Eastern and Middle States. SYLVANUS CODB, JR., the well-known story writer, died a few days since at Boston, aged

A SECRET conference of leading Knights of Labor was recently held in the East, and an address was issued which appeals to the mem-bers of the Order all over the country to send delegates to the General Assembly at Minne applis in October who will favor the adoption

WILLIAM H. LADEN, two weeks married shot his bride and her mother and then killed himself at his home in New York. He was crazed by drink. His mother-in-law was probably fatally injured; his wife will re-

A FIRE in Buffalo, N. Y., destroyed the Ziegel Brewery, the largest of its kind in the city. A fireman was killed and another injured. The estimated damage is \$300,000. Two New Yorkers—Michael J. Dixon and John P. Ryan—were instantly killed by light-ning while fishing from a small boat off Staten Island.

Great damage has been done to crops by the recent heavy rains, particularly in Penn-sylvania and New Jersey. Three small boys, inmates of the Children's Nursery at West Brighton, Staten Island, were drowned while bathing.

Owing to a heavy falling off in the strength of the Knights of Labor in Massachusetts, steps have been taken to combine Districts 30

A DISPATCH from Great Barrington, Mass. reports that eighteen lives were lost by the loo is which followed the heavy rains. Bridges and buildings were swept away, and lamaging washouts did much lamage.

South and West.

A FIERCE storm has swept over a large sec-tion of West Virginia, doing great damage to buildings and crops. At Rockport a circus tent was blown away, and a dozen spectators were in inred.

THREE or four persons were shot, one fatally, during a sham battle between cow-boys and Indians at a circus exhibition in Clinton, Iowa. It is supposed a loaded revol-ver was used accidentally by one of the per-

Gambrinus Assembly, Knights of Labor, 1,000 strong, of Milwaukee, has withdrawn from the Order because of Grant Master Workman Powderly's sentiments on the tem perance question.

THE Ohio Democrats, at their State Con vention in Cleveland, nominated General Thomas E. Powell for Governor on the second ballot, over Congressmen Camp-bell and Foran. The ticket was com-pleted by the nomination of candipleted by the nomination of candi dates for Lieutenant-Governor and other offices. The platform proclaimed "its hearty and unqualified endorsement of the honest patriotic, and economical Administration of President Cleveland;" demanded a judicious reduction of the present burden-some tariff; endorsed Mr. Cleveland's views regarding the public domain; favored protection to honest labor, home rule in the management and control of municipal affairs, and an amendment to the Constitution providing for the license of the liquor traffic. Nothing was said in the platform about the Civil Service laws.

A POWDER HOUSE at Streaton, Ill., wa struck by lightning, and between eight and ten thousand pounds of powder exploded, leaving in place of the building a hole sixty feet long, forty feet wide and twe One person was killed, six badly in jured and forty-five buildings were wrecked A FIRE in St. Paul, Minn., destroyed a number of large business houses. The dam-

FRANCIS M. KELLAR, of Shelbyville, Ill. killed his wife because she bore him thre children who all had twelve fingers and twelve toes, the same as their mother. Kel ar's neighbors tried to lynch him before he was taken to jail.

W. J. McGARIGLE, one of the convicted Chicago "Boodlers," has made his escape from the Sheriff's custody and left for part nnknown. McGarigle, as Warden of the County Hospital, had been convicted of corrupt practices and sentenced to three years'

Washington.

OSCAR J. HARVEY, the Treasury Depart ment forger, has been sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment at hard labor in the Albany penitentiary.

was twenty-three years old on Thursday, Some of the railroads are charged with

evading the provisions of the Inter-State Commerce law regarding freight rates by improper classification. Two Indian delegations-one from Oregon and the other from Idaho-have been in

Washington within a few days. The former presented claims for horses stolen and houses burned by the Nez Perces ten years ago, and the latter want to obtain permission to negotiate with railroad companies seeking a right of way through their reservation. A PROJECT is on foot to ask Congress for a

moderate grant in the annual Army Appropriation bill, to enable the President to assemble each autumu a competent mixed force of regulars and militia, and engage them in the practical exercises of the march, the encampment and the battle field. THE Treasury Department has decided that

animals of high grade and value imported from distant countries for breeding purposes are entitled to free entry, notwithstanding the fact that they may be for sale. BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM DUNN,

United States Army, retired, late Judge-Advocate-General, died at his country residence in Fairfax County, Va., a few days since, in the 72d year of his age.

Two accounts of the explorer Stanley's death in Africa have been received, one stit-ing that he had been killed by natives, and the other that he had been drowned. The re-port is discredited in London.

A TRIBE friendly to Egypt attacked the Mahdists under Osman Digna, near Kassala recently, and heavy fighting ensued, during which 1,200 men were killed. Monz than 350 houses have been destroyed and 4,000 people have been rendered homeless by a fire in Svenzjany Russia.

THE Emperor of Germany has become so feeble that he is unable to wear his uniform on account of its weight. CANADIAN Knights of Labor desire separa-tion of jurisdiction from the United States.

THE corporation of Dublin has conferred the freedom of the city on Mr. William O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, and Mr. Patrick A. Collins, of Boston, Mass, who is

A CALCUTTA (India) dispatch reports that the steamer Mahratta has foundered. Six lives were lost. An international chess tournament progress at Frankfort, Germany.

# A POISONOUS DRAUGHT.

While Scattering Insect Powder.

A Woman Almost Loses her Life

A dispatch from Pittsburgh, ) a, sa s: Mrs. Jenkins, living on Second avenue, was the victim of a strange affliction. She started at an early hour in the morning to free her home from the pestiferous insects which nfest it. To accomplish the purpose stated she used one of the patent bellows observe ble in most any of the drug stores in the city. This she filled with Rough on Rats an I freely squirted it, not only into the many cracks and crevices of her domicile, but into every opening in her furniture into which the pests could crawl and breed.

She did not take the precaution before beginning this work to close the doors and windows of her house. Instead she left them wide open and allowed the wind to play freely within them. It was not until five o'clock in the evening that she discovered that her inadvertence had caused her to inhale as much of the stuff through her nostrils

hale as much of the stuff through her nostrils as she had thrown elsewhere. At any rate at the hour mentioned she became deathly sick and sank, a he pless mass, upon the floor of the room in which she was working.

A doctor was called and found the woman in convulsions. He at once discerned the cause of her illness, and applied powerful emetics. At one time it was feared she would die. When he left her he was confident of her ultimate recovery. The only thing that saved Mrs. Jenkins from certain death was that she had inhaled too much of the poison.

A TRAIN-WRECKER'S FATE FOR A COWARDLY CRIME IN NEBRASKA.

From the Track. David Hoffman has been hanged at Nebraska City, Neb., for wrecking a Missouri Pacific passenger train near Dunbar, on the

night of the 11th of January last. He nearly fainted when the death warrant was read. On parting with his brothers he broke down entirely and stoutly protested his innocence-He was so weak that he could not walk to the gallows alone, and was assisted by the ministers. He cried during prayers on the scaffold and was crying when the trap fell. When asked if he had any thing to say he replied; "Nothing. I can't say anything." The trap was then spring, and in eight and one-half minutes he was dead. The neck was

The train wrecked by Hoffman and James Bell, his accomplice, was the Missouri Pacific passenger train from Omaha to Kansas City. It was thrown from the track about one and one-half miles northwest of Dunbar, a small station ten miles west of Nebraska City. It consisted of a locomotive, a baggage-car, palace car and a sleeper. The night was bright with moonlight, and it was 11:15 o'clock when the train was thrown from the track. The train had just rounded a curvo when it struck a misplaced rail, leaving the track and going into the creek, some thirty or forty feet below. The engine broke loose from the train, and ruming about a hunfrom the train, and running about a hundred yards along the side of the track furned half-way over, catching the engineer, James Dewitt, under it, pushing the throttle-valve through his body near the heart and burying it some six inches in the frozen ground. The fireman escaped with a few slight bruises. The brave engineer must have seen the danger, for the lever was thrown back over the centre some three notches. The train in danger, for the lever was thrown back over the centre some three notches. The train in leaving the track did not follow the engine, but went down a draw into the creek. Every car, save the chair car, turned over on its side, and none of the passengers was fatally hurt, although about forty were bruised and injured. The express messenger, Frank Chenowirth, had his skull fractured by the iron safe turning over on him. On examination of the track where the train had run off it was found that the fish-plates had been removed from the south rail, the spikes drawn and the

open switch.

The house of John Hoffman, a brother of David Hoffman, was about a quarter of a mile from the scene of the wreck. He said that he had seen two men run away after the train was derailed. The tracks of the men were found, and they were such as would have been made by the foot coverings worn by David Hoffman and James Bell. Those two men were arrested and taken to Nebraska City to prevent their being lynched.

James Ball turned State's evidence and was

sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, Hoff-man was put on trial on April 6 for murder in the first degree. The jury found him guilty after half an hour's deliberation. Hoffman was twenty-four years of age, and was born in Indiana. In his confession he said that his accomplice, Bell, broke open the railroad tool house, got the clawbar and wrench and drew the spikes from the rail and removed the bolts from the fish-plates. Hoffman said he was ten or twenty feet from Bell while he was doing this. Bell testified, when he gave evidence for the State, that he (Bell) was partly drunk and that Hoffman prepared the track for the wreck. He said that Hoffman told him he was going to wreck the train so that he could have plenty of

### CONVICT LABOR.

The Relation That it Bears to Free Labor-Official Statistics.

A dispatch from Washington says: Car roll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, has received from the Public Printer advance copies of his second annual report, which relates entirely to the subject of convict labor. From the report in hand it appears that THE President and Mrs. Cleveland returned to the White House from their New employed in the institutions comprehended York trip on Wednesday. Mrs. Cleveland in the report is 64,349, the males numbering 58,454, and the females 5,825. The state having the largest nu bar of

onvicts in the institutions considered is New York, its total being 9,073 The total value of goods made and work done by productive labor in th penal institutions of the whole country is \$28,753,995. It took 45,277 convicts one year to produce this total value. It would have taken 35,534 free laborers to have produced the same quantity of goods in the same time.

The state producing the largest amount of convict-made goods is New York, the value there being \$6,236,320, Dakota coming at the bottom of the list, with a product of \$11,577.

Boots and shoes I ad, the product being

As stated above the total product of all the penal institutions of the country for the year 1886 was \$28,758,999, which is 54-100 of per cent of the value of the total products of the industries of the country. As showing the amount of competition in some of the leading industries between convict and free labor, the statement is made, regarding the book and shoc trade, that the per capita product of free labor for the year is \$1,492 in all the states in which boots and shoes are manufactured in prisons, while the per capita for convict labor is \$1,327. So far as boots and shoes are concerned, the convict produces as much per annum as the free laborer, lacking \$169 per capita. In boots and shoes alone, in all the states wherein they are made in prison, \$1 of prison product s represented by \$18.23 of free labor

## COLORED KU-KLUX.

A South Carolina Band Brought to Trial and Acquitted.

sensational case of ku-klux conspiracy was developed in the United States Court. Twelve negroes were indicted for intimidating government witnesses in revenue cases, and the trial brought out the fact that a regular organization ex sts on Wadmalaw, one of the sea Islands adjacent to the place. The island is inhab ted principally by negroes. All the members of the Ku-klux are negroes except the president, who is a white man, and the trial justice of the island. The object as set forth in the constitution, are those of mutual protection against "certa n lazy, turbulent characters going around arresting peaceful, law abiding citizens, and extorting money from them on trumped up charges of violating the liquor laws, and for the purpose of appealing to the Legislature and C ngress for such action as would insure protection from such persecutions." Testimony showed that several government witnesses had been waylaid and shot, and that several were arrested on warra to issued by the president of the Ku-klux. Notwith-standing this the jury acquitted all the de-

BALTIMORE-Flour-City Mills, extfa, \$3.25 a\$3.75; Wheat -Southern Fultz, \$2.183cb; Corn-Southern White, 52a53cts, Yellow, 47a 48 cts.; Oats-Southern and Pen sylvania, 34a37cts.; Rye-Maryland and Pennsylvania, 58a59cts.; Hay-Maryland and Pennsylvania 14a\$1450; Straw-Wheat, 7.50a\$8.00; Butter, Ha\$1450; Straw—Wheat, 7.50a\$8.00; Butter, Eastern Creamery, 18a20cts., near-by receipts 16a18cts.; Cheese—Eastern Fancy Cream, 10½ a11cts., Western, 9a9½cts.; Eggs—12a13; Cattle—2.75a\$4.25; Swine—6½a6¾cts.; Sheep and Lamb—3a4½ cts; Tobacco Leaf—Inferior, 1a\$1.50, Good Common, 3a\$4, Mid Hing, 5a\$6, Good to fine red, 7a\$9, Fancy, 9a\$12.

New YORK-Flour-Southern Common to fair extra, 3.30a\$3.90; Wheat-No.1 Whit, 87

fair extra, 3.30a\$3.90; Wheat—No.1 Whit, 87
a88 cts.; Rye—State, 54a56; Corn—Southern
Yellow, 47a48cts.; Oats—Weite State, 38a39
cts.; Butter—State, 13a19 cts.; Cheese—State,
11a14cts.; Eggs—14a14½ cts.
PHILADELPHIA — Flour—Pennsylvania,
fancy, 3.50a\$4; Wheat—Pennsylvania and
Southern Red, 83a84 cts; Rye—Pennsylvania
57a58 cts.; Corn—Southern Yellow, 45a47 cts;
Oats—36a37 cts.; Butter—State, 18a19 cts.;
Cheese—N. Y. Factory, 11a12 cts.; Eggs—
State, 12a13 cts. State 12a13 cts.

# AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

Growing Wheat After Corn. A Successful Attempt to Throw a Train By planting early of an early-ripening corn, the crop may be got off in time to sow with wheat, thus getting land seeded again in the shortest time after the sod has been broken up, and providing a covering for it in the winter wheat the plowed land that is good no one will along the seeson be patible too. following winter. The corn field so managed should be near some grass land, to which the ripened corn may be drawn as soon as cut and left until dry enough any one can raise good crops. But such to husk. This, though involving more seasons are rare, and, in fact, every sealabor, is a better plan than the old-time son is likely to be attended with either a practice of plowing or cultivating be-tween the rows of stalks and leaving the what the farmer wants is to guard against latter to be seeded just at the beginning both, and the only way to do it is to of winter. In these times this late-sown break up his land as deeply as possiwheat will not amount to much; but by ble -say not less than seven to ten clearing off early the wheat may be successfully grown after the corn. The matter? We answer, very easily. In case practice of sowing wheat among the of a heavy rain a large portion of the corn-stalks or corn-shocks is a slovenly water, instead of running off, will be ab-

Dough for Poultry. Every one, of course, feeds to his flock intervene, there is a supply of water just more or less corn or oat meal made into a where the plants want it, and when exdough. But some make the great mis- hausted, its place is at once supplied by take of mixing with it so much water as capillary attraction from below. It will to give it the consistency of a thin, slushy paste, at once difficult to pick up farmer provides against draught by having the round the contents of the crop and gizzard, but keeps the bowels in good order, and should not be omitted as a portion of |-

Swine as Weed-Eradicators. Colonel F. D. Curtis, Charlton, N. Y.,

and turn in hoss Shelled corn should eased branch turns black, as if it had If any other people should offer our flag one tenth of the indignity which we heap upon it be scattered about to induce them to been burned by fire. When the pearroot, and they should not be fed so much free is attacked it is a difficult matter to but that they will have keen appetites.
The little puggy breeds are good for nothing as reformed. Mr. Hoffman has breed that is genuines They take naturally to nature's food and will thrive on grass and roots. Wild morning glory can be eradicated in the same way, and I have no doubt quack also. It has a very little on the start, until they got a taste, of fire blight. In the opinion of the they would also destroy the quack. If ploughed, and corn scattered about. Hogs will also cat the roots of Canada thistles, as they are quite sugary. The good things hogs will do, when they have a chance, have never all been told. They are really a very important part of the farm and its outfit. I make my Durco-Jersey's useful in ridding the farm of weeds and in enriching the fields in turn. They also aid in making up the balance

How to Kill the Curculio.

The best method to save the plum crop from the ravages of the curculios is by jarring the trees, and killing them when they fall. To do this we take a large sheet enough to spread as far as the branches reach, then give the tree a sharp sudden jar, when the curculios will fall and can be seen on the white sheet. and at once crushed between the thumb and finger. The best time to do this is early in the morning, when they are benumbed by the cool air, and are very sluggish and can scarcely fly or get away. The trees must have a quick, sudden jar to bring the curculios down. This is best accomplished by cutting off a small limb a few inches from the tree, leaving a stub on which to strike with a fairsized hammer. By this means they can be speedily disk dged. A piece of iron a few inches long may be inserted near the branches in the body of the tree. A three-eighth inch iron bolt can be used for this purpose. A hole should be bored in the tree an inch or two, deep enough to hold the bolt in place, which will answer a better purpose than any other plan. The bolt is left in the tree from year to year. The jarring should commence as soon as the plums appear, and should be continued every morning as long as there ary curculios to be found. Usually two weeks will be enough to ac-100 trees can be gone over pretty rapidly.

Two or three minutes each morning, if the crop. When accustomed to the work the movements are quick, will answer to rid each tree from the curculios on them. A dispatch from Charleston, S. C. says: A It takes less time than would be expected .- Planter and Stockman.

Preventing Bees From Swarming. Producers of extracted honey, by giving as many combs as can be used and extracting often, entirely prevent swarmng, and keep an enormous lot of bees in a hive. By this means great yields are obtained from one colony. If this can be accomplished when working for ex-be secured by giving similar conditions Notre Dame .......... 416 and the result is we are offered a new non-swarming system by which plenty of room, both for egg-laying and storage in Antwerp ............ 384 combs built from starters. It is claimed Winchester ...... 551 that this plan is sure and will no doubt Durham...... 411 he season, before the bees get the desire to swarm, a hive containing empty frames (not combs) or those with starters only, is placed under the brood-nest. As lonial history of any kind of mail service the harvest comes, boxes are given, and dates from 1677, when the court at Bosas fast as occupied the boxes are raised ton appointed Mr. John Hayward "to and others placed underneath. As the take in and convey letters according to top ones are finished they are removed, their direction." In 1710 Parliament and more boxes are placed under the passed an act to establish a general postsecond set, which are then at the top. office for all her majesty's dominions, in-Boxes should contain drawn-out comb cluding North America, New York and be given as often as required to being made the chief letter office of the occupy all the bees and prevent much colonies. The rates of postage for all work below. If comb is built in the letters and packages from New York to lower frames it is removed when but two-thirds finished, and is never allowed to be completed. The principle is to always eight dence; treble, one shilling; an chamber nearest to the entrance. If the Magazine of American History. space is farthest from the entrance or at

Deep Plowing. In haming, as well as in dairying or hours. TEMPERANCE.

Only a cheerless shanty, Without fire or wood, And little half-clad children Waiting and crying for food; Only curses for kisses,

Only an angry blow.

Only a drunkord's hell!

—Schuyler Sears, in Ohio Farmer.

slushy paste, at once difficult to pick up with their delicate pointed bills, and impeding digestion by weakening the digestive fluids with too much moisture.

The better to insure, this, however, as well as to facilitate the establishment of the place ready to receive and hold it when along our family, when suddenly we heard down the road, and what a sight we beheld? Corn meal, especially, should have just enough hot water poured over it to moisten and partially swell the minute particles and cause them to fall apart traffer than adhere to each other. The rich yellow mass is then ready to be taken up, and not only aids in digesting the other contents of the crop and gizzard, but land, but only once in every three or

It has been well said that it is better each day's mess, except in case of acute internal disease. It should not constitute the entire grain food of fowls, as our maize yields so much oit as to incline growing fówls and laying hens to put on too much fat.—Poultry World.

to have two acres of good land, one on to be trying to stealy it, although he looked as though some one ought to "steady" him. The driver did not seem in alongside of each other, as it costs only half as much to tend them. The way to do this is by deep plowing, and thus double the depth of the soil, as well as indeed to be trying to stealy it, although he looked as though some one ought to "steady" him. The driver did not seem in alongside the wag on walked three or four men, all of them looking the worse from drink. Their conversation was not very edifying, if we might judge by the few words which reached our the crops grown thereon.

Blight in Fruit Orchards. tells the Elmira Hushandman he has known an acre of liveferever to be exterminated by one season's efforts of hogs; and they are equally effective against other persistent plants that cumber the ground:

"The best way is to fence off all spots infested with noxious weeds hard to kill, and turn in hogs. Shelled corn should be accounted by the most formidable diseases to which fruit trees are liable is the "fine blight." It attacks the trees at different periods of the growing season, from June to September, and generally the young parts first. The leaves flag, the sap oozes out in globules through the bark and has a disagreeable odor, and the discountry allow it?

I could not help thinking what a disgrace to the Stars and Stripes! What a shame that our beloved and beautiful flag should it! that we cannot save it from such humiliation! the pity of it, that every rum hole, "High" and low, can decorate their fronts with our flag, which ought to be held sacred—too sacred—for any such purpose. How can any man who loves his country allow it? One of the most formidable diseases to

four years.

grazing, everything depends upon the condition of the soil. Here is the foundation, and unless this is in proper condition the substructure is bound to fall.

A great deal has been said and written as to the proper depth to plow, and there is such a difference of opinior among farmers in regard to it the question is still as far from being settled as ever. We think, however, that the leading cause for such difference of opinion was be

deny, provided the season be neither too wet nor too dry—i. e., with moderate

rains the whole season. In such a season

sorbed by the deeply disintegrated land, where it is held as if by a sponge for the

use of the plants, and if a drought should

Scientists and farmers alike differ in their opinions as to what causes fire blight, whether it be the sun, the atmosphere or an insect. Nor do authorisweet root and if the hogs are pinched a lities in the matter agree in their treatment writer the only effective and trustworthy the ground be too hard it should be treatment is to cut away, the very day the disease is discovered, the blighted parts into the healthy wood where there is no trace of the disease, and burn up immediately all the diseased portions cut off. Charles Downing said: "When fire blight has actually appeared, the only remedy seems to be the knife and the saw most vigorously applied, to eradicate every symptom of diseased and discolored bark or wood. If you would save your tree, cut at once on the first apparent symptom of the disease, and be sure you cut it clean out." P. Barry says: "The only remedy for fire blight is to cut instantly the blighted parts into the healthy wood and burn them up imme-

diately. Twig blight attacks the young shoots of the current season's growth and causes these to wither and become brown and curly in mid-summer. The cause is uncertain and the injury is not materially the first appearance of the trouble.

great. The remedy is cutting away at Apple blight, like the dreaded fire blight, is a serious disease. It attacks a whole branch or limb, and sometimes half of the top of a tree is destroyed before it becomes apparent to an ordinary observer. Again there is no remedy except to cut away the diseased portions and burn these up. The pear-leaf blight is a sort of blight that appears on the leaves during July and August, first in small brown spots. These spots spread rapidly over the leaves until their growth is stopped. To avoid the evil effect of leaf blight the great point is to get a rapid, vigorous growth before midsum-

Readers, especially those having small experience, will doubtless be disappointed because a long list of so-called remedies has not been given for blight-remedies such as are advised from year to year by many writers. These have been avoided because there is in reality but one course to pursue—the heroic one of cutting away too indifferent and too slack in our efforts to

Dimensions of Great Cathedrals. Now that the project of the erection in New York City of an imposing Episcopal Cathedral structure seems to be no onger involved in doubt, the table giving the correct dimensions of the world's great cathedrals will be consulted with interest, and by many carefully preserved for future reference. The figures are herewith given:

Our First Mail Service.

The first record contained in our cohave unfinished combs in the brood ounce, one shilling and four pence.-

the back of the hive, there is a possibility of swarming.

The largest dose of quinine ever given, according to Dr. E. C. Knight, of Dublin, was administered to himself in 1883, and was 131.25 grains in twenty-four

Only a glass in the barroom,"
Only a single glass;
Only a lack of courage,
Only the answer "yes;"
Only an evil companion,
Slyly luring him on;
Only a "free-hearted Charlie,"
And the fatal work is done.

Only a "little bit-tipsy,"
Only blood-shot eyes,
Only a pleading mother,
Only a wife's surprise,
Only an aching forehead,
Only a bruised face,
Only a broken premise,
Only a deep disgrace.

Only sorrow and woe, Only a drunken father,

Only weeping children,
Only a dying wife,
Only another promise—
Cally a drunkard's life!
O! The woe and anguish,
What mortal tongue can tell!
Only a glass in the barroom,
Only a drunkord's hell!

Disgracing the Flag. Among the sights which greeted our eyes on the Fourth, our great national holiday was one that ought to make every true Amer

keg, which must have been a keg of beer!
Alongside of the keg lay a young man, dead
drunk! Another young man was sitting beside
the keg and seemed to be trying to stea ly it, versation was not very edifying, if we might judge by the few words which reached our ears. I presume they had been out in the country enjoying (?) the Fourth; but, alas! what a serry job they made of it.

I could not help thinking what a disgracy

ourselves, we would resent it at the point of the sword. Why, then, will Americans hesitate about upholding the dignity of their flag at home? Why will they allow the very ones who are protected by its starry folds to trail it in the dust? Oh, men! Americans Do not permit it. Rally around our dear flag, and save it from the polluting touch of intemperance! Let it be an emblem of protection from the curse of drunkenness, as if is an emblem of refuge to thousands—yes, millions—who claim its shelter from evils which do not destroy near so surely. Let it be the crowning glory of our flag that it shall float over a nation of free men and women-free in every sense of the word; but of all the evils we beg to be relieved of, free us from the carse of rum!-Mrs. J. A

Egan, in Safe Ballot. Did They Inherit It? In a letter from Erieville, N. Y., to the Pioneer, C. I. Hitchcock says: Some years ago there was a distillery on the farm joining my father's. There were a number of me who used to patronize it and carry away in jugs, and, very often, in their stomachs, the article distilled. Among the number were two that I remember very well, as they frequently came and worked for father on the farm. Last April I was reminded of those men, as the great grandson of one and the grandson of the other came to me to get work. They were poorly clad and their work. They were poorly clad, and their boots but little better than none.

I could not think of sending them out in the snow with such boots and furnished them

with some, expecting they would be housest enough to work and pay for them. But I was disappointed. They both seemed devoid of any moral principle, and neither of them could read or write.

Is it not probable that the influence exerted

on those men by the use of the liquor made at that old distillery is still shown in the ives and conduct of these young men? I have pondered over it, and thought much about the man who owned and ran the old still. The last time I remember seeing him he stood on the south side of his barn, with head droop at, and seemed very thoughtful. A friend of his had shot himself a short time before, and I have often thought that he was in a deep study about his future prespects, and perhap; had forebodings of the induence he had exerted on those who had patronized

his distillery.

Is there not too limited a view taken of intemperance? Can it be otherwise than that the distiller, brewer, wholesale and retail dealer in intoxicating liquors, after they pass away from this state of existence, will know and realize the influence that their business has exerted and is still exerting on those who

have dealt with them? have dealt with them?

The suffering and privation endured by persons intimately connected with those who habitually use intoxicating liquor is enough to cause the least thoughtful to wish the whole business annihilated, and when we carefully endeavor to convince those who are engaged in the manufacture and sale of it, that their own best interests in this life and the life to come require the entire abandonment of the C. I. HITCHCOCK. ERIEVIILLE, N. Y.

What Right Does the Saloon The saloon system can plead no constitu

The saloon system can plead no constitutional guaranty. Even the absurd and oftrepeated claim of "personal liberty," put forth by the liquor drinker, does not apply to the seller. If we admit the right to commit suicide, it does not prove the right to commit murder. If I have the right to destroy my usefulness and my life, by strong drink or poisonous drugs, it does not follow that you have the right to sell them to me, knowing the use I will make of them. Nor can the saloon system base its right to exist on any claim of usefulness. It is not a legitimate branch of trade, supplying a natural and healthful demand, but, as we have already seen, an active, tireless agency in the creation of an unnatural demand for that which is only permicious in its effects. If its dreary pathway of vice be illumine by one good deed done for countr or for humanity, it has not yet been reported. If it has one redeeming virtue to effset against an unbroken monoton of wickedness, it has been most successfully concealed. Its character, purpose and history declare it to be a proper subject for political ontlawry, without title to sympathy, or the right to be

right to be.

If society has the right of self-protection against unjust taxation it most assuredly may protect itself against the unequaled burden imposed by liquor traffic. If the right exists to guard the community against crime, corruption or the spread of contagious disease, for a much stronger reason it exists against the saloon, which is the known cause of nore crime, corruption, disease and death than any other agency.

The only honest ground on which the saloon system can claim the right to be, is the right of the individual to get money regardless of the

the individual to get money regardless of the consequences to society. And for the same reason that we punish criminals who put that principle into practice, we have the right to abolish the saloon.—How Wat. Window.

I Even in the bandit business sobriety is indispensable to success. Frank James tells a reporter: "I never touch liquer. This is one reason why I was never caught; nothing could induce me to drink a drop, so I always carried a cool head. Some men need two or three drinks to give them courage enough to make a fight, but as for myself I always want to go into fight with a clear head. I can see better, shoot quicker, fight harder and protect myself better."

PATENTS Inventors: Send stamp for Phax Patent Lawyor, Washington, L. Biss.

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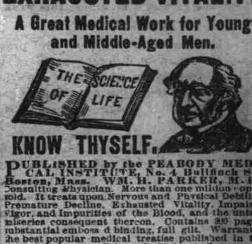
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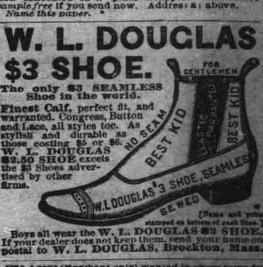
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