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The Boss Turkey.

Jack Hous belonging to Mrs. H. W. House, of South Bend, Ind., is undoubtedly the largest turkey in the United States, for he weighs 51 pounds, is seven feet from tip to tip of his wings and will combat a strong man like an athlete by flying up and striking with his powerful wings. He is a splendid bird, says the Chicago Evening News, with an opalescent wattle that changes from a vigid vermilion to a bluish white according to his moods. Every feather on his body is a brilliant bronze and his tail is exquisitely tipped with a silver fringe. Mrs. House planned sending him to President McKinley for a Thanksgiving feast, but Jack has won too many honors for his extraordinary size and beauty to be sacrificed for a festive occasion. In Jack's early turkeyhood he was sold on the butcher's block at live-weight rates. Mrs. House saw his possibilities and bought him for seven cents a pound. She clipped his wattles and he became as harmless as a dove. Bronze turkeys are invariably the heaviest, ranging from 20 to 36 pounds, and their flesh is tender and juicy. Narragansetts weigh from 18 to 30 pounds; black 18 to 27; white Holland, 16 to 26; slate, 12 to 27, and the buff, from 10 to 26 pounds. Tons of dressed turkeys are shipped into large cities at holiday time and the buyer may rest assured that every bird has been a source of anxiety to some overworked farmer's wife, for the fowls generally belong to the women. Mrs. House raises hundreds of turkeys every year, but Jack is the banner bird of the nation, as has been proved at many a show east and west of the Mississippi.

Horses are often said to stand in the barn and "eat their heads off;" but that isn't a circumstance to the Indiana man whose horse inadvertently ate up a pocketbook containing $65.

It is stated that infectious diseases are unknown in Greenland. So we are told are most of the other things that go with civilization.

Fourteen forlorn Chicago widows are waiting and looking for one John A. Schmidt, who promised, it appears, to marry each and every one of them. The forlorn 14 have syndicated their grievances, and promise to make Schmidt think that matrimony is a bowling success, compared to what awaits him, in case they catch him.

A New Yorker has been in the habit of moistening with his lips the buttonholes of his collars and cuffs to make them go on easily and without breaking. Now his lips have become sore and swollen and he is going to use his laundryman, alleging that his trouble has been caused by acid used in washing the articles.

Claims have been filed up to date on account of damages sustained by American citizens through the war with Spain, to the amount of $25,000,000, and the president is expected to submit a recommendation to congress in his message beginning the creation of a commission to adjudicate these claims and make provision for the payment of such as are found to be legitimate. This action will be taken under article 7 of the treaty of peace.

An unusual marriage was witnessed at Perry, Okla. A swollen creek separated Albert Perry, a cowboy, from Emma Moyer, about the time they were to be married. The clergyman was with him. The groom plunged in and swam the creek, but the clergyman feared to follow. The happy couple and their friends assembled on one side of the stream, and the clergyman hooted his questions and benediction from the other side; and thus they were married.

A New York judge has refused a divorce to a woman whose application was based on the fact that her husband had failed in business and become poor, accompanying the refusal with a cutting rebuke. Thus the principle is legally established that a woman cannot break her husband and then shake him because he is broke.

A Rockport (Mo.) school-teacher offered a prize to the pupil who would come to school with the cleanest face. The next day he was unable to recognize a single student.

Speaker Henderson's gavel is quite a curiosity. The head is of rosewood from Mosteejo's flagship, and the handle of native osage grown in Polk county.

W. C. T. U.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Andover meets the first and third Thursday in each month.

MRS. O. W. PROBASCO. Press Superintendent

ALCOHOL ON THE MIND.

Destructive Even in the Smallest Quantities—Able Lecture by a Swiss Professor.

The following abstract from a lecture by Prof. Forel, of Switzerland, is of great interest in showing the views of one of the foremost teachers of physiology and psychology. Dr. Forel has written very clearly and emphatically against the use of alcohol, and has made many experiments showing its injurious influence on the organism.

Destruction of the mind is much worse than impairment of the organs of the body. Alcohol affects the mind more than any organ. All the alcoholic beverages cause more or less disturbance of the mind and of the nervous system, much the same as the blood permeates every organ of the body. That the manifestations of the mind become impaired can be proven by the symptoms of intoxication, and by the effect upon the ethical, the aesthetic ideas of the good and beautiful. This injury is not necessarily limited to a regular drunkard, but is common in moderate drinkers; and is seen in this way. He becomes not so truthful as he used to be. His interest in the family becomes lukewarm, careless about the future of the family and the children, and already at a comparatively young age shows symptoms of senility. He becomes more irritable. He may be often jealous, always thinks he is right, fights for his right and exhibits many other signs of failure.

This alcoholic intoxication of the human nervous system is not confined from the use of small doses. The action of the nerves becomes impaired. The injury is first noticed in that which is finest and most complicated, that is, the aesthetical ideas, the conscience and the reason. The human will is always influenced by a different complexus of particularly the conscious or unconscious feeling of ideas. Such persons believe that all action of the mind is by molecular action of the brain. Bunges claims that even very small doses of alcohol manifest their effect on the brain and its action is deranged and increased. They get talkative and quarrelsome. The stage of talking he calls also the motor activity, that is, a motion of the tongue. Greater motion becomes degrees of paralysis. The first alcoholic poisoning of the brain is the beginning of grave disease. More crimes are committed from the effects of alcohol, particularly crimes against other people, than from any other cause. From 60 to 75 per cent. of the criminals are more or less inebriates. Among counterfeiters and swindlers there is only 24 per cent. It is found that acute inebriety is followed by more crimes than from old, confirmed drunkards. In Europe the mass of crimes are committed on Sunday, Saturday evening and Monday. If you enter a hall full of drunken people it will remind you of the violent weeks of an insane asylum. The highest degree of drunkenness resembles the coma which precedes death; and often ends in real death.

The more one studies the poisoning of alcohol the more will one be convinced of the different predispositions of the individual, in other words, that the reaction of alcohol varies exceedingly in the different cases. One becomes drunk by small quantities, and the public considers him very weak in resisting the deleterious effects of alcohol, but this is not so noticeable in those who have a good foundation of inherited vigor and ethical make-up, and possess a strong will power and small taste for drink. Persons who apparently can bear large quantities become stupid after a short time. This develops very early an irresistible desire for more and more alcohol. They are called "sots" who have such desire. This intense and early development of alcoholic craze is always a proof of strong hereditary vice. It sometimes appears periodically. Some of these are "quarter drunkards"—those who drink every three months. These are the ones most likely to become incurable.

The first class are not easy to get drunk, do not become particularly stupid. From birth they are defective ethically, weak in character, careless, unfit for intellectual work, and always in great danger from frequenting saloons and following the courtesies of drinking in high society. Such men very easily become regular drunkards. But in the majority of others, they are really the victims of human imitation of seeing others drinking, whether in society or not.

The public believes that to use alcohol will give bodily strength, it acts on this belief.

Another danger is for those who can stand comparatively great quantities without becoming drunk. In the end they too, become inebriates. They become chronic alcoholics insensibly. They seduce others who try to drink the same quantity without getting drunk.

Their progeny always become affected by this anoholization of their own parents.

They also show a marked degree of brain atrophy.

Poverty and misery often accelerate drunkenness, particularly in people who have been in better circumstances. As a rule drunkenness is the cause of the poverty and misery.

Many other diseases follow, as impairment or faulty development of the body. This is seen in the cretinists, idiots and insane children born of alcoholic parents. The father and the mother of such children need not be regular sots yet, but simple ordinary drinking people without any drunkenness. The child may become insane, normal and diseased, with very poor resistance to alcohol.

Chronic alcohol poisoning develops delirium tremens. The psychopath goes into "nervous"—and partially insane, as a rule, stands alcohol very poorly. Such persons have many disorders not caused by alcohol, and often become steady drinkers without any intoxication. Small doses are sufficient to bring out symptoms of acute poisoning. I have seen attacks of severe delirium tremens in a psychopath after taking only an extremely small quantity of fruit wine. The most prominent symptom of alcoholism in psychopaths is the prominence of mental disturbances and nervous perturbations generally. These are so characteristic that they become manifested before the tissues of the body are soaked with alcohol. You can even claim that there are two forms, that is between alcoholic and non-alcoholic, thus the abuse of alcohol in a very small degree very often is the last straw to break the camel's back, which wakes up a slumbering epilepsy or other psychosis.

Mental disturbances are always increased by alcohol. The insane and those weak in mind can never use alcohol moderately, but will become excessive users of it.

The alcoholically poisoned becomes a psychopathist and propagates psychopathists, who should early receive care and have their liberty diminished. —Dr. A. Forel, Professor of Psychiatry, University of Zurich.

STAND FAST.

Example Set by a Young Soldier Saves Many of His Comrades from Ruin Through Drink.

It is a hard thing for a boy or young man to hold steadily in the right way when all around him are going in the other. It may seem to be useless, except as a trial of his own principles, for him to stand fast in the hour of temptation; but a silent influence goes out from such an example, more powerful than that of many sermons.

A young man in the army used often to be urged to drink, but always answered "No," firmly, yet civilly. This irritated some and provoked others to ridicule, and once he was asked to give a reason for such unsoldierly conduct.

ALWAYS ANSWER "NO."

"Because I promised my father and mother that I would never taste a drop of liquor," he answered.

After this they redoubled their attack, striving by all their arts to induce him to break his resolution, but in vain. The persecution he endured was most trying, but he had his reward. One by one his messmates began quietly to follow his example. Oaths were not so common, cards were thrown aside, and at least half of them seemed wholly changed in their outward deportment. Many, no doubt, were well-trained youths at home, who had been led astray by evil example; and now this consistent Christian example had awakened and led them back.

Every time you stand firm in the midst of temptation, you do good to others as well as yourself. Every time you yield to what you know is wrong, you do a great evil to those who entice you to sin. Even a "child is known by his doings, whether his work be pure, and whether it be right." Even a child can exert an influence that may result in the saving of a precious life and soul from ruin.—National Advocate.

FACTS AND REASON.

State Superintendent of Schools Jackson, of Lincoln, Neb., has decided that the Bible may be read in the public schools.

THE CHARM OF LIFE

Is Lost When the Burden is Too Heavy.

Life is hardly worth the living with the never-ceasing aches and pains of a bad back. If you would remove the burden of backache, reach the cause—the kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills will cure sick kidneys, and the cure is lasting. Here is proof of it.

Mr. F. E. Cleveland, baggage agent at the Erie depot, Elmira, N. Y., says: "Over two years and a half ago I was annoyed by an aching in the small of my back, accompanied at times by sharp, darting pains and a considerable soreness over my right hip. My health had heretofore been excellent, so medicine and I were comparative strangers. I felt, having heard such good reports of friends being cured by Doan's Kidney Pills, that I should at least give this remedy a trial, for it might prove to be a trusted friend to me. My appeal was not in vain. One box brought me great relief and ended the pains. After ten days light symptoms reappeared and I again took Doan's Kidney Pills. The pains disappeared and the secretions, which were greatly in excess, became normal and regular, thus allowing me to rest well during the night and get up refreshed in the morning. Since then I have not had a touch of backache."

For sale by all dealers, price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S. Remember, the name, Doan's, and take no other.

CONSUMPTION CURED AT LAST.

DEAR DOCTOR KOCH:

Having read in the New York papers and medical journals of the wonderful cures of your Lymph by inhalation, I was determined to try your Lymph. I was cured in two or three weeks. I had a cough medicine stopped up my lungs. I was worse all the time, spitting blood at times, so appetite gone, no sleep, My chest was so tight I could not drag a long breath. I was given up to die. I was advised to try