WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

His Death at Malone, N. Y., After a Long Tilness.

William A. Wheeler died Saturday morning at his home in Malone, N. Y., after a long illness. His death was painless, and life went out so gradually and quietly that it was hard to mark the exact moment of its flight. Mr. Wheeler had no near relative in the world to minister to him during his illness or to watch by his side at death, but the rela-



tives of his deceased wife and friends, who have been bound to him from boyhood by the closest ties of affection, were grouped with his pastor and physician about him when the final summons came. The following telegram from Tremont,

Ohio, signed "R. B. Hayes," was received at Mr. Wheeler's home a few hours after his death. "Mrs. Hayes and I have heard with deepest sorrow of the death of our friend, Mr. Wheeler. I will attend the funcral with my

William A. Wheeler, LL. D., ex-Vice-President, was born June 30, 1819, in Malone, Franklin county, N. Y. He entered the Uni-versity of Vermont and afterward com-menced the study of law with Colonel Ass Hascall. He was made District-Attorney for Franklin county, and was its Super-intendent of Schools. In the years of 1850 and 1851 Mr. Wheeler represented that county in the New York House of Assembly, and was a member of the Senate of New York in 1858 and 1859, and the President pro tem of that body. He was a member and the Presi-dent of the New York Constitutional Conven 1. P tion in 1867 and 1868, and was elected a Re publican in Congress to the Thirty-seventh Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, and Forty fourth Congresses. In the political complications which arose in Louisiana dur ing the session of the Forty-third Congress Mr. Wheeler was conspicuous, he having been Chairman of the Special Commit the of the House of Representatives that visited Louisiana and finally ad justed the difficulties existing there on the basis of what is known as the "Wheeler Compromise." In June, 1876, Mr. Wheeler was unanimously nominated for the Vice Presidency of the United States by the Re publican National Convention at Cincinnati. 3. Remove all runners as they appea

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARM AND GARDEN.

The Value of Pond Muck.

Pond muck varies considerably in character as the nature of the soil from which it is derived differs and the quantity of organic matter in it. It usually contains a large proportion of mineral matter derived from the washing of the oil, and the organic matter varies as the pond may have contained various kinds of animal matter and aquatic plants. Usually it contains about as much fertilizing matter as common yard manure; hence it is well worth the trouble of draining off the water and gathering the sediment. It should be composted with lime and coarse litter and left to decompose three or four months, after which it makes a very useful top dressing for grass lands, -New York Times.

Overfed Fowls.

The farmer, by the exclusive use of corn, so overfats his fowls as to get few, if any eggs; those he does get being of small size compared to the normal size for the breed. Corn has but 11 per cent. tity of potatoes, and of a better quality, of muscle and 72 per cent of fat. Of can be raised with chemical fertilizers course a Brahma, fat and smoooth in than with manure. plumage, makes a fine picture and a fine show specimen, but, like the race-horse, fruits, manure highly and give thorough all this surplus fat must be reduced before, like him, their performance will be creditable.

Fowls to breed well, and to lay goodsized eggs and an abundance of them, must be in fair flesh only, The food should be eats, wheat, meal and vegeta-bles, with but little corn; exercise may be secured, if the fowls are cooped up, by compelling them to scratch for their afternoon food, or by allowing them to roam the fields for their afternoon meal. Birds shut up close all winter, having

had no sulphur, fed largely on corn, with but little animal food, and little if any exercise, will not lay eggs that will hatch. -Our Country Home.

To Grow Strawberries.

The main points involved in the suc- quited toil. cessful culture of this fruit, as recognized by our best cultivators, are as fol-

1. Prepare the ground by deep plowing and subsoiling; apply a dressing of rotted manure equal to twenty cords per acre; spread it over the ground and mix with the surface soil by repeated and thorough disintegration with a harrow. The best crops are produced on strong, loamy soils; if somewhat clayey, it will be all the better provided it is drained. 2. Give the plants plenty of space. The rows should not be less than thirty inches apart, and the plants about half that dis-

cess of cultivation from the month of

6. Make a new plantation every year,

Ticks on Sheep.

Mr. Stephen Powers, in his recently

published work on the American merino,

with the louse." When the number of

ticks becomes very large they prevent

sand head are kept, as in California and

other Western States, swimming baths are often provided and the sheep driven

through them, one or more at a time,

thereby saving the trouble of catching and dipping by hand.—New York Sun.

Mowing and Pasture Lands.

The Ploughman has the following sug-

gestions in regard to the care of mowing

and pasture lands: Many farmers neg-

lect to clear their mowing fields of stones,

for that purpose.

3. Remove all runners as they appear, While horses are shedding their coats on the ticket with Ratherford B. Hayes. After surving his term of foar years, Mr Wheeler returned to Malone, where, his health having given way, he lived quietly and in re been gathered in old plantations-the new coat on before the active farm work

astures as it is the mowing land; the farmer should not only cut the bushes and keep them down, but he should occasion-TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE ally apply 400 pounds of ground bone TO FARM AND GARDEN. and 150 pounds of muriate of potash to

the acre; if this be done, only once in ten years, it will very much improve the feed and will also improve the condition of the cattle, as the fertilizer adds to the grass, elements that are very important to the health of farm stock.

Farm and Garden Notes. Insect powder is advocated as a pro-

tection against bugs on cucumber and melon vines. For bark lice N. J. Shepherd recom-mends a thorough washing with soft soap

made into suds. Ditches should not have a fall of more than one foot in 100, or there will be danger of washing.

As the warm weather advances so the tendency of fowls to breed vermin in their nests increases.

Sprinkling the leaves with a mixture of fine tobacco, pulverized sulphur and plaster is recommended to drive away the cabbage fly. The Chicago Times says a larger quan-

To have the best success with small cultivation. Better raise 300 bushels on one acre than on three.

Some apiarists assert that the linden tree produces honey not only in great abundance, but of a better quality than that yielded by white clover. Considering the fact that a large part

of even the best milk is water, the necessity of giving cows in milk only the best water will be fully understood.

Insect powder loses its strength upon exposure to the air. Therefore get it fresh in small quantitie when needed for use, or keep it in a tight glass jar. An observing writer says: Too often farmers fail to realize how hard their wives work, and how largely their own success is the result of that poorly-re-

Proressor Wallace, of England, says that a variety of live stock on the farm is as good as a variety in cropping; greater numbers can be kept and the best use made of all food.

It is certainly better, in trimming tree, to thin out the smaller branches than to cut off the ends of all the limbs. All bearing fruit trees require the sun and good ventilation.

Much time is lost on the farm by not doing all the teaming that may be done before the busy seasons begin. There should be no wood nor manure hauled in corn-planting or harvest time.

TEMPERANCE.

Life in the Glad Saloon. alk not of woe in the shining cup, Prate not of hapless men.

Talk not of woe in the shining cup, Prate not of hapless men, Here's brandy red—fill your glasses up, Then drink and fill again. Quall the nectar sweet, Where choice spirits meet, Beneath the blazing dome, Where polished mirrors gleam Like the sun's meridian beam, We'll drink to the hearts at home. Drink till the dawn and sleep till the noon, Hail! the sleepless night and the gay saloon

Hark! to the merry click and clink Of the glasses' crystal rim, Where full to the glossy brink They flash to the goblet's brim-With vintage divine, With golden wine,

And every drop is red, Red with the blood of manly hearts, Victims from offices, shops, and marts Who rest with the countless dead, Oh! the palace of wine is a sacred boon And the glory of life is a glad saloon.

Come! drink of the vintage sweet Of the grape—the corn and rye, In the bar-room gay we meet— And the sun of mirth beams high, Where flashes bright

Where flashes bright The electric light, Though the giddy brain may reel, Reel! with the flow of heated gin The fumes of rum and the dregs of sin, Where crime sets its loathsome seal— Dimming the sunlight and clouding the moor Yet there's nothing so bright as a glided s

Who cares for the preacher's ire? Or the famished widow's wail? For the drunken, tottering sire, .Or the shivering orphan pale? Who cares for the tear On the drunkard's bier? Or the wife or mother's sighs! Or grave in the potter's field, alone, Unmarked with a cross, or mound, or ston Where the poor inebriate lies? March on to the same eternal tune, A pauper's grave and a bright saloon. —Charles J. Beatlis, in Inter-Ocean.

A Temperance Talk to Young Men.

A Temperance Talk to Young Men. I should have been in my grave twen'y or thirty years ago if I had not quit drinking intoxicating liquors, as I did, in 1847. I had contracted the habit; had built up a blind, unnatural appetite for strong drinks, and liked the taste of every kind of liquor—though I suspect I liked the effects still better. I be-gan to grow careless and "slothful in busi-ness," and put off till next week what I ought to have done to-day. Fortunataly I discov-ered that the habit was destroying my health and my worldly prospects, and by a most de-termined will-power I conquered for intoxicants and broke it forever.

and broke it forever. I know that habit was second nature, and that the unnatural appetite for strong drinks was stronger than nature itself, for every glass of liquor drank increased the desire for another glass, and so on ad libitum, and there-fore to have conquered such a fearful habit was the saving of my life, and all that was worth living for. When I found myself secure from falling back into the whirlpool of intoxicants, I feit as a shipwrecked person must feel when his life is barely saved by the lifeboat, when many of his fellow passengers were still struggling in the waves. Being

The New York Police Force. New-Yorkers religiously believe that they have the best police system and the finest force in existence. What is the number of the metro-politan police force? what are its duties? how is it organized? and in what manner are its duties performed? are questions whose answers determine the soundness or unsoundness of the popular faith. The number of the police force, of

all ranks and grades, on the last day of A. D. 1885, was 2,933, including 35 probationers. The Legislature of the State of New York, on May 12, 1886, upanimously authorized the addition of 500, in deference to the general conviction that it was numerically too small to cope with the possible emer-gencies of the times. The city of New York, estimating its population at 1,650,000, then had, exclusive of the Central Park force, one police officer to every 562 of the inhab tants. This, in view of the heterogeneous character of the people, and the peculiar relation of the city to the continent, was really an insufficient supply. In 1883 Phila-delphia had one policeman to every 636 of its citizens; Baltimore, one to 525; Boston, one to 457; the metropolitan district of London, one to 342; and the ancient city of London, one to

every 100. The Police Department of New York, established and organized under the law of 1870, consists of the Board of Police—which is composed of four Commissioners, appointed by the Mayor—of the police force, and of officials appointed by the Commis-

sioners. The bulk of the police force, corresponding to the privates or enlisted men of the regular army, consisted on the 1st of January, 1886, of the 2,396 patrolmen. On the 15th of June, according to the return of Deputy Chief

Clerk Delamater, the native nationality of the 2,936 men of all ranks and

ement, including those born in this country, is decidedly predominant. Naturally enough, those in whose con-stitution habits of subordination have

been ingrained by generations of servitude are most watchful and resolute when the enforcement of law is intrusted to their hands. Whatever their ancestral antecedents, the New York police have invariably illustrated the virtues of implicit obedience, self-conwere still struggling in the waves. Being saved himself, he is excitedly anxious to save others, 1 felt so overjoyel at being snatched from a habit which was surely dragging me down to misery and death, that 1 found my greatest pleasure consisted in circulating the temperance pledge, giving the proximation to the imaginary archetrol, manly courage, and intelligent

Disease and Death Force their way into many a household that might be protected from their inroads, by the

simple protection of keeping in the house that benign family medicine and safeguard of health, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Particuarly where there are children, should it be tept on hand, as a prompt remedy for infantile complaints, in their outset easily conquer-able, but which, if allowed to engrift themable, but whic't, if allowed to engrift them-selves on the delicate child sh organism, are not easily dislodged, and specedily work griev-tus misch'ef. Irregularity of the Lowe's, indi-gestion and biliousness, are allments of com-non occurrence in the household. Children, living in malarious regions, are more liable to be attacked with chills and fever than adults, and the ravages of that fe'l disease in their system are speedler and more serious. In re-mote localities, far from professional aid, it is especially desirable.

ROBBED. - A few days ago John Workman, a farmer of Chatham, Ill., drew

\$6000 from the bank preparatory to starting on a cattle-buying trip. Just before he was to leave his home a gen-tlemanly appearing man, who said he was buying land, drove up and asked Workman to show him over the farm. Workman got in the buggy, and the two men rode together. Soon an elegant two-horse rig came to the farm, bringing another stylish-looking man, who claimed to be an agent for the sale of agricultural implements. The three men engaged in conversation for a while, and suddenly the strangers seized Workman, threw him to the ground; and took from his pockets \$6000 in money. They mcceded in getting away before their

victim could give the alarm,

A Prize in the Lettery Of life which is usually unapprec ated until it is ost, perhaps never to return, is health, What a priceless boon it is, and how we ought to cher.sh it, that 1 fe may not be a wir.h e s b aak to us. Many of the d seases that flesh is heir to, and which make life burdensome, such as consumption (s rofula of the lunge), and other scrofulous and blood distases are completify ourde by Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Gold-en Medical Discovery!" after all other reme-dies have tailed. Dr. Hierce's treatise on con-sumption mailed for 10 cents in stamps. Ad-dress World's Dispensary Medical Asso. intion, #3 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

One can always take pains by eating green

meumbers.

For Rickets, Marasmus, and Wasting Dis-

orders of Children, SCOIT'S EMULSION of Col Liver Oil with Hype phosphites, is unequaled. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. Read the follow-ing: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in cases of Rickets and Marasmus of long standing, and have been more than pleased with the results, as inevery case the improvement was marked." -J. M. MAIN, M. D., New York.

On the edge of dis-pair-about to becom divorced.

"All Men Are Linrs."

Said David of o'd. He wa probably prompted to make the above remark after frying some unreliable catarrh remeoy. Had he been per-mitted to live until the present day, and tried Dr. Sage's fiveredy, he might have had a bet-ter opnion of markind. We c'aim that no case of estarri can w thetan I the magic er-fects of the sympter's mediume. One tried of fects of h s wonderfu medicine. One trial of it will convince you of its efficiery. By drug-gists; fifty conts.

Buffalo, N. Y.

A screw-propeller-a screwdriver.

A Wonderful Machine and Offer.

A cap'tal skylight-the moon.

aliments peculiar to females, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapt-ing and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimo-nials, received from patients and from physi-cians who have tested it in the more agera-vated and obstingte cases which had builted their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar allments.

"cure-ail," but as a most perfect specific for woman's peculiar aliments. As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For overworke, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, scamstresses, "shop-girls," houso-keepers, nursing mothers, and feehle women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly bood, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic. As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is une-qualed and is invaluable in allaying and sub-dring nervous excitability, irritability, ex-halstion, prostration, hysteria, spassis and other distressing, nervous symptoms com-monly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and rolieves montal anxiety and de-spondency.

disease of the womb. It induces refreshing shortency. The Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully obspician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its effects in any condition of the system. For morning slokness, or nausea, from whateyer cause arising, weak stomach, indigestion, dys-pesia and kindred symptoms, its use, in small down, with the most complicated and ob-strate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, "Tolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "Bandan and ulceration of the womb, in-fammation and ulceration of the womb, in-fammation and ulceration of the womb, in-painful menstruations, chronic congestion, infammation and ulceration of the womb, in-fammation and ulceration of the source, accompanied with "internal heat." As a regulator and promoter of func-frond girlbood to womanhood, "Favorite Pre-scription " is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equipted for those disorders and derango-ments incident to that later and most critical ments incident to that later and most critical scenes of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little liver Pille), cures Liver, Kidney, and Bladder diseases. Their combined use also removes based taints, and abolishes cancerous and acrofines from the system. "Favorite Prescription." is the only internet humors from the system. "Favorite Prescription." is the only internet humors from the system. "Favorite Prescription." is the only internet, that it will give satisfaction in every and fait. will give satisfaction in every and fait. and the out of the manu-facturers, that it will give satisfaction in every and fait. and the disc out he bottle-wrapper, and fait. and y and the name of the manu-facturers wome, sold by druggists, under a positive guarrantee, from the manu-facturers wome for the s

operating Washing Machines. No labor or washb ard. Best in the world. If you want one, write The National Co., 27 Dey St., N. Y. tee has then printed on the bottle-wrapper and fait nully carried out for many years Large bottles (100 doses) \$1.00, or six bottles for \$5.00. For large, illustrated Treatise on Diseases of Women (160 pages, paper-covered), send ten cents in stamp3. Address, Tailors go for men and measures both. * * * * Delicate diseases of either sev, however induced, speedily and permanently cured. Book 10 cents in stamps. World's D.s-pen-ary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.



tirement until his death. He was one of organizers of the Bank of Malone, and held the position of cashier and chief managing director. He was Trustee of the New York wanted, keep a portion of the plantation It is s Railway Company.

TWO JUDGES AT OLDS.

A Quarrel on the Bench About a Liquor License.

September until after the crop has been A dispatch from Camden, N.J., says: The gathered. unusual spectacle of a quarrel between two judges sitting, together on the bench caused a sensation in the Court of Quarter Sessions. Shortly after court opened, Lay Judge Wool-ston announced that it had come to his ears and destroy the old plants after they have produced a second crop. that a Mrs. Stoy. The keeps a tavern in Stockton township, had be a conducting her business in such a monner as to cause comment and scandal in the neighborhood, and says: "The sheep of the careless farmer she alledged that she stood in no fear of the law, as she had the "biggest man in the court" is nearly always infested with the tick on her side. "I want it understood by the public that I am not the man," said Judge (Melophagus ovis) and less frequently, with the louse "When the number of Woolston.

Presiding Judge Hugg said i' was not him Lay Jutge Gauntt denied all knowledge of the woman or her place. Presiding Judge Hugg also said that Mrs. Stoy's license had been granted in accordance with law, and if it was shown to the court that she was violating, or had violated the law that her lice se would be revoked. Judge Woolston then addressed himself personally to the Presiding Judge, and said: "Didn't you know, sir, when you voted to

grant Mrs Stoy's license that she was selling liquor on Sunday, and in other ways illegal

"No, sir," Judge Hugg indignantly replied "I did not."

Judge Woolston then asked the Presiding Judge if Mrs. Stoy had not come to his office one occasion with a bottle of whiskey. Judge Hugg also promptly denied this and added that it was a mean and contemptible thing for his associate on the bench to bring such a matter up publicly in court.

Judge Woolston's retort to this was: That. will depend upon the number of sheep family. because I'm dealing with a mean and con and lambs to be dipped. Every member and lambs to be dipped, Every member temptible man." of the flock-old and young-should be

The quarrel went no further, but it caused a profound sensation among the surprises spectators, and especially the lawyers pres-ent. It was subsequently learned that the court had been criticised in temperance and the temperance and the temperance and will drain off and run back in the tank church circles for granting a license for Mrs. to prevent unnecessary waste. The dip-Stoy's place last month, and Judge Woolston ping liquid should be kept warm, or at a temperature of about 120 degrees, while in use. Where large flocks of several thouwho voted against the license, took the op portunity of set ing himself right before the public.

VICTIMS OF LIQUOR.

Whiskey Makes Sad Havoc in a Family of Which Beggars Description.

A dispatch from Erie, Pa., says: The coroner was called on S inday to hold an inquest upon the body of John Lyons, aged 75. Upon arriving at Lyon's hovel he found a sight which beggared description. Lyons had been dead a day as the result of a desticks, and other obstructions to the had been dead a day as the result of a de-bauch. His aged wife, crazed with grief, had stripped him and drank herse f into a stupor. This debauch had been kept up sev-eral days, during which time a daughter had been found on the street drunk and had mowing machine, until the grass gets so been committed to jail. The girl's child, aged 4. which had been sick for some time, had had nothing to eat and had dragged itself from its miserable couch into a shed, where it ate either some poisoned woods or a potato which had been saturated with a potato which had been saturated with paris green. When the grandmother found the child in spasms she gave it all the whiskey she could get in it and then lay down. The girl's child died in spite of all medical skill. While these events were transpiring the next-door neighbors were in out in the girl's them entire ignorance of them.

SOME OLD PEOPLE.

same cleanly treatment applying to new- begins, as the changing process is debili

It is said that the milk, after the cream has been taken from it, retains the ele-4. Cover the plants in winter, after the ments which most cows find deficient in freezing weather sets in, with straw, their food, and it is therefore profitable leaves, or other similiar material, as a to seed milk to the cow after it has been partial protection from injury by frost. skimmed. 5. Do not disturb the roots by any pro-

A. F. Hunter says in American Cultivator, that if one has a warm sunny room in a stable or hen-house that he can devote to early chicks, then money can be made on them; but for the average farmer he dces not believe the business will pay.

Sores and loss of skin by sloughing away on a pig indicate such a seriously unhealthy condition of the animal that the meat is not fit for food. The pig may as well be killed and buried; it is waste of food to feed it. The disease is scrofulous, and is communicated to persons by the use of unhealthful meat.

growth in lambs or the making of much There are in the year but 265 days for flesh on the older animals. The best the laying hens, one hundred being conmode of eradicating ticks, lice, and itch sumed in the process of molting. Howamong sheep is to dip them soon after ever no hen can be expected to lay an shearing in spring, not omitting the egg every day, and if she devote any lambs at the same time. There are va-time to incubating duty, it will keep her rious solutions used as sheep dips, but pretty busy to produce ten dozen eggs a tobacco and sulphur are usually pre- year, though her brood be soon weaned ferred and less dangerous than the arseni- from her.

cal compounds often recommended. To A good garden, well supplied with make a dipping solution, use thirty-five choice varieties of vegetables and fruits, pounds of good strong tobacco and ten is one of the greatest luxuries of the farm pounds of sulphur to every hundred gal- and household. There is no farmer but lous of water. The tobacco must be can afford to have just such a garden; no steeped several days to extract its farmer can afford to be without one. A strength, and the sulphur stirred in when good garden and a good cow will go a my the liquid is warmed up for use. The long way toward supplying the table with good, wholesome food for the size and capacity of the vats and tanks

usband.

Current.

Professor Riley is reported as prevent ing the cut-worm on cabbage by means of poisoned leaves of cabbage, turnip or lettuce placed ten or fifteen feet apart over the surface of a plot a few days before planting. The leaves are dipped in a solution of a tablespoonful of paris green mixed with a pail of water, which is kept well stirred. Two applications, three or four days apart, clear the field of cut-worms.

Much straw in the barnyard is only so slightly mixed with manure that it seems scarcely worth hauling far for its fertilizing value. But it is excellent as a mulch for newly-set trees, spreading it as far as the roots extend, which the first season will be somewhat farther every way than the holes in which they are planted. This will prevent evaporation of moisture from the soil, besides letting rains percolate through the mulch to the tree roots without hardening the surface of the soil.

high that it is difficult, if not impossible, to see them, and so the knives of the mower are injured if not broken; this is very poor policy, for on most of mowing fields if the work be done before the grass There is great advantage in closely starts much, the labor of removing all sun and drying winds. Unless too wet obstructions to the harvesting machines is comparatively light. Land that has been covered with a good dressing of barn manure during the winter, will re-ouire more labor to removing all for good plowing the newly turned fur-row mellowed by dragging is a betten seed bed than it will be a few days later. All the small grains require rather cool ing to individual or national prosperity, but is a heavy burden upon both. The revenue it yields is too insignificant, compared to the tax it makes necessary, to speak of.—*Chicago* quire more labor to put it in good con-dition than if no dressing had been ap-plied, but it will not pay to neglect such soil to germinate in, as it makes a broad Giving time for the soil to warm deeply fields, for whatever lumps of manure encourages a spindling upright growth there may be that have resisted the ac- which is not favorable to large yields.

tion of the frost should be beat up fine, . It is well every few years to change the THE last of the Chesterfield, N. H., centenarians has just died in the person of Mrs. Saphronia Pierce, who was in her 102d year.

type, because he is only a man under temperance lectures free of charge all over the country, and using every effort in my all the limitations of the common-place American citizen. - Dr. Richard Wheatley, in Harper's Magazine.

The Breakfast.

power to enlighten public sentiment in re-gard to the fearful delusion of strong drink. I particularly urged young men and young women, as I now do, to start right in life to avoid the greatest evil in the land, because it is the meant of meanly errors other avil it is the parent of nearly every other evil known, and is sure to utterly destroy nine-tenths of those who form the drinking habit. "A large proportion of intemperance in the use of stimulants," philosophized a physician in a free lecture to the Buf-I begged them not to touch a single drop, falo Express, "may be laid, 1 think, to because like opium, morphine and other narcotics the drinking of liquor calls for more, more, and more to produce the same effect that a little produced at first, and thus the light breakfasts eaten by most people. After considering the question very carefully, I have come to the con-clusion that breakfast is the most iman artificial and unnatural appetite was created that proved irresistible in a great majority of cases. I showed the youth of this country that their health, happi-ness, and success in life, as well as of their portant meal of the day, and that sufficient importance is not attached to it in the majority of households. Of ness, and success in file, as well as or their posterity, depended upon whether they started life's journey on whisky, beer, and other brain-muldlers, or on cold water, nature's beverage, which gives the clear brain, the firm hand, the strong resolution, course in this, as in nearly all matters, we are largely the creature of habit, but there are good and bad habits. I have found that a very large propor-tion of people, in this country at least, and the noble ambition to succeed in life financially and morally. I am glad to know eat very little or nothing in the mornthat I have started thousan is of young per-sons on the right track, and that their examing. Now, after the long fast enforced between supper or late dinner and 7 or ple will save hundreds of thousands of their ple will save hundreds of thousands of their posterity and fellow beings. It is one of the greatest pleasures of the evening of my life that I can look back and see the multitude of young married mas, who were ruining thamselves and families by this social, delu-sive, and absolutely tatal habit of dram-drinking, whom I have been able to convince that they were on the wrong track, and to induce them to switch off and take the tem-parance track for life. Many a wife and son 8 o'clock in the morning, a person in good health should feel hungry; and it is at this hour of the day that the heartiest meal may be eaten with the least probability of bad results. The man who starts out in the morning after having eaten a hearty breakfast will seldom, unless suffering from chronic perance track for life. Many a wife and son and daughter have clasped me by the hand, and, with streaming eyes, have thanked me for having saved them from misery and degradation, and saving their father and burberd. ndigestion, experience any of the discomforts which might follow a similar meal at any other time of day. The chances are he will also enjoy a happy frame of mind all day; whichever be his custom, he will find himself with Young married men in Bridgeport who were ny tenants, I have induced to abandon the use of liquor and tobacco on condition that an excellent appetite for dinner. Eatwould build and sell them a house on credit, ing creates appetite. The very oppo-site results will follow the other course to be paid for by instalments. Numbers of such men with growing families have in a few years owned the houses they lived in, clear from debt, they having saved the money by cutting off their rum and tobacco expenses, and more money by their renewad

in this matter, and the man who has not had a good breakfast will not enjoy a good dinner. I have treated a good and earned more money by their renewed energy, strength and ambition. There is many cases of habitual drunkenness, and energy, strength and ambition. There is not one redeeming quality in the liquor drinking habit. It does no possible good, and it indicts all manner of evil on its victim, his family and friends. It is the most de-grading, poverty breeding, and utterly destructive infatuation that ever paralyzed the hopes, comforts and characters of the people of this otherwise blessed America. P T Rappur in a great many of them I have found that the evil practice of tippling was begun to satisfy a gnawing, faint sensation in the stomach in the morning, which was nothing more nor less than

disguised hunger.

P. T. BARNUM.

The One He Forgot.

"John, I would like to invite my friend, Mrs. Smalley, this evening; will you be able to be in?"

"The Saloeu Has No Rights." The time has not come when a just and wholesome law will be permitted to remain as a dead letter; but the time is fast ap-proaching when the insolence and lawless-"No, my dear; I must attend a meeting of the Knights of Honor to-night." "Well, to-morrow evening?" "I have the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and you know---'

ness of the saloon will be effectually sup-pressed. A sentiment in that direction is rapidly developing, and nothing has don: more to quicken it than the saloon itself. Its "What about Wednesday evening?" disregard for law, its arrogance, its lobbying "Oh! the Odd Fellows meet that in legislative halls, and dictating to conven-tions and caucuses have done more than all night; and on Thursday I have a meeting of the Chosen Friends to attend: else to creat>a sentiment against it that will on Friday, the Royal Templars; on Saturday there's a special meeting of control it or suppress it altogether. It should consider that it has no claim on the public at all. It is no part of legitimate industry; it the Masonic Lodge, and I couldn't miss that; and then Sunday-let me has no place in commercial prosperity. It exists in opposition to all principles of indus-trial and commercial interests. The people see-what is there on Sunday night, my dear ?" have the highest right recognizable to suppress it entirely—the right feedgmizzole to sup-press it entirely—the right of self protection. For the saloon to talk of its rights is foolish. It has none. It exists only by sufferance, and there is nothing on which it can base a claim for protection. It is an industry that weak-

Christian Fellowship." "Why, I have forgotten; am I a member of that-let me see-

ciety, John, of which you were once a member."

seen nothin' of Silas Wilson lately. What's become of him? Old Mr. Bentley-I dunno. The last time I heerd of him he was running round after an 'ism. Old Mrs. Bentley-Wha! one o'

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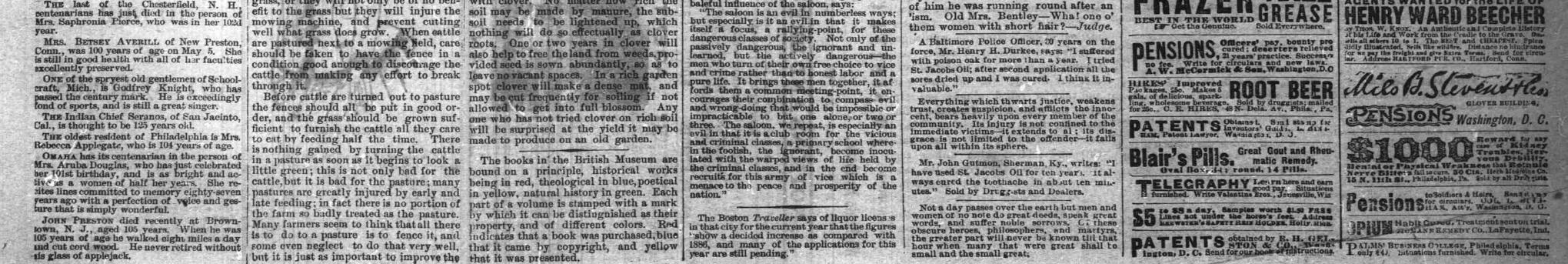
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The Saloon and the Dangerous

Classes. The Toledo Blade, commenting upon

baleful influence of the saloon, says: "The saloon is an evil in numberless ways;

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