## TEMPERANCE.

The Rumseller's Prev. The rumseller stands at his counter and deals Out his thief of the brain, and through it he From his victims the strength of their reason And while they can stagger, he sells to them So long as their money drops into his till.

With the coil of a serpent his victims he And tighter and tighter he fastens the folds Of a pitiless passion that crushes the bones; And he hardens his heart at the sound of their groans, Because there's a hint of hard cash in

He thinks of the wife who is sad and forlorn. He knows that her garments are faded and He thinks of the children that blush to be He knows they are wretched because he is But, oh, he is fatter because they are lean. He thinks of the scalding hot tears they have He knows they have reason to wish they were dead; Because, by the devil's most deadly device, The husband and father is held in a vise, That he may have pleasure while they pay

He knows that his traffic makes paupers and Yet the price of their ruin he coolly receives; Then turns them adrift for his neighbors to And to carry the cost of each criminal deed. Until all feel the grip of his terrible greed.

A Few First Principles. 1. Prohibitory law has relation to the liquor traffic. From time immemorial the right of law to regulate, restrain or forbid a traffic has been exercised. Our tariff laws are based on that right. All embargoes are a recognition of the right. The laws relating to the traffic in poisons, in explosives, in tainted or adulterated foods, and all Sunday laws are an express declaration that law has the right to interfere with a traffic which endangers society's welfare, and to whatever degree is necessary for the public safety. . The evils of intemperance are not confined to the drinker. Grant that the drunk ard is responsible for his own degradation any misery; that his drinking is a voluntary act, and his punishment the penalty of nature granting all that, there remains the fact that the traffic in liquors is a source of in-numerable evils and dangers to society at large, which includes all innocent members as well as the guilty ones, and of vast burdens upon all taxpayers. All law owes a debt of protection to the weak-the women and children—when they are powerless to protect themselves. The saloon is a menace to the health and lives of these weaker members of society from which they are powerless ade-quately to protect themselves. Their right to legal protection is recognized, therefore, by the law that makes drunkenness a crime,

3. When personal liberty infringes on personal rights it must be curtailed. All law. every statute framed from the days of Sinai down, is based on the truth behind the proposition. It is impossible to grant the right of personal liberty without assailing the very foundation of law, for all law is a curtailment of some man's personal liberty in behalf of some other man's personal rights. Personal liberty means anarchy—the abrogation of all law. No one has a personal right to do what infringes on another man's personal rights. A man may, with some show of reason, claim drink in a way that interferes with no one else. But he cannot claim as his right, for the sake of his private gratification, that law absurdity continually.

4. No law forbids an act for the sake of the man who wants to commit it, but for the planting. sake of the man who would be wronged for the purpose of saving the man who drinks is an entirely wrong idea. Its purpose is to protect the innocent victims of his drinking. nct to keep men from the commission of sin, province of law and the province of the Gospel. The Gospel's aim is to prevent the commission of vice primarily for the sake of the man who is impelled to its commission. 5. The saloon is not only an effect, but a cause. The very first thing it does is to present inducements to vice. It is a continual

temptation. It is not merely a scavenger more than a conduit of evil; it is a fountain than that drawn at the end of the milk-as well, and out of it come vice, crime, disorder, pauperism, insanity, idiocy, diseases, and political corruption that defeats justice,

books. It is in no proper sense a revolution, but an evolution instead. Every court in the therefore, it is decided not to be an invasion

The True Remedies. The People's Friend, of Hobart, Tasmanir, in September, published a letter to its editor from the late John B. Finch, as R. W. G. T. hibition.' The stronghold of the liquor traffic is the ignorance of the people in regard to the cause of the evils of intemperance and the true remedies of such evils. The ignorance must be overcome by literature and lectures, and the Templar army must furnish the means to provide both. Templars were not enlisted for a holiday parade. The battle with the liquer traffic is a battle to death. No license of any form, nor under any circumstances, for the alcoholic beverage traffic must be blazoned on the shield of every

A Good Law. The Rev. William H. Williams, of St. Louis, says in the Gobe-Democrat: "In a certain town in Germany it is against the law to grant a marriage license to an habitual drunkard. If such a thing were attempted in this country we would hear an agonized wail about 'sumptuary laws,' and yet 1 desire to ask whether any law which protects our women from blighted lives is

Ominous, The recent formidable mobs of the unemployed in London have an ominous significance. The drink waste in Great Britain is enormous, and nothing is more natural under such circumstances than that there should be great poverty and suffering. A recent re-port shows the Poor Guardians of London port shows the Poor Guardians of London have 91,000 papers on the parish rolls compared with 71,000 papers on the parish rolls compared with 71,000 for the corresponding month last year. This shows that the London "prisoners of poverty" are increasing at a rapid rate. Beer and bad trade are closely linked together. Abolish the one and the other would quickly improve. It is impossible for the people of any country to waste their substance as largely as in great British.

The shows the Poor Guardians of London, have 91,000 papers on the parish rolls compared with 71,000 papers on the parish rolls compared with 71,000 for the corresponding month last year. This shows that the London are increasing at the day over the corpses and then buried them with all pomp and ceremony. Indian Agent Gregory is investigating the affair and it is extremely probable that something will be done to punish the minuterers of these innocent victims of an old and bar arous custom.—Dut the parish rolls compared and exciting service over the corpses and then buried them with all pomp and ceremony. Indian Agent Gregory is investigating the affair and it is extremely probable that something will be done to punish the minuterers of these innocent victims of an old and bar arous custom.—Dut the parish rolls compared to a weight and exciting service over the corpses and then buried them with all pomp and ceremony. Indian Agent Gregory is investigating the affair and it is extremely probable that something will be done to punish the minuterers of these innocent victims of an old and bar arous custom.—Dut the parish rolls compared to the parish rolls can be developed and exciting service days and nights the Indians for them the day around the parish rolls can be developed.

The compared to a weight and exciting service days and nights the Indians for them the day around an excitation of the parish rolls around the parish rolls

## AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARM AND GARDEN.

Moisture in Corn Fodder. commonly supposed to the water they is not tempted to drink so much, espe-cially if the water be cold, as she is obliged to take with her feed when given in the form of ensilage. Really dry cornstalks, as they will be after being repeatedly frozen in winter and not exposed to rain or snow, are not good for much for cows. Hence they are better fed early in the winter, re erving hay until toward spring. In putting up cornstalks there is no disadvantage in having them moist enough so that they will heat a little. Make tall, narrow stacks of them around a pole, and they will keep moist and the stalk will be less harsh and sharp than they would be if kept where they would be entirely dry. If much damp, then care should be taken not to put into close mows or large stacks. A little heating does no harm, but too much may easily leave a blackened mass fit only for manure and not worth much even for that. -American Cuitiva or.

Iron for Fruit Trees. An exchange furnishes an account of the successful experiment of one of its correspondents who burned old iron about the roots of trees, which resulted in a great improvement in their growth and in a greatly increased crop of fruit. We have no doubt of the correctness of the statement. It reminds us of an experiment with similar result made many years ago when the theory was extensiveness advocated that electricity aided vegetable growth and the grapevine planted at the foot of the recently erected ightning rod made twice the growth of the vines remote from it, and the rows of beans planted over the buried wire with upward points at the ends grew more vigorously than beans elsewhere.

It was found that the increased growth of the vine was entirely the result of the deep bed of mellow earth made in setting the foot of the rod deep into the soil, and the beans en oyed the benefit of a similar treatment by the mellow trench for the wire. The pieces of old iron, refuse stovepipes, worn horseshoes, cast-off iron kettles, etc., could not be buried under the trees without digging the soil deeply by the law that makes drunkenness a crime, and sales to drunkards and minors a crime. But these laws, while they recognize that right, are proven wholly inadequate to pro-

Planting Potatoes.

Our practice in planting potatoes, writes a New Jersey correspondent of the Country Gentleman, is to drop them in the hill or drill, and after a quantity has been planted to cover them with a plough. This spring we planted about a bushel of seed before noon and left them uncovered. After noon we continued planting, and shortly after covthe right to gratify his private appetite for | ered the seed with the plough. A part of those planted before noon failed to come up, and some of those that did shall legalize and tolerate a public traffic that | were spindling. When harvested, for inflicts on others inestimable wrong. He the same number of drills there were may like tainted meat, and, if it agrees with seven bushels where left longest uncovhim, he may reasonably claim the right to ered, and twelve bushels where the seed eat it; but when he claims, as a right, that the law shall legalize and uphold the sale of tainted meat in a public mart, for the sake of planted thirty bushels of seed, but his appetite, he is going too far. Yet the there was none left uncovered so long as wine drinkers of our day are committing this the first mentioned, and the whole planting came up even less than the first

So it would seem the potato seed thereby. The idea that a prohibitory law is should be covered at the time of plant-The law against theft does not have in view as possible. The sun at the time was the salvation of the would-be thief, but the | very strong and few clouds, so the seed ptotection of others in their property rights. must have dried up, which was most so of all laws against vice. Their object is likely the cause of the dimininished but to protect others from the consequences | yield, yet we have left the seed uncovthat would come from such commission, ered for some time before without its Here is an important distinction between the being damaged. Most likely on these occasions it was for a shorter time and the weather must have been cool and cloudy.

Character of Cream.

In view of these considerations, the moral all the cream is raised through eighteen as that of any law ever put on the statute thirty hours to rise completely through three inches of milk set in shallow pans. nation before which the question has come, Also when the milk is diluted with water. including the Supreme Court of the United States, has decided in favor of the right of the States to protect itself by a prohibitory law. By the highest authority in the land, the greatest value in Butter making. The cream raised in this manner is, howwith greetings to the Tasmanian Grand Ledge of Good Templars, in which he said:

"Our enemy is the alcoholic drink-habit and the alcoholic drink-traffic. The Templars' war cry is: 'Total abstinence and total prowar cry is: 'Total abstinence and total prois then in the best condition in respect of the experiences of our Hindu brethren, to ask, will 2,000 years find our descendants degenerated to an analogous extent?"—Pittiburg Dispatch. is then in the best condition in respect of tent?"-Pittsburg Dispatch. fluidity for the churn .- American Agriculturist.

Horse-Stable Floors. The long-debated question as to the revived. A correspondent of one of our ports a curious custom among the Indians exchanges gives his experience as fol- which has been recently resurrected. the disidvantages of clay for this pur-pose. Our present floor of plank is in-these young squaws. The Indians of wrong? Our only fear, however, of difficulty in the administration of the law would be from woman herself. Alas! how many a noble girl, blinded by love, has linked her life with that of a drunkard."

liquid voidings. We do not believe in and evoke the blessing and aid of the Great Spirit, and so brought forth this old custom, which has long been forgotmodern devices to injure horses. Thus in the band of Chippewas were then inthis movable grating, or second floor, minutes were beyond human assistance. might lead to accidents. When a person For three days and nights the Indians

quarter-crack, etc. If the clay is lev elled off and beaten down daily, it will TOPICS OF INTEREST BELATIVE inspected a number of stables where many horses were kept, and we encountered only one which was composed of anything but wood. Of course there The excellence of cornstalks as feed for | will be new things-inventions -spring milch cows is more largely due than is | ing up, which are to meet and overcome every objection, and there will be some contain. This is also true of the same to adopt them, but we shall be satisfied feed when put up as ensilage. Of course with what we have until there is someacow can drink what she needs, but she thing produced about which there will

be no mistake." Profit in Parsnips. With the exception of the onion, the parsnip is probably one of our oldest garden vegetable that is cultivated for the portion that is produced under the surface of the ground. It was highly prized by the ancient Romans, who believed that it possessed valuable medic-inal qualities in addition to those that made it desirable as an article of food. They raised it extensively in Italy, and introduced its culture into all the countries of Europe and they conquered and colonized. Before the potato was brought from America parsnips were very generally eaten with meat and fish. On the continent of Europe it took the place of

other vegetables in soup. The introduction of the potato and the improvements made in the turnip and beet caused parsnips to occupy an in-ferior place in the list of edible vegetables. Very few attempts have been made in any country to improve its character, to produce distinct varieties or to increase its productiveness. Enterprising seedmen bring out a new variety of beets and turnips almost every year, but the parsnip is so little used that no one seems to think that it would pay to make experiments with a view to improv-

Failures in the potato crop have become so frequent in large sections of this country that it is desirable to find some substitute for it. Parsnips take the place of common or sweet potatoes better than almost any vegetable. Boiled and served with milk or boiled, cut in slices and fried, they are relished by almost all persons. Parsnips are easy to digest and are quite nutritious. As food for animals and fowls they are deserving of far more attention than they receive. On islands in the English Channel they are extensively raised for feeding to dairy

Many believe that the excellence of the milk of the cows raised on these islands is large'v due to the parsnips they eat. In France parsnips are used for fattening fowl. They are boiled or steamed and mashed, when bran or meal and cheap fats are mixed with them. That pork can be made from parsnips cheaper than from potatoes seems certain. They must be boiled to produce the best results, and should be fed in connection with meal or some other substance which will assist in forming fat.

Parsnips are very productive. The average yield is five hundled bushels per acre. The seed germinates quicker than does the seed of carrots and beets. The plants grow rapidly and require but little cultivation. Aside from the operation of thinning, all the work can be done with a narrow cultivator drawn by a horse. Parsnips do not suffer from drought to the extent that potatoes, beets and turnips do. Like carrots, the portion of use for food is entirely below the surface of the ground. They are shaded by their leaves, which keep the soil moist. Parsnips grow continuously from the time the seed germinates till the ground is frozen in the fall. There are insects that appear to be created on purpose to devour the foliage of the potato and turnips and to puncture the bulbs of onions, but an nsect intended to do injury to the parsnip is yet to be called into being. The parsnip is the only vegetable that is not njured by being frozen, and the only one that can remain all winter in the soil where it grew without receiving injury. -New York Herald.

The Modern Brahman's Aims in Life. The modern Brahman, however, is but a sadly degenerated representative of his intellectual forefathers. His aim in life now seems only to live as easily as pos-Cream is the fatty portion of the milk sible on the ignorance, superstition and temptation. It is not merely a scavenger which rises to the top when the milk veneration of the lower castes. There and corrupt elements from society, but it is stands at rest. The difference in the are but few of them deeply read in their itself the cause and creator, in very specific gravity of cream and milk neceslarge degree, of their weakness, vicious ness and corruption. It takes the boy without a teste for liquor, and by mode in the reservoirs of the median formula and their specific gravity of cream and milk necessarily causes this separation; indeed to come little better than "blind leaders of the widden formula in the reservoirs of the median time are but few of them deeply read in their ancient theology; so that they have become extent this separation is partially the blind." Thus it has come to pass its insidious attractions plants the seeds of an made in the reservoirs of the udder, for that a body of men numbering not more appetite that finally masters his will, deadens it is a well-established fact, that the first than a few hundred thousand, have held his affections and stifles his conscience. It is drawn milk is less rich in cream, or fat, over 200,000,000 of their fellow countrymen for thirty centuries in the terrors of a system of sacerdotal legislation, enforc-The cream rises more rapidly under ing its claims to the last limit of endurmakes law a farce, debauches public conscience and threatens every institution founded on the intelligence and virtue of the founded on the f In view of these considerations, the moral and the right as well as the legal right of prohibitory or twenty inches of milk in twelve hours; population of India is a tangled jungle law seems to us as unassailable and as obvious while at sixty degrees it will require of disorderly superstitions, ghosts and demons, demi-gods and deified saints, household gods, local gods, tribal gods, universal gods, with their countless shrines and temples, and the din of their discordant rites; deities who abhor a temperature of forty-five degrees reluces fly's death; those who still delight in the mil : to almost its maximum density, human sacrifices. Such is the result of of the "inalienable rights" guaranteed by the which is at thirty-nine degrees; here the the evolution of the Indo-Germanic or Federal Constitution. On the contrary, it is an absolute necessity to the protection of thigher temperature. This fact is taken though our branch of the family cannot contrary of in the use of the december advantage of in the use of the dee pails boast of having risen so early in the and low temperature for setting milk for morning of civilization, we can at least cream; an innovation which has been of afford to congratulate ourselves on the amount of work done since we did get up. It is a curious query, with the aid

> Reviving a Frightful Indian Custom. A Duluth pine-land explorer, who has recently returned from a trip through best material for stable-floors is being Northern Michigan and Wiscousin, relows: "A clay floor was adhered to by While at a place called "Birt-teat-serus," some for years, and such was the earnest- the Indian meaning being where the ness of its advocates and the many argu- caribou die, near the Portage lake, he ments brought to bear upon it, that I came across the bodies of three Indian was induced some twenty years ago to maidens hanging from the branches try it. In three or four months I had of a tree. An Indian guide and the panks back again, being satisfied of hunter then told him the remarkable clined a little from front to rear, where Birt-teat erus, fearing a removal to the the usual gutter is made to carry off the White Earth reservation, decided to try liquid voidings. We do not believe in and evoke the blessing and aid of the sand, coal-ashes, sawdust, asphaltum, Great Spirit, and so brought forth this far we have have never noticed that this in the band of Chippewas were then in-little inclination was in anyway injuri-vited to a feast, and after receiving the ous; and we doubt whether the wooden attentions and adoration of all assembled grating that we frequently see pla ed | were invited to take a draught of liquid over the planking that some use would prepared by the men of the tribe. Withbe advisable on the ground that the aniout any knowledge of the deadly nature mal would be more comfortable, while of the liquid they drank and in a few

Figures Obtained by Commissioner Carrol D. Wright, of the National Bureau of Labor-Exhibits that Tell a Startling Story and Furnish Much Food for Reflection.

Commissioner Carroll D. Wright has subnitted to the Secretary of the Interior the third annual report of the Bureau of Labor, which relates entirely to strikes and lockouts for six years ended D cember 31, 11886. This report is regarded as of special importance, as it is the result of the first general investigation ever made by any nation of the facts concerning strikes and lockouts for any extended period of time or for any wide extent of territory. The report covers about two hundred printed pages and gives the details of each strike and lockout occurring in the United States during the period named. It exhibits the facts belonging to each industrial trouble for each locality where inouble was found, without attempting to establish or decide upon the connections between

The following table shows the number of

Years. Strikes. volved. each strike 2 928 2 105 2 759 454 2 367 5.3 1886 1 4.2 9 893 7.0 Tot'ls 3 203 22 336 average

In 1887, the report says, there were, according to the best information obtainable, 853 strikes, details of which are not avail-

The report shows that during the six years covered by the investigation New York had the largest number of cstablishments affected both by strikes and lockouts, there being for the former 9,247 and for the latter 1,528 The building trades farnished 6,060 of the total number of establishments engaged in strikes. The total number of employees in-volved in the whole number of strikes for the entire period is shown to have been 1,318, 624. The number of employees originating the strikes was 1,020,832. The number of employees in all establishments before the strikes occurred was 1,662,045, while the whole number employed in the establishments involved after the strikes occurred was 1,636 247, a loss of 25,798. There were 103,038 new employees engaged after the strikes, and 37,483 were brought from other places than those in which the strikes

dered during the period named. In these there were 173,995 employees before the lockouts occurred and 169,436 after the lockouts, while the number actually locked out was 159.543. There were 13,976 new employees secured at the close of lockouts and 5,682 were brought from other places than those in which the lockouts occurred. "It should be remembered, however," says the report, "that these figures do not represent the ac-tual number of individual establishments or different employees engaged, as in many cases there have been two or more strikes or lockouts affecting the same establishment in the same year. In such cases the establishment and the number of employees engaged are duplicated."

Of the whole number of employees involved in strikes during the six years cov-ered by the report, 88.56 per cent. were males and 11.44 per cent. were females. Of those involved in lockouts during the same period, 68.78 per cent. were males, and 31,23 per cent. were females. New York, Pennsylvania, Massachussetts, Ohio and Illinois epresent 74.74 per cent. of the whole number of establishments affected by strikes throughout the country, and 90.80 per cent of the lockouts. These five States, it is stated, contain 49 per cent. of all the manufacturing establishments, and employ 58 per cent. of the capital invested in mechanical industries of the United States.

Of the 22,336 establishments in which strikes occurred, 18,342, or 82.12 per cent. of the whole, strikes were ordered by labor organizations, while of the 2,182 establishments in which lockouts occurred, 1,753, or 80.34 per cent., were ordered by combinations of managers. Of the whole number of establishments subjected to strike there were tenporarily closed for business 13,443, or 60.19 per cent; on account of lockouts, 62 60 per cent. The average duration of stoppage on account of strikes was 22.1 days; for lockouts

The results of the strikes, so far as gaining the objects sought are concerned, are shown to be as follows: Success followed in 10,407 cases. or 46.50 per cent of the whole; partial success in 3,004, or 13,45 per cent. of the whole, and failure followed in 8,910 cases, or 39.89 per cent of the whole. By lockouts 564 establishments, or 25.85 per cent. of the whole succeeded in gaining their point; 190, or 8.71 per cent , partly succeeded, and 1,305, or 59.80 per cent. failed.

shown that increase of wages was the prin cipal one—42.44 per cent. The other leading causes are given as follows: For reduction of hours, 19,45 per cent.; against reduction of wages, 7.75 per cent.; for increase of wages and reduction of hours, 7.57 per cent.; against

The employers' losses through strikes for the six years amounted to \$30,732,653; through lockouts \$3,432,261; or a total loss to the establishments involved of \$34,164,314.

352 establishments: brickmaking, 478; building trades, 6,060, clothing 1,728; cooperage, 484; food preparations, 1,419; furniture 491; lumber, 395, metals and metalic goods, 1,595; portation, 1,478. These represent 89.35 per cent. of the whole number subjected to

531; clothing, 773; metals an i metalic goods. 76, an i tobacco, 226, or a total of 1,761.

Besides completing the field work for this report and the compilation of the informaconcerning the moral, physical, and economical conditions of the working women of great cities and has continued is investigas'aple products. It has also undertaken accorning to Congressional Instruction, the collection of statistics of marriage and divorce in the United States, a report of which may be submitted before the close of the present session of Congress.

First Comprehensive Investigation Ever Made.

some years ago. I was some distance in the wilderness, and having found a small clearing, was resting from my climb, when suddenly the sun, that had been obscured, sent a band of light through an opening in the trees and at once transformed the spot into a veritable fairy-land. From all about innumerable forms of insect life seemed to spring into the gladsome light, and soon the great sunbeam was the scene of such revelry as is only imagined by tellers of fairy stories. A band of gnats, or insects resembling them, seemed to be performing some mystic dance. They floated on the beams of light, rising and falling in undulating lines, forming and reforming, now disappearing, as if at some preconcerted signal, only to appear again in some new shape. So regular and exact were these movements that I was impressed that they had some meaning. In and about this band of players various other forms were darting. Such games of tag! such aerial leaps, dives and plunges! all showing that this sunbath was being enjoyed to the utmost ex-Once, when lying on the rocks that face the ocean, not far from Nahant, I

was attracted by a curious clicking

sonnd, first on one side, then on the

other; as if a system of signaling was going on. Recognizing the note of one

of the locust tribe, I carefully turned

and saw half a dozen large, rusty-

brown fellows, commonly known as

grasshoppers, which so exactly imitat-

ed the rocks in color that it was with

the greatest difficulty I distinguished

them when not in motion. It was ap-

parent that they were engaged in some

curious performance, as they were

marching about in the most erratic

manner, dodging and hiding between

pieces of stone, and exhibiting remark-

able acutenes in avoiding each other.

All the little irregularities of the rocks

were carefully taken advantage of, and

their motions in creeping upon one another reminded me of those of a cat,

so stealthy and sly were they. This

game of hide-and-seek was occasionlly

varied by a leaping performance. Two

locusts would gravely face each other,

and then as if at a given signal they

would jump into the air, one passing

over the other in the flight, alighting

and assuming the same positions, only

reversed. I watched their maneuvers

for some time, and listened to the

curious clicking that accompanied

The love of sport is not confined to

these lowly creatures. I doubt that an

sliding down hill and tobogganing .-

Too Much Lawyer.

to be divided in equal shares among

his heirs, but could not be withdrawn

from the bank without the consent of

all. The heirs did not exactly see how

they were to get the money, and con-

sulted a lawyer who happened to be

visiting the village. He said it was the

simplest thing in the world. All they

had to do was to give him a power of

attorney to act for them. They did so,

and ire drew the money, and continued

to "act for them," without, however,

dividing the money. He wrote some

letters, and still "acted for them," but

alas! they forgot that getting a lawyer

to act for one is an expensive luxury.

None of the heirs know e actly what

business the lawyer did, except draw

up the power of attorney and draw out

the money from the savings bank; but

this they do know, that the lawyer's

bill against the estate has not on y al-

services rendered. The moral connect-

Clear Shellac Varnish.

of shellac has long been a desideratum,

not only with microscopists but with

all others who have occasional need of

the medium for cements, etc. It may

be prepared by first making an alco-

holic solution of shellac in the usual

way; a little benzole is then added.and

the mixture well shaken. In the course of from twenty-four to forty-eight

two distinct layers, an upper alcoholic

stratum, perfectly clear and of a dark

The Homeliest Man in Town,

A Trial by Jury.

That great American jury, the people, have rendered a unanimous verdict in favor of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, the s'an-dard remedy for bowel and stomach disorders, biliousness, sick headache, dizziness, constipa-

The latest wrinkle-that in the tails of your

Last Winter

I had a very severe attack of inflammatory rheuma-

tism, my feet and limbs swelled out of all proportion,

I was confined to the house for several weeks and

was a very great sufferer, scarcely able to walk at all.

After trying medical advice and various prepara-

tions, all to no purpose, I was induced to give Hood's

Sarsaparilla a trial. I have taken two bottles, with

ne, my limbs have assumed their usual proportions,

than I do now. My appetite is first rate, for all of

LIN B. HATCH, 79 North Third St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Hood's Sarsaparilla

id by all druggists. St; six for Sign Propared

y C. I. HOOD & CO., Apotheon 100 Doses On

which I give credit to Hood's Suraparilla. -FRANK-

drawn off with a pipette.

50 c. nts and \$1.

tion and sluggish liver.

To get an absolutely clear solution

Times.

The following story is true, and has

Wide Awake.

strikes occurring during each of the last six years, the number of establishments involved and the average number of establishments involved in each strike.

Average number Establish establishments ments in involved in 5.7 general

In 2,182 establishments lockouts were or-

As to causes or objects of strikes, it is increase of hours, 62 per cent. Total for the five leading causes, 77,83 per cent.; all other

Disclaiming absolute accuracy, the report gives the losses of employees and employers resulting from strikes and lockouts as follows: Loss to strikers during the six years covered by the investigations, \$51,816,165; loss to employees through lockouts for the same period, \$8,132,717, or a total wage loss to employees of \$59,948,882. This loss occurred for both strikes and lockouts in 24,518 establishments, or an average loss of \$2,445 to each establishment, or of nearly \$40 to each striker involved. The assistance given to strikers for the same period so far as ascertainable amounted to \$2,325,057; to those suffering from lockouts \$1,105,538, or a total of \$4,430,594. These amounts, however, the commissioner says, are undoubtedly too low,

The chief burden of strikes was borne by thirteen industries -viz..: Boots and shoes mining, 2.060; stone 468; tobacco 2,959; trans-

In 1 chouts five trades bore 80 per cent. of the whole burden—as follows: Boots and shoes, 155 establishments; building trades, tion, the bureau has carried on almost to completion the investigation begun last year ions into the cost of the distribution of great

It is wrong that the fate of convicted the best results. My palus and aches have all left When once justly convicted they should | and I can truly say that I never fe't better in my life

Sports and Games of Animals. THROUGH THE FOREST. That insects have their games and sports I am convinced. This first occurred to me while in the Adirondacks The Old and Young Danced All Night-Our Hurdy Ancestors.

Old men live in the past.

Perhaps it would be better for the young men of the present, if they lived a little bit more in the past, and drew less on the fu

The log cabins of primitive times would seem very cheerless nabitations to the people who live in the finely constructed, furnace heated mansions of ta-day. But our grand parents took a great deal of comfort in these

They were rugged and healthy. The men had stalwart and hardy frames, and the women were free from the modern ailments women were free from the modern ailments that make the sex of to-day practically helpless slaves to hired foreign help.

White-haired grand-sires frequently took their life partners and on horseback rode a score of miles through the forest to enjoy the lively pleasures of a frontier ball, danced till daylight, rode home again in the early morning, then put in a good day's work.

Middle aged folks of to-day couldn't stand that sort of a racket.

To these mud-ohinked log cabins doctors' visits were a rarity. The inhabitants lived to a rugged and green old age.

Sometimes these log cabin old-timers were taken ill. They were not proof against all

The unpleasant feature of modern practice with mineral medicines is the injurious after with mineral medicines is the injurious after effect on the system. May not modern physical degeneracy be due to this feature?

A drug-saturated system is not in a natural, consequently not in a healtuy, state. If any of the main organs are clogged with traces of the mineral poisons used to drive out a particular disease, the whole machinery of life is deranged and early decay of natural powers is the inevitable result.

powers is the inevitable result. There can be no question that remedie from the laboratory of nature are the best. If they are as efficacious, they have the advantage of leaving no after sting.

Their efficacy, if properly compounded, and the proper remedy applied to the proper disease, will not be doubted. The experience of

ages proves it. Their disuse has come about principally through the rapid congregation of people in cities and villages, rendering these natural remedies difficult to obtain. Progressive business enterprise has lately led to puttin these old time remedies within reach of al

The proprietors of Warner's safe remedies, in the faith that the people of to-day would be benefited by using the simple remedies of log cabin days, have caused investigation to be made and secured the formulas of a nun ber of those which long and successful use had proved to be most valuable.

had proved to be most valuable.

They will, we learn, be known under the general title of "Warner's Log Cabin Remedies." Among these medicines will be a "Sarsaparilla" for the blood and liver, "Log Cabin Hops and Buchu Remedy," for the stomach, etc. "Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy," a remedy called "Scalpine," for the hair, "Log Cabin Extract," for internal and external use, and an old valuable discovery for catarrh, called "Log them; but finally an incautious movement broke up the games, and the players flew away, seemingly uttering vigure a "Log Cabin Plaster" and a "Log C

animal can be found which does not in some way or at some time show a desire for what we term "amusement."

Among the land animals, or rather the land and water animals, the otters are especially noticeable from the fact that some of their games are exactly like those of human device. It was Audubon who first chronicled their actions, he having watched them from a secluded spot, and since then their games have been enjoyed by many observers.

The otters (lutra cauadensis) are perhaps the originators of the games of the animal can be found which does not in haps the originators of the games of

"I'll take your part," as the dog said when he robbed the cat of her portion of the dinner.

Consumption Surely Cured. To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Expressand P. O. address. Respectfully,

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The chiropodist is content to begin at the foot in business; the barber straight at the Walking advertisements for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are the thousands it has cured.

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ready swallowed up the whole of the \$2,700, but he has just sued the estate for \$75 over and above that amount for ed with this story can be discovered with the naked eye .- Yarmouth

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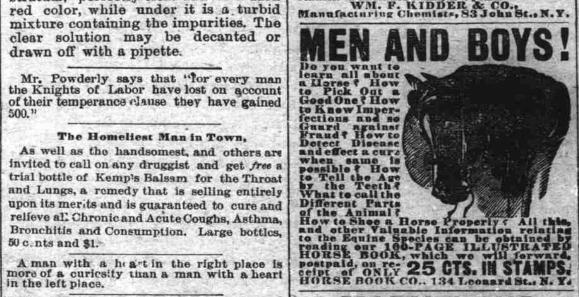
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orm have become a trade mark, and the good he has done is illustrated in the followng marvelous instance: Jan. 17, 1883, George C. Osgood & Co., druggists, Lowell, Mass., wrote: "Mr. Lewis Dennis, No. 130 Moody st., desires to recommend St. Jacoby Oil to any afflicted with rheumatism, and desires especially to say that Orrin Robinson, of Grantville, Mass., a boy of 12 years, came to his house in the summer of 1881 walking upon crutches, his left leg having been ben at the knee for over two months and could not be bent back. He could not walk upon it. Mr. Dennis had some St. Jacobs Oil in the house and gave it to him to rub on his knee. In six days he had no use for his crutches and went home well without them, and he has been well since St. Jacobs Oil cured Sometimes these log cabin old-timers were taken fil. They were not proof against all the exposures to which they were subjected. They found the effective remedies for these common ailments in the roots and herbs which grew in the neighboring forests and fields. They had learned that nature has a cure for every ill. These potent remedies assisted their sturdy frames to quickly throw off diseases and left no poison in the system.

The unpleasant feature of modern practice with mineral medicines is the injurious after.



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