AT LAST. Rest here, at last, The long way overpast Rest here at home: Thy race is run. Thy dreary journey done, Thy last peak clomb. Twixt birth and death. What days of bitter breath Were thine, alas! Thy soul had sight To see by day, by night, Strange phantoms pass-Thy restless heart In no glad tidings had part, But dwelt alone, And night and day, In the old weary way, Made the old moan.

portant discovery was on the tapis. There was a bundle of clothes against the rocky side, and two guns, which I afterward found to be shotguns of ancient make leaned against the side. I approached the bear of stuff and began it to be shotguns of ancient make leaned against the side. I approached the bear of stuff and began it to be shotguns of ancient make leaned against the side. I approached the bear of stuff and began it to be shotguns of ancient make leaned against the side. I approached the bear of stuff and began it to be shotguns of ancient make leaned against the side. I approached the bear of stuff and began it to be shotguns of ancient make leaned against the side. I approached the bear of stuff and began it to be shotguns of ancient make leaned against the side. I approached the bear of stuff and began it to be shotguns of ancient make leaned against the side. I approached the bear of stuff and began it to be shotguns of ancient make leaned against the side. I approached the bear of stuff and b the heap of stuff and began tearing it to ieces with my foot. The articles were Death leaves thee of thine own--Philip Bourke Marston,* in Scribner.

used as a value. It was of English make, when a more economical method is de-and while it must have been many years sirable, if not necessary. There will al-old before it saw the cave, and had prob-ways be a necessity for temporary "grass"

The farmer's aim should be the proably been there for several years, the leather was still in good condition and the lock all right. There were in addition to the satchel two iron kettles, some tin and crockery dishes, some rough cut-*The recent death of Philip Bourke Marston adds a touching interest to the foregoing—one of his latest poems. While his high quality as a poet has been widely acknowledged, certain critics and readers have complained of the monotony of sadness in his work, but it was more than matched by the deep and hopeless sadness of his life. At the age of three his sight was, by an a cident in playing with other children, so impaired that henceforth he saw only, sometimes a flash of light, sometimes the waving of a tree-bough in the wind, sometimes a glimpse of the sunset pageant in the Western skips. Not much of vision this; and yet when he lost, at twenty, even this slight power to dently worn by a female, and a small wooden box in which I found buttons of various sizes and needles and thread.

western skies. Not much of vision this; and yet when he lost, at twenty, even this slight power to see the world in which he lived, he felt rimself freshly bereaved. He lost, also, at that epoch of young manhood, far more than this last faint remnant of vision, for it was then that Death began to lay waste his life. His mother was taken from him first; then the girl to whom he was betrothed; later on his most cherished friend, Oliver Madox Browne; and still later his two sisters, and his nost beothe lineaw O'Sharehasay. It was as if poet brothe -in-law, O'Shanghnessy. It was as if fate streve to reconcile him to coming death by peopling the world of shades, in advance, with his best-beloved ones; so that when he himself died there was left of his immediate family only his father to mourn for him with a hopeless and inc m-solable sorrow. In view of such a life of darkness and bereavement, is it any wonder that his poems should have been sad? As he himself wrete:

"Still the old paths, and the old solitude, And still the dark soul jo rneying on its way, A little nearer to its goal each day." He has found the goal now.

-Louise Chandler Moulton

But here is rest,

Deep rest, complete,

And nevermore,

Thy feet that went

Their wonted beat

About thy room,

Or through the street.

Death gives them ease-

Death lulls thee, quite-

One thing alone

Thy starless night.

Shall stray thy feet-

With such long discontent

For weary brain and breast,

Heart weary and foot-sore,

With its deep-seated gloom-

Death gives thy spirit peace-

A RICH DISCOVERY.

I met in Richmond the other day old man who is known in Western North Carolina and Western Virginia as the Treasure Hunter, and when I urged a strong desire to know how he came by his title, he expressed his willingness to sit down for a talk.

"To begin with," he said, "I am a single man, and have no relatives in America. I came from England in 1872, I could reason that the people had fled at Greensboro. North Carolina. At Petersburg, Virginia, while en route, I was taken sick and robbed of my money, some \$6,000, and when I reached Greensboro I had only about \$75 left. I was naturally broken up and discouraged, and after a little time I drifted into the mountain range to the west of Statesville, found a comfortable cave in which to live, and became a hunter-hermit. For the first three months I saw only two human faces. I became accustomed to gard me as a wizard."-New York Sun. this wild and solitary life, and entered the towns only when driven to do so by want of provisions or ammunition.

tered a hunter in the mountains who told affection. Three years ago while sitting me that I was regarded by the outside world as a treasure hunter, and that there was much curiosity concerning my movements. It had been reported that I had lamp, and one of them, commonly known found a box of gold in a cave, and a score as the miller, flew into his right ear. The of men were searching the ranges in the sensations caused by the fluttering inhopes of meeting with luck. This was sect as it entered his head were horrible, the first time the idea of treasure had and almost set the sufferer crazy. During crossed my mind. In my rough jaunts I the night following the occurrence all had discovered several caves, but had not disagreeable sensations disappeared, and stopped to explore any of them, as I had Mr. Staib thought that the insect had no thought that they had ever been occu- been removed. He experienced no ill pied by man. When I separated from effects until about seven weeks ago, when the hunter, who appeared to be a very he occasionally felt darting pains in his honest man, I sat down to wonder if it hend, and other symptoms usually inciwere possible for luck to come back to me dent to a heavy cold appeared. His head through some rich find, and though I began to swell, one eye was almost smiled at the thought when it first came closed, and the ear through which the up, I soon became deeply interested, and insect had passed became deaf. A physion what might turn up.

off up the range to the northwest, having applied, and Mr. Staib bathed his car as my objective point a cave which I had with salt water. On the second day after discovered months before in the iron beginning this treatment Mr. Staib again mountains, southwest of Morgantown. It experienced the fluttering sensation in took me a day and a half to reach it, for his ear, and was utterly astounded to see it was in summer, and the mountains the insect come from his ear, fly several were covered with plants, roots, and feet and then collapse and fall dead. It vines to obstruct travel. The mouth of had been snugly ensconced just inside the the cave was under an overhanging drum of the ear during all this time. He ledge, where I had crept for shelter from has preserved it in alcohol. a fierce rain storm, and before leaving the neighborhood I entered it far enough to see that it was a very roomy place, and that fires had been built there at some places, and after the war they were in- from breaking loose.

forced myself against my better judg-ment to prepare three or four torches and of water. proving that it had another opening and I a swinging motion as they stood-the floor and sides were as dry as a bone. athwart the slant, the vessel rolling It was a good place for snakes and heavily as if in a seaway. varmints, and I proceeded very cautiously on that account. The firebrands I had previously discovered had been undisturbed. The fire had been built just at the entrance of a circular to a reception. He was enjoying him- fully understand. chamber which must have been twenty self after the coffee, when one of the five feet across, and the draught would guests, Dr. Smith, approached him. take all the smoke out of the mouth of "I trust," said the latter, "that we portion. It is known that oxygen is the cave and scatter it among the thick shall have the pleasure of hearing you readily communicated to other substances, pines. I found not only a large heap of sahes and charred brands, but a pile of fagots which had been laid aside and decided tone, "not this evening." never burned. Near by were a mouldy old haversack, a heap of mould represent- thought -- " ing a woolen blanket, an army belt, a "That it was my profession. Welt, that nitrogen must also be comrusty revolver, a bayonet, a lot of bones you are right, doctor. However, to municated, the surplus quantities being of birds and animals, and a pair of boots please you I will play a little morceau as before he threw them away.

"It was plain enough that outlaws, de serters, or refugees had made this cave their hiding place, and I began to look for further relics. I started to the right, and circled the chamber just half, and then came to a narrow passageway leading into a second chamber. I went back and circled to the left, but found nothing until I again reached this passage. Leaving a torch burning in the outer my torch. The temperature of the cave

tter preserved than in the other room, robably because the room was drier, and secause they were directly in the draught provided with handles like a valise, and lery, two or three blankets and bedquilts, adaptation for our climate and soil. As high quality, can be had for a little extra a sharp and rusty butcher knife, a suit of a rule, the deeper fibrous-rooted and trouble and a little more money. Let our the cave in company, and that one of haps still better. Both continue in the horses, having good action, style and

"The trunk was the only thing likely

to contain any object of value, and l carried it out through both caves to daylight. Its weight led me to believe that it was full of dishes or cutlery, and before I could break the lock and get a sight of the contents I became so nervous that I was all in a tremble. It was a minute or two before I dared inspect the contents. Then I took out several towels, two white shirts, two or three fine handkerchiefs, and then came to two knife, and the cluster thrown into a cart and compensate for the investment.buckskia bags, which I knew contained money. One was much the larger, and this I opened first and found it contained silver coins, most of them dollars and harvesting; a sled is made with plank halves of American coinage, though there runners, large enough to hold two large to fives. There was altogether \$7,963 50. are filled they are taken to the "popping future. When I got over my excitement I went back and fully examined everything, hoping to get some clue to the people who had occupied the cave, but found from their homes, taking all their wealth, but how many there were or what became of them were questions no one could answer. The money was not mine if the rightful owners were alive, but I spent six weeks making inquiries and learned nothing. I then invested the money in lands, which I own to-day, and, although I am no longer a hermit and a cave dweller, the title of Treasure Hunter still sticks to me, and many re-

An Extraordinary Case. J. G. Staib, a baker of Wilmington, "It was one day in 1873 that I encoun- Del., has just recovered from a singular that night I scarcely slept for speculating cian was called, and as the patient's symptoms became more alarming serious "Bright and early next morning I was results were feared. Milk poultices were

Great Animals on Great Ships.

A Calcutta letter thus describes how time by the hands of man. It seemed elephants go to sea: They were lashed to me as I pursued my journey that this with strong ropes, slung as far as practicave would be more likely than any other cable in slings, hoisted up with cranes to contain something, but the nearer I and threefold tackles and lowered into came to it the more ridiculous seemed the steamer's hold like bales of cotton. the idea of treasure. Refugees and de- When in the hold they were placed in serters from the Confederate army no pens built of strong teak timber baulks, doubt sought the mountains for hiding | bolted to the ship's side to prevent them

fested by outlaws and moonshiners. I The fear the animals suffered was the might possibly find a rusty gun or knife only pain they underwent, and by but I could hope for nothing more. | watching the eyes of the poor beasts "I came to the spot about noon of the their terror was very manifest. Tears second day, and to tell you the truth I trickled down their faces and they was quite disgusted with myself for be- roared with dread, more especially when ing carried away as I had been. I built being lowered into the hold, the bottom a fire, cooked a partridge I had shot, of which was sanded for them to stand and made no move toward entering the upon. We are told that one timid fecave for a couple of hours. Then I male elephant actually fainted, and was

light one and enter the place. The At sea it sppears that the animals got evident that the earth will continue to opening was about as large as a hogshead, into a curious habit of occasionally—evibut scarcely had I gone ten feet when dently at a preconcerted signal—setting tation while soil or rock remains. the cave became a chamber. There was to work rocking the ship from side to a pretty strong draught coming out of it, side by giving themselves, simultaneous

Willing to Ohlige.

A celebrated violinist had been invited

of birds and animals, and a pair of boots please you I will play a little morceau as which had become useless to the owner soon as you have amputated a leg."— substances. With what substances nitro cently innoculated by Dr. Vulpian at Rio French Fun.

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

Scabby Potatoes. No farmer likes to plant scabby potatoes, because of the danger that the funchamber, I lighted a second, and passed gus will reproduce itself in a new crop, into the next. The rift or passageway but some who have tried it report crops was about ten feet long, and there was of bright, clean potatoes from scabby almost enough draught here to extinguish seed. This has satisfied them that worms, insects or some other cause than fungus stood at about fifty degrees, while that of the summer day outside was fully eighty-five.

The temperature of the cavine other cause than fungus and the earth rendered perennial in the produces the scabby appearance. But if production of food for man."

The provisions of nature in every direction are evidently such, that with reasonable and the second chamber to be an and second production of food for man."

The provisions of nature in every direction are evidently such, that with reasonable care and seasonable labor, mankind almost square room, measuring, I should The success with shabby potato seed may think, 16x24. The floor was not so ever be due to the fact that the scab entirely as that of the other, nor was the roof at destroys some eyes, leaving those which Money in Breeding Good I high. The draught came out of a rift of remain to use the entire substance of the

Permanent Seeding for Pasture. rough clothes, a coarse pair of shoes, evi- stoloniferous varieties are the best for readers estimate the value of care in breed-That two or three persons had occupied lent variety, and meadow fescue is per- large towns, where good, well-looking

Harvesting Castor Beaus.

The beans are produced in small prickly pods or capsules, which are borne in yramidal spikes or clusters. Ripening is indicated by the turning brown of the pods, which soon burst open and scatter the seeds. As soon as the pods at the base of a cluster begin to turn brown, the cluster must be harvested. The stem of prove upon the most ordinarily bred dam, the spike or cluster is cut with a sharp will more than make good her deficiencies on which a barn sheet or other cloth is American Agriculturist. yard." A piece of hard ground, say a hundred feet square, is burned over, swept and rolled to get a hard surface, and surrounded by a board fence. The clusters are placed in the center of this. After two days the spikes must be turned, using rakes for the purpose. At the end of four or five days the beans will have popped out, when the refuse is removed. The beans are swept up, to be cleaned by a fanning mill, and another lot of clusters brought in .- American Agriculturist.

It is an open question whether it will pay to raise ducks on most farms or not: the careful housewife, whose pin money is derived from this and similar sources, says yes, while the husband or manager of the farm, in nine cases out of ten, says no, and we are inclined to think he is correct-but on the other hand there are many cases where they may be raised with profit, and a reasonably large profit. If the farm is located near a large city, and regular trips are made to the market, it will pay to raise them until nine or ten weeks old, and put them on the market at that age, but under ordinary circumstances they must be sold at that age. .. s they are so rapacious

Duck Raising.

so to speak, if fed on meal and grain uncrops, they may be kept until autumn with reasonable profit. While ducks are foud of water, for the water itself is not a positive necessity to their well being, feet seem peculiarly formed for that pur: to the shin-roasting process. pose, while their bills are equally well

The Pekin is probably the best for all purposes, being quite hardy and prolific, yielding a goodly quantity of feathers, and when killed are of fine flavor and good size. There are several varieties of smaller ducks, but these are in most cases more ornamental than profitable, some of them being of gorgeous hues .- Farmers'

formed for devouring any grain and suc-

culent leaf that may be within their

Fertility of Soil.

Writing on this subject to the Massachusetts Ploughman, a correspondent says: "It is to be remembered that soil rock is found to contain all the mineral elements required by vegetation, the difference in the natural fertility of soils being the difference of the rock of which the soil is formed. This being so, it is

"The other ingredients of vegetation, | pean trip, says: oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen, are furnished, the two first from air and water, the other, nitrogen, in a way that seems at present to be not fully understood. It is generally agreed that plants do not receive their nitrogen directly from the air, therefore indirectly from air as a wholesome and good. 3 cents wholesome and good. 2 cents primary source, in what way we may not

"Air is composed of oxygen and nitrogen, the nitrogen in greatest proand is largely drawn upon in com-"No, sir," rejoined the other in a very | bustion. As the composition of the air is never known to vary, and as large quan-"What, not this evening? Why, I tities of nitrogen are continually being the thus combined may be inferred | Janeiro against yellow fever.

from observation. The formation of nitrate of potash and nitrate of soda are familiar examples. It is also known that saltpetre is formed artificially by mixing ingredients to attract the nitrogen from the atmosphere. These fac. go to show the atmosphere. These factor go to show that the supply of nitrogen required by cultivation is assured, requiring only the hand of man to supply the deficiency that the growing of crops has created. And though a deficiency of nearly all the elements of nutrition will be occurring, it is encouraging to know that by intalligence encouraging to know that by intelligence and industry it may always be supplied,

and the earth rendered perennial in the

Money in Breeding Good Horses.

The best horses in the world for light blowhole in the roof, but I could not locate the exact spot. I had scarcely entered the place before I knew that an imthan does any other on the globe; but beyond all question, our road horses are signally superior to those of any other land. There is money, good, substantial money, nor that in small quantity, in breeding horses well, with a fixed end Considerable attention is now given to in view. Every farmer has, or may have, the permanent seeding of meadows and a good mare; it may not be one of great pastures. These are indispensable to a intrinsic value, but a mare of good complete system of agriculture, and while | points, well-spirited, good on the road of pure air. One of the first things I heretofore American farmers have got well-modeled as a dam, with room to kicked aside was a small leather trunk, along very well with the short-lived carry and ability to nourish her foal. timothy and clover, the time has come This mare is capable of doing good ser-

them was a woman, there could be no soil for many years and make the best of substance, always are in demand, and room for doubt.

Soil for many years and make the best of they will conclude that it pays to breed they will conclude that it pays to breed well. There is no use in trying to breed valuable stock, if the sire is selected at hap-hazard; breeding is a science, and there can be no sure outcome from either its study or application, unless the progenitor of the stock shall have been thoroughly bred. It is well to use a wellbred mare, whenever this is possible; but a strongly-bred sire will unfailingly im-

Pig Points.

The Indiana State Board of Agriculare has been asked by the State Swine were perhaps fifty Mexican pieces. The drygoods boxes. A single horse draws Breeders' Association that boars shall other contained gold pieces, the denom- this along the lanes, and the clusters are have their tusks removed before being alinations running up to twenties and down thrown into the boxes. When the boxes lowed on the State Fair Grounds in the

Some one claims to have lately discovered that buckwheat is excellent for young and growing hogs, and by an exchange it is recommended for stunted pigs, starting them quicker than any other grain. To prepare for feeding, mix with cooked potatoes while they are hot. The question is raised: Is the stunted pig worth this care? We hardly think the runt's demand will cause a corner on buckwheat.

A feeder of many years' experience claims that to feed hogs 35-cent corn in the winter season, to bring a profit, the hogs should sell for \$3.80 per hundred pounds. If they do not bring this, it is no better than hauling the corn to market, leaving out the value of the manure, providing in this estimate there are no osses. In times gone by, there was very little thought of the losses that might occur, but now it is the great factor to be considered, compelling careful feeding, and a constant vigilance by means of pre-

ventives to guard against loss. A breeder for feeding purposes claims that he grows healthy hogs by a close line of inbreeding, being careful to select the strongest and best animals, free from disease. We believe this a dangerous feeders that they will eat their heads off, | theory to advance, for a man is seldom found that can follow it safely. This til Christmas; but on the other hand, if is undoubtedly the ban that spreads its the farm has a piece of waste ground in deadly pall over many farms, bringing the form of a marsh or miry place, where such fatal results. With the breeding they can forage for themselves out of vitality comes in disease. With after that age, and not be a weaker respiratory organs, which gener-source of destruction to growing ally suffer first, the flood-gates are thrown

open for all diseases common to swine. One of the worst troubles, or rather symptoms of something wrong, among hogs is constipation. In this matter prethe chief reason why they like water is vention is much more desirable than any the vast amount of animal food they get attempt at cure. It will help them to from that source; this is why they prefer have the run of a grass lot where the a dirty pond or marshy place to a clean spring creek. It affords greater quantities of snails, slugs and worms. But to raise ducks on meal and grain until authem. Rather than fail to meet their tumn, they will be a bill of expense indemands have resort to the slop pail, stead of a source of profit, and where they although not so convenient sometimes are allowed to get into the growing crops when you would like to roast your shins or garden, they will in a short time de- before a booming fire. Fire up the sysstroy more than they are worth, as their tems of your polers, and then sit down

Many upon whom it devolves to butcher hogs have difficulty in getting the knack of just how to stick right to bleed thoroughly, and not cut into the shoul-der or windpipe. The plan described as best is to have the hog hoisted up by the hind feet, as ordinary butchering is done by very primitive methods. The next best thing to do is to throw the hog, and roll it over fair and square on its back; feel for the end of the brisket; plunge the knife down straight, and in, toward the heart, and the deed is done. The object in placing the hog on its back is that one can see to hold the knife perpendicularly. If the hog is on its side the tendency is increased to make shoulder-stuck hogs, as with the kicking and squealing. is made of dissolved rock. And this the knife is often thrust while held at an angle. This is the easiest method, though a little hard to explain with a pen, but nearer a pig-pen would be quite practical and easily learned.—Our Country Home.

A Neapolitan Bill of Fare.

Lee Mcrriweather, telling of his Euro-My daily expenditures for food in Naples averaged about 17 cents, divided

Wine..... 3 cents Milk..... 4 cents Lodging 4 cents

Total cost of daily living in Naples. . 21 cents This diet was varied occasionally by an egg omelette cooked with oil (this in place of macaroni), or by artichokes, pomegrantes, chestnuts, etc. The total discharged into the air, it is evident cost, however, remained the same. - Out-

TEMPERANCE.

The Temperance Banner. [The following poem, written by Rev. Dr. Peter Stryker a score of years ago, has been so changed in many places that we reprint it as originally written:]

Unfurl the temperance banner
And fling it to the breeze,
And let the glad hosanna
Sweep over land and seas.
To God be all the glory
For what we now behold,
And let the pleasing story
In every ear be told.

The drunkard may not perish In alcohol's domain, But wife and children cherish Within his home again, With sober men, repenting, He bows at Jesus' feet, His iron heart relenting Before the mercy-seat.

The blaze is brightly burning In this and every land, And multitudes are turning To join our temperance band.
The light of God comes shining
To many a soul unblest;
Ere long its beams combining With stream from east to west.

Soon will a brighter morrow Succeed this glorious day, When drunkenness and sorrow Far distant fly away.
Then lift the temperance banner
And fling it to the breeze,
And let the glad hosanna Sweep over land and seas.

Talmage on Prohibition

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, since his return from a two-weeks' tour in the West, has given his impression of the workings of prolibition as follows: "I give as my deliberate opinion that an honest man cannot get a drink of intoxicants in Kansas or Iowa. I say an honest man. I saw not one intoxicated man in those States, nor met one on whose breath west the oder of rum. No ligner. whose breath was the odor of rum. No liquot was sold there. The rum-shops are all closed In order to get intoxicating liquor a man must go to a drug store and take solemn oath before God that he is sick and requires it as a nedicine, and there are but very few men who are willing to commit perjury. It the druggist trifles with the law and sells to a man without such assurance, or prove himself an evader of the law, he loss his certificate of pharmacy and is put out of the drug business. A clergyman teld me that in his city in Kansas he had seen but two intoxicated nien in fifteen months, and they had rumjugs they had brought with them from the East. As our train of cars started East. As our train of cars started out of Kansas City, Mo., to cross into Kansas, the porter of the dining-car came through and asked the passengers if we would like to order some beer. What do you mean? I said. He answered; 'We can't sell any beer after we cross into Kansas! I tell you prohibtion does prohibit. And all the talk you hear to the contrary is dishonest talk. Moreover, prohibition has come there to stay. The young men of those States are proud to be called Prohibitionists. In their common schools the children are taught the evil influences of strong drink, and all young men in Kansas or Iowa are either Prohibitionists or loafers. One reason for the present im-migration of good families to those States is that there are fewer temptations for young people. Fathers and mothers have bethought themselves what a grand thing it would be to rear their families away from the everlasting stench of rum, with which so many of our cities are accursed. The pauperism, the crime, the vagrancy of those States are less and less. Soon their criminal courts will be disbanded, and their jails will be empty. State by State prohibition will be adopted, and then we shall have National prohibition. The stronger States will help the weaker. Kansas will help New York. The Congressmen and Senators at Washington who are afrail of the rum traffic will finally be outvoted by Congressmen and Senators who are not afraid.
The country districts will be heard from, and
they always stand for sobriety. The mighty
dominion of alcoholism will be broken. The evil will become so great that an indignant nation will rise and stamp it out of existence.

Do not be despondent because the work is todious and protracted. It is considered a great
thing if a rail-train under full headway can be stopped at a distance twice its length. Re-member that drunkenness with its long train of disasters has been under full headway for centuries, and no decided effort has been made to arrest it until within seventy years. If it stop within a century it will stop in less than half the length of its rushing and damning devastations. I interviewed all the reporters, and all the clergymen, and all the doctors, and all the merchants, and all the mechanics, and all the farmers whom I met, and the unani-mous testimony is that in Kansas and Iowa prohibition prohibits. The only way to get a drink of rum in those States to-day is through

The Fight Against the Saloon. The movement against the saloon gathers strength as it proceeds. Everywhere through out the Union—North, East, West, and South —the people are rising in rebellion against the rule of rum. Restrictive legislation in various forms and constitutional prohibition are the principal lines along which the warfare proceeds. During the present season the Legis-latures of no less than twenty-one States have been called upon to consider the drink evil and take action toward its suppression. In nearly every one of these States something has been done to check the growth of the saloon and curtail its power. High license laws, local option, and prohibitory amendments are the order of the day. Never before in the history of the day. Never before in the history of the temperance cause
has the feeling against the liquor traffic been
so deep, so wide-spread, so earnest, so
determined as now. That most powerful of
agencies, the public press, has at last arrayed
itself against the traffic; many of the leading secular journals of the country have adopted a tone of bitter hostility to the grog shop, and are attacking it daily with all the force and ability they have at command. No stronger the New York dailies. The gain for temperance in this direction has been of the most significant and promising character. Public men, too, men of affairs, judges, statesmen, political leaders, who have hitherto held themselves aloof from the discussion of temperance, are now taking sides in the conflict, and many of the ablest and best of them have openly declared against "the business of manufacturing drunkards." The lines are being more and more sharply drawn every day between the adherents of the rum-shop and the friends of peace, order and sobriety. The hour is at hand when every man must make a decision in this matter. And when it comes to this issue everywhere we cannot ioubt where the majority will stand. The sentiment of the country 1 overwhelming against a continuance of st on domination. There can be no mistaking this fact. The present movement is not dependent upon a wave of popular excitement; it is not born of a passing enthusiasm. It is the butcome of years of wrong and suffering induced by the cursed drink traffic; it is a revolt of the people against a power whose reign of out-rage, vice, and crime has become too terrible to be longer endured.—A. Y. Observer.

Inebriety in the Bay State. The latest reports show that about 36,000 arrests for drunkenness were made in the State last year, about one-eighth of the persons arrested being females. This is a slight decrease upon the preceding year. About decrease upon the preceding year. About one-half of those were committed to the various penal institutions, and the other half paid their fines, or were not convicted. If the prison population at a given time is taken, it will be found that 1,875 of the 4,681 convicts in all the penal institutions of the State on the 1st of last October were held for violation of the various laws against drunkenness. Of these 1,875, there were 1,458 males and 417 fe-males; 1,029 of the males and 223 of the females were held for not paying the fines and costs imposed, and 420 males and 194 females on direct sentences to terms of imprisonment, varying from two months to two years. These figures suggest the magnitude of the question, viewed from the standpoint of the State, and the problem is how to reduce it. Most of the discussion of this matter has been given to the liquor sullers and the has been given to the liquor-sellers and the traffic, and if it has ever occurred to anybody to ask whether the laws in regard to the drinkers should not be changed, the question has been put aside without an answer. We have been going on, year after year, sending men and women to "the Island" for thirty days, only to come out at the end of that tin ready for another round of dissipation— Boston Herald.

The annual meeting of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America will be held in Philadelphia, commencing August 3, 1887.

Mrs. Beebe, the Ball, and the Boys.

Mrs. Beebe, an elderly New London lady, has been a good deal annoyed by boys who play foot ball in the street before her house. She had tried entreaties and threats to no purpose, until the other day, when she had her innings. In the course of the game the boys knocked the ball out of the bounds into the yard attached to Mrs. Beebe's residence, and before the spryest of the lot could scale the fence and recover the rubber sphere, Mrs. Beebe had captured it, and when a demand was made for its return she was deaf to all forms of entreaty. The boys made two or three ineffectual attempts to soften Mrs. Beebe's great wrath for their previous bad conduct, but she was adamant and the boys were in a quandary. After a while they held a mass meeting for deliberation on the best course to pursue, and finally decided to form a committee which was divided into such committees of two divided into sub-committees of two, whose duties should be in turn to make half hourly calls on Mrs. Beebe, and demand the return of their foot-ball. They kept this up all day with little chance of success, apparently until late in the day, when it became a mere question of endurance which of the adverse parties should prevail. For brute strength the boys had the call, and at 8 o'clock Mrs. Beebe surrendered and threw up the ball, to paraphrase a term in use in pugilistic circles.—New London Day.

WHY are you fearful, and imagine your lot more difficult than what it is It depends only upon yourself to be blessed in God.

At B'eber, Lassan County, Cal., risides Mr homas I'. Ford, who writes: "I can truth fully say I have used St. Jacobs Oil in my family for years, and find it a never fail ng remedy for all painful complaints."

The Chinese excel in the manufacture of The Chinese excel in the manufacters of anterns. They have used them for ages. Some of their mandarins have them built at a sest of thousands of dollars each. The word built is not out of place here, for these lanterns are twenty to thirty feet high and contain nundreds of candles. Their sides are often of ich colored silk.

Mr. F. E. Hu h, Adrian, N. Y., says: "My lather was very lame with rle matism. Now after using St. Jacobs Gil he is no lamer than am. He was cured." 1 rice fity cents.

In choosing a wife," says the Phrene-ogical Journal, "be governed by her chin." The worst of it is that after having chosen t wife, one is very apt to keep on being overned just in the same way.—St. Louis Magazine.

Is it Really Consumption? Many a case supposed to be radical lung dis-case is really one of iver complaint and indi-gestion; but, unless that diseased liver can be estored to healthy action, it will so clog the lungs with corrupting matter as to bring on their speedy decry, and then indeed we have consumpt on, which is so ofula of the lungs in its worst form. Nothing can be more happily adculated to hip this danger in the bud than is Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." By druggists.

liers unless we are fighting the Lord's battles

Delicate Children, Nursing Mothers, Overworked Men, and for all disease where the tissues are wast ng away from the inability to digest ord nary food, or from overwork of the brain or body, all such should take Scorr's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypephosphites. "I used the Emulsion on a lady who was delicate, and threatened with Bronchitis. It put her in such good health and fiesh, that I must say it is the best Emulsion I ever used."-L. P. WADDELL, M. D., Hugh's Mills, S. C.

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b the sum Dr. Pierce of ers for the detection f any calomei or other mineral or injurious rug in his justly celebrated "Pleasant Purgaive Pelleta" They are about the size of musar I seed, therefore easily taken, while their operation is unattended by any griping pain. Silliousness, rick-hia lache, but ta-te in the nouth and jaund ce yi-itd at once before these "little giants." Of your druggist.

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A cresm wool po onaise looks well with brown velvet high collar and cuffs,

Biliousness is more general at this season than any other. The bitter taste, offensive breath, coated tongue, sick headache, drowsiness, dissiness and loss of appetite or more effective arguments against the make the victim miserable, and disagreeable to saloon can be found anywhere than those put others. Hood's Sarsaparilla combines the best antiforward in the editorial columns of some of billous remedies of the vegetable kingdom, in such proportion as to derive their best medicinal effects without the least disturbance to the whole system. This preparation is so well balanced in its effe t that it brings about a healthy action of the entire human organism, restored the appetite, and over-

Dyspopsia and Malaria "I had been sick for several years, being troubled chiefly with dyspepsia and malaria. I had medical attendance, but only grew worse until one day in February my wife brought me a bottle of Hood's saparilla, which seems to have entirely cured me, as I have not been troubled by any allment since tak-ing it."—John Erskine, Chillicothe, Oh'o. "I have taken not quite a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and must say it is one of the best medicines for giving an appetite and regu'aling the digestive organs that I ever heard of. It did me a great deal of good."-MRS. N. A. STANLEY, Canastota, N. Y.

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Happiness is neither within nor without us it is the union of our selves with God,

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, life-less, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "goneness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity? ing calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Bilious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Blocovery will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Disease, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave maladies are quite liable to set in and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

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Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other excretory organs, cleansing, strengthening, and healing their diseases. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up both flesh and strength. In maiarial districts, this wonderful medicine has gained great celebrity in curing Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, and kindred diseases.

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CURES ALL HUMORS, from a common Blotch, or Eruption to the surest speedy accup, and then indee I we have consumpt on, which is so of the lungs in the worst form. Nothing can be more happily a deulated to nip this danger in the bud than a Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical D.so very." By druggists.

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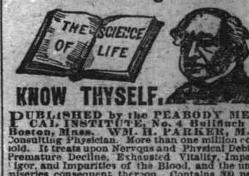
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