious. A search for him
was begun and it is now believed he
would be caught before he could leave
the State. Mrs. Joslyn at night sat
in her cell, staring at vacancy with dry
eyes, her children from time to time
tugging at her skirt with inquiries
for their father. But she answered
not.

TRAIN BURIED IN SNOW.

New Haven Road Employees Unable to
Dig It Out.

Winsted, Conn.—The train on the
Central New England road from
Goshen, N. Y., due here at 3:24 o'clock,
became buried in snow at Copake, N.
Y., and for many hours the New York,
New Haven and Hartford Railroad
employees did not succeed in digging the
train out.

The snow had been falling steadily
for many hours, being one of the heav-
iest falls in years in this region. All
trains on the western end of the Cen-
tral New England branch were held
up by the storm.

BIG FINE TO TIP A WAITER.

Bill to That Effect in the Missouri
Legislature.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Representative
Tubbs introduced a bill in the Missouri
House of Representatives making it a
misdemeanor punishable by fine of not
more than \$500 to "tip" a waiter, chef
or steward at any hotel, cafe or res-
taurant.

Mr. Tubbs, in discussing his bill
later, said that he believed it would
pass both houses and receive the Gov-
ernor's signature.

BROKE HIS NECK IN SCHOOL.

Fatal Accident to Boy Expert, 400
Playmates Looking On.

New York City.—While performing
before 400 children in the gymnasium
of Public School 72, in 108th street,
near Second avenue, at 9 o'clock last
night, Henry Talbot, 16 years old, fell
from a set of ring trapezes and broke
his neck. He died in a few minutes.

The children who witnessed the ac-
cident became excited, but were calmed
by their teachers. They were marched
out of the building afterward.

SOUTHERN FARM NOTES.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE PLANTER, STOCKMAN AND TRUCK GROWER.

Profitable Cabbage Crop.

Cabbage is a gross feeder and wants
an immense amount of fertilizer to do
its best, but it never pays to be sparing
with the fertilizer for any crop, because
liberality along this line is true econ-
omy.

An average crop of cabbage is about
thirty tons per acre. This will remove
from the soil in plant food 150 pounds
nitrogen, 300 pounds potash and 200
pounds phosphoric acid, so that in cal-
culating our fertilizer requirements,
this gives us the key to what kind of
fertilizer we want. A good cabbage
fertilizer would analyze: 9 to 10 per
cent. potash, 8 per cent. phosphoric acid
and 4 per cent. nitrogen. The muriate
of potash is the cheapest form in which
to get the potash. Some growers prefer
the sulphate, but the chlorine in the
muriate acts as help to keep the cut
worm in check. Nitrogen should be in
the shape of nitrate of soda, particu-
larly on the earlier crops, as the orga-
nic fertilizers are slower in their ac-
tion, particularly early in the season.
The best organic nitrogen medium for
this crop is castor pomace, which is
sure death to all worms and slugs of
any species in the soil. The tendency
among a number of cabbage growers
to use phosphoric acid and nitrogen
only on this crop has always proved
disastrous, for if there is any one crop
that must have a well