Rules for the Orchard. of pruning an orchard, and they will be viving old fruit trees.

Prune annually. If judiciously done none but small branches will be required to be cut, and the wounds of those will soon heal.

Make a clean cut and pare smooth with a sharp knife the edges of the wound. This will greatly facilitate the healing process and preserve the tree from decay. When the habit of the tree will allow take out the leading shoot at the height along the strawberry rows, to keep the where you design to have the branches fruit clean. If berries are to be marketed spread. A horizontal branch will pro- have baskets, crates, etc., all ready. duce more fruit than an upright one.

with greater change in its processes dur- rows. was almost universally in use, even when of churning was continued until the but- may fail to produce certain crops and yet ter was "garnered" in a mass, which was be rich and well adapted to some other then lifted from the churn to a huge kind wooden bowl, and the subsequent working and salting were laborious and damaging to the texture of the product.

The introduction of improved creamers about the time of the full moon, in and improved churns has changed all June. that. By means of the former, the milk is set in deep cans, cut off from all contact with the outside atmosphere and any possible odors or impurities. In the When well trimmed they make very rank modern churns the butter is separated from the other constituents of the cream without breaking the globules, and the process is arrested while it is in the granular stage. The buttermilk is easily drawn off, and most of the subsequent working and salting are done in the churn. It is easier and cheaper to make uniformly good butter by the modern processes than it was to make tolerable outter by the old and unscientific methods. - American Agriculturist.

Effect of Root Pruning. On a certain farm one year ago a road way had been cut through an apple orchard, and to obviate a steep grade the soil was dug away between two rows in some places to the depth of 21 feet. The earth removed was not piled up ering of some roots and exposure of they have leaved out. others might have killed them. It was taken away and spread for a road bed on pulverized that the fine rootlets can pencbank, the trees on either side are full of bloom, while the balance of the orchard shows only a moderate amount of blossoms. Probably the trees were considerably injured by this severe treatment, but if properly manured now they will recover and be more valuable for it ever after. The trees on the bank had previously been unproductive, so it was not merely the reduction of excessive growth which caused them to b'ossom. Severe root pruning, even to the extent of endangering the tree, is therefore admissible in cases of continued barrenne's. afterward. Perhaps it was root pruning never intended there should be any. and manuring that was intended in the productive tree, who resolved to give it the soil than they originally grew. a further trial by digging about and dunging it. At least the best science of modern fruit growing could give no bet-

Best Fowls for Early Market. Good crosses are perhaps better than the pure stock when raised for market purposes alone, as they seem to grow faster and generally make larger birds, which point, of course, is always desirable to obtain. The breeder should, however, be very careful to dispose of all the half-bred stock at market time, for if they are kept and allowed to grow up on the place there is a considerable liability of their becoming mixed with the pure stock, as they are oftentimes hard to distinguish in looks, but the foreign blood will most surely show itself sooner or later, and generally when it is least expected by the breeder.

barren .- Cultivator.

To one who has not given the matter much attention it would be surprising to note the difference in the growts of the different breeds during the earlier part of their life. For instance such fowls as the buckwheat are especially recommended. Houdans or any of the laying breeds will Most soils will improve best under a congrow very fast for the first month or two, tinued treatment of green manuring and and generally mature earlier than the fallowing. Another says, however, when larger breeds do, while on the other hand fertilizers are at hand, either as barnyard the larger breeds of the Asiatic classes manure and compost, or commercial ferare very s'ow in their growth for the first | tilizers, it becomes a question in many month at least, but after that time they instances whether it is profitable to exseem to take a jump and then continue to pend green crops for enriching the grow remarkably fast until they are ground, or time in restoring it, with naked fully matured. These large breeds are fallows. undoubtedly the best for market pur-

much better for early market, and will and is soon taken care of, and then an-- Cincinnati Commercial.

Healthy Hogs.

that filth, impure water, and general whole farm, or as much of it as possible, want of care are largely conducive to epidemics of so-called hog cholers, a number of diseases-lung, intestinal, and to some other crop. blood diseases-going under that name when more than usually fatal. In view is caused by idleness and a lack of suitof the fact that vater-courses and ponds able food. Strew the poultry house are especially low this season, owing to floor with dry leaves laid up in the fall the drouth, those who have droves of hogs should be especially careful that scatter the grain food so the fowls wil disease. The better plan would be to use occasionally will be useful, also finely only the water of wells, even at the expounded fresh bones. A little salt may scriptures, and finally evolved something nense of considerable extra labor. In his dependence on corn as diet for hogs, furnish a suitable proportion of flesh old and young, is generally the first to forming material to make eggs and sus-suffer when malignant diseases become tain the health of fowls. epidemic. Swine is not only gregarious in their habits, but they are dependent upon a variety of food, and cannot be kept on one single article even as well as other farm animals. The sagacious man will easily understand the necessity of changing the grain food of swine, as well as supplying a daily quantity of vegetable food. This may consist of any plants the hogs will eat, including clover. So far as roots are concerned artichokes and potatoes will be indicated, and if swine can be allowed to gather these for themselves so much the better. At the first symptoms of disease the feeder should look to the surroundsngs and remove all the animals to clean pastures, separating the sick from the well. When we find droop-

ing ears, low-hanging head, diarrhosa, vomiting, rapid breath, and an aversion to light, the hog is far on the road to

Farm and Garden Notes. A good dressing of well-rotted stable manure and wood ashes, worked thorough-Three rules in regard to the operation ly into the soil, is the best agency for re-

Beans, on poor ground, rarely pay; upon clean, rich soil, they are profitable. Sow in drills thirty inches apart, dropping four beans every foot.

Allow enough new raspberry roots that come up from the base to grow to produce canes for next year's fruit. Train up these and cut away all others. Lay straw, marsh hay or other mulch

Swedish turnips may be sown on rich, Butter-Making, Then and Now.

No branch of rural industry has met acre. Later thin to two inches in the

ing the last twenty years than butter- Use no stable manure on your peach making. Then the milk was set in shal- trees. A mixture of some kind of minlow pans upon pantry shelves, in the eral fertilizers is better. Experiments

cellar, or in rare cases in a properly con-structed milk-house. The dash-churn trees. The true mode of cultivation is by a dog-power was employed. The process judicious system of rotation. The soil

The best way for getting rid of willows, is to cut the bark, about three feet

Gooseberries are not grown extensively for sale, but every farm and garden should have some space devoted to them.

growth. Oats on poor land are greatly benefited by top dressing. Even after the plant has bloomed, it is best to apply nitrate of soda, though it is better to put it on

There are overfifty poultry associations in the United States that annually give exhibitions. They have been instrumental in greatly advancing the poultry

Chickens will eat wheat when they are two weeks old, and they should be given plenty of it. When rapidly fattening, they should be given daily a small portion of meal.

In pruning trees it is better to have one strong branch or limb than two or three weak ones. Some think a very against the trees, where the double cov- good time to prune trees is right after

The soil should be so thoroughly the lower part of the orchard in line with trate it. Ground put in this condition the road. Now this spring, where the will produce a much larger crop than where the soil is left full of lumps.

> The artichoke crop does well the first year, but a satisfactory return is seldom had for eight or ten years afterward. Thus, after the first crop of artichokes, the succeeding ones become a nuisance. In estimating the worth of a fertilizer, commercial values are set only upon the

nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash; sometimes the lime is considered. The wheat crop ordinarily removes forty-five pounds of nitrogen per acre annually. It is a great mistake to draw soil around the stems of plants with a view of but such cases should be liberally treated forcing roots from parts where nature

Even when transplanted, the stems of no scriptural parable of the owner of an un- kind of plants should be set deeper in Gardening for pleasure, health, and a knowledge of the vegetable world are the highest inducements that can be set beter formula than this for changing the fore one to lead to the study and practice character of a tree that had long been of horticulture. On farms more or less garden work should be engaged in every day, and by every member of the family,

whenever it is possible. More eastor beans are grown in Southern Illinois than in any other of the States. The acreage reaches 20,000, and large factories are maintained for extracting the oil. In California, also, the bean is extensively cultivated and does well. A soil that will answer for wheat or corn will suffice for the castor bean.

Tomatoes raised in light, rather poor soil in a sheltered or warm situation, are always sweet in favorable seasons, while those raised in rich soil or in partial shade are always sour. A rank growth of foliage shades the fruit densely, and interferes with the development of the saccharine principle. Again, tomatoes raised in poorish, light soil ripen ten days earlier

than those raised in rich soil. For green manuring red clover, rye and

There are many advantages in diversposes when they are kept all the season ified crops. It is better for the land not and sold during the fall and winter, but to continue one kind of crop on it for an my experience has been that they are not indefinite time. It is easier handling a the most profitable to raise for the earliest | hundred acres in different crops than if all is in one kind. A few acres in one A cross between the two breeds will be crop will demand attention at one time, partake some of the nature of both breeds. other one is ready. When a farmer is growing different crops he runs less risk, for if one is not successful others may be. For the foregoing and other reasons, we It has been pretty definitely proved would urge our readers not to plant the to corn. What is planted get in as nicely possible, and plant the rest of the land

Feather eating, says the E. N. Former, swine do not get water from these have to scratch for it. Give a variety of sources. Such water will be more than food in which wheat or bran or both form likely to carry the germs of malignant a considerable part. A litle cooked meat pense of considerable extra labor. In do no harm; some feeders consider it inaddition to this, great care should be dispensable to success. Much would be used that all the surroundings be kept injurious. Clear corn and corn meal perfectly clean. No less important is a dough are imperfect foods for either diversity of food. The man who places poultry or other animals. Corn does not

Cold City Facts. The Burlington Free Press man says 'Please send us a few cold facts," Here

The ice man now comes
Bringing this season's rates, And he sings the same tune, 'Price never abates." And the man with the screens Presents his large bill, And the gardener soon follows With terms for his skill; An i the boy with the hose Wets you down to your toes. And a clinging mosquito Enlarges your nose; These are facts, cold and hard, As every one knows.

Boston Globa

MILLION AND A HALF OF LOSSES.

Great Destruction of Property in the City by the Lakes-Thousands of Barrels of Mess Pork Consumed-Serious Accidents to the Firemen-Scenes and Incidents.

A dispatch from Chicago, says: Early Sunday morning one of the employes of the Chicago Packing and Provision Company discovered a fire in the tank-room. In a few minutes one of the tanks exploded, scattering burning lard over the adjacent buildings, and a dozen seperate fires were soon burning. The destruction of the im mense establishment was nearly complete. Though the fire was under control this evening, fourteen and half hours after it started, the embers are still smoldering. Loss \$1,250,000.

The Chicago Packing and Provision Company's works occupy about six acres of ground, but the fire wa: kept within the district bounded by Fortieth street, Centre avenue, Forty-second street and the railroad tracks, a block west of Centre avenue.

This territory contained four large build-This territory contained four large buildings. The main building was 300 by 475 feet. In it a portion of the killing was done

and the hanging, cutting, packing, curing and other work incidental to a slaughtering Except the curing room, in which were 19,000,000 pounds of short-ribs, the main building and its contents are a total loss. The curing room, 100 by 150 f et, and fourstories higg, lost its 100f, but stone fire-walls saved its contents, a portion of them in a roasted condition. It to east side of the main building was the warehouse, 120 by 400 feet, with four-stories and a basement. The two upper floors at the south end were used for killing purposes. In the warehouse were 17,000 barrels of mess pork belonging

to Armour & Co.

The building and much of the pork was wholly destroyed. About 3,000 live hogs were in the building when the fire started, but the company's employes succeeded in getting most of them out. Between 600 and 700 hogs were burned alive in the building. Back of the main building was the fertiliz-ing factory one hundred feet square, and the engine-house, fifty by sixty-five feet. Both structures were burned completely. The fact that no wind was blowing when the fire started was probably the oly circumstance that saved the entire stock yards from destruction. No person seems to know

the origin of the fire. While one little squad of firemen were standing in a freight car playing on the burning tank-room, the tanks exploded, heavy beams stashed through the roof of the car, smashing pipeman's ankle and knocking Lieut. Elliott unconscious. Soon after the walls of the warehouse tumbled to the ground, d sclosing great he ps of mess pork. P. D. Armour immediately set 100

men to work removing the meat.

Mr. Armour ruefully watched the mass of pork and cinders being cleared away, while his manager stood on an elevati n of mess debris were carcasses of hogs roasted whole.

After the flames had consumed most of the wood work of the buildings the fire still held sway in the great mounds of burning meat. Smoke thick with the fames of tons of masting park willed the fames of the purchase by the former of the oork and superintended the work. In the tons of roasting pork, rolled over the stock pens and drove into the eyes of the firemen. The firemen were at times compelled to leave their hose and plunge their heads into buckets of water. Then they sat in turns with handkerchiefs dipped in water on their swollen eyelids or bathed their blistered

heeks in dirty water. The men who were attempting to drive through the covered runways the live hogs in the upper stories were forced by the flames to desist. Dozens of affrighted ani-mals jumped from the windows or sprang through the open hatchways. The men who had braved the flames fled from the falling hogs. During the afternoon, while a num-ber of the men were inside the main building one of the division walls fell, seriously injuring J. A. Schaffer, Michael Murphy, W. W. White, Capt. Nichols, and Thomas Elliott. Murphy died to-night. Mr. Armour valued his 17,000 barrels of pork at \$360,000. He said that with the salvage and insurance he would come out even. He was unable to give the amount of insurance. The plant of give the amount of insurance. The plant of the Chicago Packing and Provision Com-pany was valued at \$300,000, and the stock at \$700,000. A large p rtion of the stock in store belonged to other parties, and the loss will be sustained by them. About half of the Chic go Packing and Provision Com-pany's 2,000 employes will be thrown out of

BRAVE MARY WAKEFIELD

The Heroine of the Champlain Disas ter Deserving of Reward.

A dispatch from Chicago says: The schooner Racine, the crew of which rescued the survivors of the Champlain disaster, arrived here last evening. At the time the Champlain caught fire the Racine was lying alo gside a pier six miles from Charlevoix. Captain Hanson woke up, saw the burning steamer, and sent a part of his crew in a yawl to rescue the perishing passengers. With the remainder of his crew he ran down the beach to an old fish-boat, launched it, and started for the wreck. The boat had not been used for a long time and le ked. When about half-way out to the Champlain, Captain Hanson came across a young woman who was swimming toward shore with a child. This was Miss Mary Wakefield, of Charlevoix. She had jumped overboard with the six-year-old child of Captain Kehoe clasped in her arms. Grasping a broken fender, she clung to it, and seizing the clothing of the child in her teeth, she bravely struck out for the shore. Captain Hanson says she is the pluckiest woman he ever saw in his life. When he started to take her and the child into the boat, she told him to hurry away to the others, as she could take care of herself. She reached the shore in safety, and when another of the shipwrecked pas sengers was taken from the boat in an almost frozen condition, she took off her flannel un derskirt and wrapped it around him. When Captain Hanson reached the wreck the yawl of the Racine had picked up fifteen persons, He saved six more, and seventeen others floated ashore by the aid of planks and life-

EXPELLED FOR BLASPHEMY. Story of a Strange Sect Which Worshipped in Ohio.

A dispatch from Cincinnati, says: For everal years there has been a curious little body of enthusiasts in Religion on Walnut Hills in this city, formerly connected with the Methodist Church. Their leaders were Mrs. John B. Martin and her sister, Mrs. J. C. Bro ke. They were both devoted Christians and estimable women. They gave themselves up to prayer and study of the clearly expressed. They formed a body of religious zealots, and were given the name of Perfectionists. They held exclusive meet-ings, and strange stories were told of their

It was said that they actually worshipped Mrs. Martin as God and Mrs. Brooke as Mrs. Martin as God and Mrs. Brooke as Jesus Christ. For a time they separated from the church, and subsequently resumed their membership therein. As they continued their private meetings and peculiar rites, the Walnut Hills Church last week t ied them on formal charges of cissensical and blasphemy and, finding them guilty, recommended their dismissal. The band numbers about thirty and among the number are several who have heretofore been among the most earnest members of the Mothodist Church.

DANIEL PRATT, "the American Traveler," who recently died at the Boston City Hospital, was of unsound mind, and for years wandered about the country making speeches and discourses wherever he could find an audience. He has traveled from Maine to California many times. He was very fond of lecturing to Harvard students, and they gave him all sorts of counterfeit diplomas and decorations. He was a rrinter by trade.

LOUISVILLE'S BIG SMOKE.

Great Warehouses. Filled With Tobacco, Burned to the Ground.

A dispatch from Louisville, Ky., says: The most destructive fire that h s occurred here in years broke out in the tobacco quarter early Saturday morning. The entire square between Main and Market and Ninth and Tenth streets was the scene of the fire, and two acres of buildings, with their contents, were lost. The loss is estimated at fully a half million of dollars, and the insurance cannot be obtained for weeks yet. The pa" pers of the various firms are in the safes, which are mixed up with the debris. These will have to be recovered, and the 5,000 hogsheads of tobacco destroyed checked up before the accurate figures are known. The box from which the alarm was turned was defective, and as a result, the flames were a most beyond control when the engines arrived. The fire was incendiary, it is thought. It broke out in the middle of the block, at the rear end of the market street L of the Boone warehouse. There was no light or fire of any kind from which the flames could have started. The Banner tobacco warehouse and the Sawyer, Wallace & Co. warehouse, both fronting or Main street, soon caught fire. They occupy nearly the whole square, and both were closely packed with hogsheads of tobacco. The Sawyer, Wallace & Co. house is a branch of the big New Yurk firm. All that could be done was to save the adjacent residences and business blocks. A wast crowd of people quickly assembled on the scene. The families living in the square on Market street were greatly frightened. They excitedly threw their furniture and household effects on the pavement and in the streets, fearing a total wreck by fire. No lives were lost, though several narrow escapes were had. Sawyer, Wallace & Co.'s warehouse, No. 69 Main street, was owned by Henry Glover. It was a solidly built brick building, with metal roof, the several dethe rear end of the market street L of the building, with metal roof, the several departments comprising an immense structure, and was valued at \$20,000. It is partially insured. In it were 2,400 hogsheads of to-bacco, worth from \$120,000 to \$125,000. All bacco, worth from \$120,000 to \$125,000. All of the tobacco was entirely destroyed. The stock was well insured. The Boone warehouse was owned by Thomas H. Glover, and valued at about \$15,000. It contained about 1,500 hogsheads of tobacco, all of which was consumed. This tobacco was worth from \$120,000 to \$125,000: partially insured, bota building and tobacco. The Banner warehouse was owned by B. M. Parrish & Co. It was valued at about \$7,000, and belonged to was valued at about \$7,000, and belonged to an undevided estate. It contained about 500 hogsheads of tobacco, valued at \$40,000 to \$45,000.

It is thought that the litigation that will be brought about by the fire will be something astounding. Lorillard & Co. and Liggott & Meyer, the large tobacce firms of New York and St. Louis, as well as others, bought a large lot of tobacco in this murket Friday, and, it is said, they will claim that the sale was not consummated, basing their claim upon some technicality.

SUIT ON AN OPTION.

Novel Case of Stock Speculation Decided in Richmond.

A dispatch from Richmond, Va., says: The Circuit Court of Rich latter of two hundred shares of Richmond and Danville Railroad stock on March 11th, 1886. Seddon, while on the train with several gentlemen, stated that he thought Danville stock, which was then selling at 80, would go up to 250. Rosenbaum remarked:

'You talk pretty strong about Danville,
but you won't bet any money on it?" but you won't bet any money on it?"

Mr. Seddon made a proposition, which was acceped by Mr. Rosenbaum, which was afterwards eclared off, as Mr. Rosenbaum said that it was not legal. Subsequently they verbally a reed that Mr. Rosenbaum was to sell Seddon two hundred shares of the capital stock of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company at \$96 per share, the stock to be called for at his option, at any time within these ways from date of contime within three years from date of contract; whenever the call was made, Seddon to pay \$96 per share. Mr. Seddon in July, 1886, tendered to Mr. Rosenbaum \$24,000, that being the agraed price of \$96 per share, for the two hundred shares, and demanded of him the shares of stock. Mr. Rosenbaum refused to deliver the same or any part thereof, saying that he considered the mate thereof, saying that he considered the matter all a joke. At the time ar. Seddon made the tender, Danville had gone up to one hun-dred and fifty. One of the gentlemen in the party made a memorandum of the agreement. Under the instructions of the court, the jury found for the defendant.

LOWER WAGES OR NO WORK. A Reduction Refused and Two Thou-

sand Men Will be Idle. A dispatch from Readi: g,Pa., says: President Coit, of the Reading Iron Works, informed the employes that in consequence of their refusal to accept the proposed ten per cent. reduction, a'l of the company's furnaces, tube works, rolling and sheet mills will be closed on July 2 for an indefinite period. The company, he said, could not afford to operate the works at the present rate of wages and price of goods. This suspension will throw two thousand hands out of employment—the largest closing-down in

Readi g for years.

The Brooks Iron Company, of Birdsboro, to-day posted a notice in its puddle and sheet mills and nail factory that, owing to the depression in the iron market and in order to keep the mills going, a reduction in wages of its five hundred employes would have to be made, commencing July 1, of about ten per cent. in the wages of pudlers and heaters, fifteen per cent. in nailers' wages, and all others in proportion.

HARD ON THE WORKERS.

Canadians Cannot Come Across the Line to Work and Return at Night.

A dispatch foom Lockport, N. Y., says: A ecent order of the Dominion government to Canadian custom officials at Windsor, Ont., to make a record of all Americans residing at Detroit and vicinity, who da'ly cross the line to engage in work in Canada, has led to a counter move by Collector Cutler at Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge.

Friday morning as Canadian laborers, numbering about 200, who are engaged in employment on this side, reached the frontier they were surprised to find at this end of Suspension Bridge deputies s'ationed by Collector Cutler, who demanded their names, age, residence, occupation, and where and by whom were employed. During the day notices were served upon employers of these foreigners that if thy should continue to employ such foreign labor after July 1st the United States district attorney would be recommended to proceed against them according to law.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE—Flour—City Mills, extra, \$3.25 a\$3.75; Wheat—Southern Fultz, 78a80cts: Corn—Southern White, 52a53cts, Yellow, 48a 49 cts.; Oats-Southern and Pen sylvania, 33a36cis.; Rye—Maryland and Pennsylvania, 58a60cts.; Hay—Maryland and Pennsylvania 14a\$1450; Straw—Wheat, 7.50a\$8.00; Butter, 14a\$1450; Straw—Wheat, 7.50a\$8.00; Butter, Eastern Creamery, 18a20cts., near-by-receipts 16a18cts.; Cheese—Eastern Fancy Cream, 10½ a11cts.; Western, 9½a10cts.; Eggs—14a15; Cattle—3.75a\$1.75; Swine—6½a6½cts.; Sheep and Lamb—2½a4½ cts.; Tobacco Leaf—Inferior, 1a\$1.50, Good Common, 3a\$4, Middling, 5a\$6, Good to fine red, 7a\$9, Fancy, 3a\$12

NEW YORK—Flour—Southern Common to fair extra, 3.50a\$4; Wheat—No. 1 Whit, 88 a89 cts.; Rye—State, 54a56; Corn—Southern Yellow, 47a48cts.; Oats—White State, 38a39

cts.; Butter—State, 13a19 cts.; Cheese—State, 11a14cts.; Egrs—14a14½ cts.

PHILADELPUIA — Flour —Pennsylvania, fancy, 3.50a\$1; Wheat—Pennsylvania and Southern Red, 84a85 cts; Rye—Pennsylvania 57a58 cts.; Corn—Southern Yellow, 45a47 cts.; Oats—36a87 cts.; Butter—State, 18a19 cts.; Cheese, N. V. Bactony, 11a19 e-N. Y. Factory, 11a12 cts.; Eggs-State, 12a13 cts.

TEMPERANCE.

Why She Refused.

You say you went to the party last night and you saw Mrs. Smith, an old friend, whom you had not seen since she and your sister were at school together. You had a very pleasant talk until supper, when you gave her your arm and took her to supper. When some one came along with a few glasses of wine on a waiter and offered her a glass, you saw her shudder as she said "No!" and you wonder why Mrs. Smith, who didn't used to be so particular about such things, not only refused, but shuddered when she said "No!" You cannot tell why! I can tell why. You went on with your talk, and a little flirtation, did you? I won't say you didn't. She was very gay, and seemed very glad to forget herself, did she? Very well, I am very glad that you gave her that hour of the evening. I can tell you where she went after the party was over. She went home—the latest person from the party. She was glad it was late, for her husband had not come home. She sat and read for an hour and her husband did not come. She wrote for an hour and her husband did not come. She wrote for an hour and her husband did not come. She sat at the plano for an hour but he did not come. At length, between 3 and 4 o'clock, there was a noise at the door, and two policemen held him in their arms. She knows them both well by this time. It happens so often that she knows every policemen on the heat. They hade her roof. Why She Refused. arms. She knows them both well by this time. It happens so often that she knows every policeman on the beat. They bade her goodnight. She had locked her child's room that he might not abuse him. She took the abuse as he flung himself on the bed. She dragged off his neck-cloth and coat, and sat there until he should fall into a stupid sleep. She is the woman who refused the glass of wine with a shudder. You thought she was gay and bright. I know her story heraus? I am her bright. I know her story because I am her minister. They have a sort of skeleton in the closet, which we are permitted to see and you are not. And when we see that skeleton, do you wonder that we sometimes say pretty sharp things about moderate drinking, and the temptations offered at parties!—Rev. E. E. Hale.

Powderly's Advice.

Terence V. Powderly, Grand Master Work-man of the Knights of Labor, in a recent speech at Lynn, Mass., said: "Had I 10,000,000 tongues and a throat for each tongue, I would say to every man, woman and chi d here to night: Throw strong drink aside as you would an ounce of liquid hell. It sears the conscience, it de-stroys everything it touches. It reaches into the family circle and takes the wife you had sworn to protect and drags her down from her purity to that house from which no decent woman ever goes alive. It induces the father to take the furniture from his house, exchange take the furniture from his house, exchange it for money at the pawnshop and spend the proceeds in run. It damns everything it touches. I have seen it in every city east of the Mississippi river, and I know that the most damning curse to the laborer is that which gurgles from the neck of the bottle. I had rather be at the head of an organization having 100,000 temperate, honest, earnest men than at the head of an organization of 12 (20) 000 drinkers whether moderate or any 12,000,000 drinkers, whether moderate or any other kind. Every dime spent in the rumshop furnishes a paving stone for hell. In one Pennsylvania county in a single year \$17,000,000 was spent for liquor, and it was estimated that \$11,000,000 of the amount came from workingmen. In this county a Knight of Labor assembly, the members of which added much to the rum traffic, seceded from the order when asked for a certain

assessment." What Killed Artemus Ward. James Parton, in writing of "Artemu Ward," gives the cause of his early 'death in these words: "Wherever he lectured, whether in New England, California or London, there was sure to be a knot of young fellows to gather around him, and go home with him to his hotel, order supper, and spend half the night in telling stories and singing songs.

'To any man this will be fatal in time; but when the nightly carous: follows an evening's performance before an audience, and is succeeled by a journey the next day, the waste of vitality is fearfully rapid. Five years of such a life finished poor Charles Browne.

"He was not a deep drinker. He was not a man of strong appetites. It was the nights wasted in conviviality which his system needed for sleep that sent him to his grave forty years before his time.
"For men of his profession, for all editors. literary men, and artists, there is only one safety—Teetotalism. He should have taken

the advice of a stage-driver on the plains, to whom he once offered some whisky, and I commend it strongly to every young man: 'I don't drink, I won't drink! and I don't like to see anybody else drink. I'm of the opinion of those mountains keep your top cool. They've got snow and I've got brains; that's all the difference.'"

Alarm of the Liquor-Dealers. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, comment ng upon the plans of the liquor men to defeat prohibition, says: "The alarm which has been manifested by the leading liquor dealers throughout the country the past few weeks is one of the most significant and encouraging signs of the times. Representatives of the whiskey interest realize at last that their industry is in peril, and are taking measures to protect themselves. During measures to protect themselves. During nearly all the years which have intervened between the time of the organization of the first temperance society in the United States and the early portion of the present year, the liquor men considered themselves masters of liquor men considered themselves masters of the situation. It is probable, to be sure, that they felt some fear when the early crusades against the rum evil were inaugurated about half a century ago, but that emotion was successfully transformed into contempt, amusement and indifference as they realized their own powers and the weakness of their foes. But all this has been changed since the beginning of the present year. The old arrogance and swagger has departed, and in its place has appeared a decided manifestation of dread at the perils by which they have suddenly found the perils by which they have suddenly found

Playing Fool. An industrious young shoemaker fell into the habit of spending much time in a saloon near by. One by one his customers began to desert him. When his wife remonstrated with him for so neglecting his work for the saloon he would carelessly reply: "Oh! I've just been down a little while playing pool." His little two-year-old caught the refrain, and would often ask: "Is you goin' down to play fool, papa!" This made a deep impression on the shoemaker, as he realized that the question was being answered in the falling off of the shoemaker, as he realized that the question was being answered in the falling off of his customers and the growing wants of the household. He resolved again and again to quit the pool tatle, but weakly allowed the passion of play to hold him a long time. Finally he found himself out of work, out of money, and out of flour. Sitting on his bench one afternoon, idle and despondent, he was heard to exclaim: "No work again today; what I'm to do I don't know." "Why, papa," prattled the baby, "can't you run papa," prattled the baby, "can't you run down and play fool some more?" "Oh! hush, you poor boy," groaned his father, shame-stricken. "That's just the trouble. Papa has played fool too much already." But he never played it again, and to-day his home is comfortable and happy once more.—Temper-

Most Drunken Country in Europe According to statistics, Belgium is the most drunken country in Europe Where in 1880 the 3 were 53,000 public houses, there are now 195,000—that is to say, one for every fourty-four of the population. The Government has recently prepared a bill for the repression, and another bill for the prevention of drunkenness. Publicans who supply drink to persons obviously drunk, or to any one under sixteen years of age, are to be liable to a fine not exceeding £1 for the first offense; while if they cause a minor to drink to intoxication they may be fined £4. Who ever is responsible for serious illness resulting from intoxication may be fined from £2 to £80, with from a week to two years' impris onment, according to the gravity of the case. Should death ensue, a fine varying from £10 to £200, and from five to ten years' imprisonment, may be imposed. Public house debts are no longer to be recoverable.

Temperance News and Notes. There are sixteen liquor bills before the English Parliament.

The ostrich, which hides its head in the sand to escape a pursuer is not more foolish than the man who takes to drink to drown

Isaac J. Oliver, one of the original sixteen who founded the Order of Sons of Temperance, died recently in the city of New York. His brother, John W., is the only one of the sixteen now living. Neither have belonged to the Order of late years. Experiments seemed to have proved that alcohol if taken in small quantities exercises a favorable influence on digestion in individuals in good health. All the same, such individuals are much better off without it.—

Boston Herald.

A Multitude of Aliments.

The silments which afflict the kidneys and bladder are so numerous, that me ely to name them would fill a space far our unning the limits of this article. Suffice it to say that they are both obstitute and dail; group. To t e f

revention Hostetter's Stoma h Bitte sis we ladapted. The st. mulus which it lends to t action of the kidneys when they are legarth o. sction of the kidneys when they are legarth c, sorve to counteract a tendency in the n to lapse, first, into a size of permicious in activity, and a tarwa deinto one o jos tive organic disease, which soon d stroys their delect integuments, joisons the bood and causes death. A double purpose is served by this depure t. It promotes activity of the kidneys, and a sels impurities from the blood which is averto natural c annel of outler, except these organs. Constipation, billousness, fover and a rue, theumatism and dyspeps a, are also remedied by this medicine of thorough activit and wite folge.

A trim creature—the milliner.

It Astonished the Public It Astenished the Public
To hear of the resignation of Dr. Perce as a
Congressman to devote himself solely to his
labors as a physician. It was b cause his true
constituents were ack and afficted everywhere. They will find Dr. Pierce's Golden
Medical Discovery" a beneficent use of his
scientific knowledge in their behalf. Consump ion. Proachitis, cough, heart disease,
fever and ague, intermittent feer, drop you
neuralgia, goitre or their neck, and all diseases of the blood, are cured by this world-res
nowned medicine. By drugs sts.

Not fal'ure, I ut low aim, is crime.

Many People Refuse to Take Cod Liver Oil on account of its unpleasant taste. This difficulty has been overcome in Scorr's Emulsion of Cod Liver O'l with Hypaphon phites. It being as paletable as milk, and the most valuable medy known for the treatment of Co sumption, Serofula and Bronchitts, General Deb lity, Wasting Diseases of Children Chron'e Coughs and Colds, has caused physicians in all parts of the world to nee it. I hysicians report our l'ttle patients take it with pleasure. Try Sc.tt's Emulsion and be

Close quarters-the laundry.

"Say, why is everything
Either at sixes or at severs"

Probably, my deur norvous sist r. because you are suffering from some of the diseases peculiar to your sex. You have a "dragging down" feeling, the backache, you are deb litaled, you have prints of various kind. Tale Dr. R. V. Pierre's "Faver'te Prescript on" and be cured. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

To make a Roman punch, call him a liar. Pierce's "Pleasent Purgative Pel'ets" are perfect preventives o con tipation. Inclosed in glass bittles, alwa, s fresh. By all drug-

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DR. WALTON'S CURE FOR PILES IS GUARANteed to cure the worst case of piles. Price 25
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Daughters, Wives and Mathers. Send for Pamphiet on Female Diseases, free securely sealed, Dr. J. B. Marchisi, Utica, N. Y. If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr Isaac Thompsen's Eye-water. Druggists sellat 25c, part ottle. ROYAL GLUE' mends everything! Broken China, Glass, Wood. Free Via:sat Drugs & Gro Rel'ef is immediate, and a cure sure. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. 50 cents.

Conscience is the heart's safety-valve.

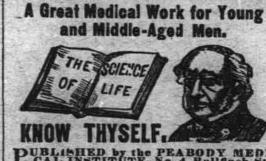
Salt Rheum

exceed'n ;ly disagrecable. The skin becom is dry and Lot, grows red and rough, and often breaks int painful cracks, while small watery pimples appear in gr at numb rs, discharging a thin, sticky flu d. causing intense fiching. Hood's Sarsaparfila has wonderful power over this disca e. It purifics the blood and expels the humor, and the skin heas

is mpo s ble to describe my sufferings. When I began to take Hood's Farsaparil a the disease began to ubside the wa cry pio ples, with their rg mix n; toh and pain, disappeared, and now I am cured."—LYMAN ALLEN, No. Ch cago, Ili. Hood's Sarsaparilla

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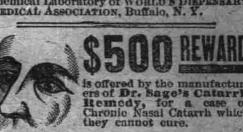
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Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents. SYMPTOMS OF CATARRIL-Dull

"Untold Agony from Catarrh." Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous mesmerist, of Ithaca, N. Y., writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic masal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so hearse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

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