

Warm Blood

Coursing through the veins, feeds, nourishes and sustains all the organs, nerves, muscles and tissues of the body. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes warm, rich, pure blood. It is the best medicine you can take in winter. It tones, invigorates, strengthens and fortifies the whole body, preventing colds, fevers, pneumonia and the grip.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is America's Greatest Medicine. Price \$1.
Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Hood's Pills cure Sick Headache. 25c.

Holder for Electric Lamps.

Magnetism has been applied in an ingenious way to the automatic holding of electric lamps in any desired position. The holder of the lamp, which is thoroughly magnetized, will adhere to any piece of iron or steel at any angle, so that by its use iron workers can secure light at any part of their work without the inconvenience attendant on the use of a torch. As the light can be made to shine exactly where it is wanted, the magnetic holder is of the greatest service when the workman is employing the lathe, planer, drill and other tools. Its use in boiler shops is doing away with torches, as it can be carried inside the boiler. For many classes of work, especially the making of locomotives, it is highly recommended, not the least of its advantages being that it frequently enables an assistant to be dispensed with.

A Chance to Make Money.

Mrs. Peck—"Henry, I've been talking to you for twenty minutes, and I'll bet you don't know a word I've said."

Mr. Peck—"Say, go and try to get somebody outside of the family to take that bet, will you?"

A LIVING WITNESS.

Mrs. Hoffman Describes How She Wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for Advice, and Is Now Well

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before using your Vegetable Compound I was a great sufferer. I have been sick for months, was troubled with severe pain in both sides of abdomen, some feeling in lower part of bowels, also suffered with dizziness, headache, and could not sleep. I wrote you a letter describing my case and asking your advice. You replied telling me just what to do. I followed your directions, and cannot praise your medicine enough for what it has done for me. Many thanks to you for your advice. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured me, and I will recommend it to my friends.—MRS. FLORENCE R. HOFFMAN, 512 Roland St., Canton, O.

The condition described by Mrs. Hoffman will appeal to many women, yet lots of sick women struggle on with their daily tasks disregarding the urgent warnings until overtaken by actual collapse.

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometimes past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women during a single year.

The Czar's Proposal.

"Wall, Jim, wot d'ye think about the Czar o' Rooshia and this 'ere universal disarmament?"

Jim—"Well, it's summat like me and my old woman, mate, when there's a bit of a shindy brewing. The one wot proposes peace is the one wot ain't got 'old of the roker."—Fun.

Heroes of the War with Spain

Thousands of them, are suffering from lingering diseases induced by life in poisonous southern camps, the result of changes of climate, or of imperfect nutrition caused by improper and badly cooked food. Sleeping on the ground has doubtless developed rheumatism in hundreds who were predisposed to the disease. In such cases the Boys of '98 may take a lesson from the experience of the

Heroes of the Civil War.

Hundreds of the Boys of '63 have testified to the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in driving out malaria, rheumatism and other diseases contracted during their days of hardship and privation in the army. These pills are the best tonic in the world.

Ans Robinson, of Mt. Sterling, Ill., is a veteran of the Civil war, having served in the 3rd Pennsylvania Volunteers. He went to the war a vigorous farmer's boy and came back broken in health, a victim of sciatic rheumatism. Most of the time he was unable for manual labor of any kind, and his sufferings were at all times intense. He says: "Nothing seemed to give me permanent relief until three years ago, when my attention was called to some of the wonderful cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I had not taken more than half a box when I noticed an improvement in my condition, and I kept on improving steadily. To me I owe my restoration to health. They are a grand remedy."—Mt. Sterling Democrat's Message.

At all druggists, or sent postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cts. per box, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Box V, Schenectady, N. Y.

OLDEST TYPE OF REPTILE.

But Little Known Till Now About the Curious Tuatara Lizard.

For the last two years Professor Dendy, of Canterbury college, New Zealand, has been minutely investigating the development of the tuatara lizard, declared to be the most remarkable reptile now living in New Zealand, and a detailed account of the results of his researches has just arrived in England and will shortly be published. Although the lizard in question is said to be the oldest existing type of reptile up to the present time, little has been known of its life history, as it is very rare and shy and retiring in its habits. The tuatara lizard was first mentioned in a diary kept by Mr. Anderson, the companion of Capt. Cook, but the first really detailed account of the reptile was given by Dieffenbach in 1843, when he said: "I had been apprised of the existence of a large lizard, which the natives call tuatara, or narara, and of which they are much afraid." Owing to the rarity of the tuatara lizard the New Zealand government passed an act to prohibit the taking or slaying of the reptile, but, as usual, forgot one of the most important, namely, the insertion of a clause forbidding the collection of eggs. Fortunately for the tuatara, however, P. Henaghan the principal keeper on Stephens' island appears at present to be the only man who knows where to look for them although it is stated that two German collectors have been lately making vigorous but vain efforts to obtain specimens of the eggs. Professor Dendy had permission granted him by the government to collect both eggs and adults and with the help of Mr. Henaghan he has been so successful in his investigations of the life history of this interesting reptile that many new and important facts will now be made known to the scientific world. The adult animal has a spotted skin and a crest of separate white, flat, sharp spines, and is possessed of three sets of teeth. On Stephens' island the eggs of the lizard are found to be laid in November, and the embryo pass the winter in a state of hibernation unknown to any other vertebrate embryo, and do not emerge from the egg until nearly thirteen months have elapsed. One curious fact that has come to light is, that in the latter stages of its development the skin of the young animal had a strongly marked pattern of longitudinal and transverse stripes, which disappear before hatching gives place to the spotted skin of the adult animal. This lizard is particularly interesting, owing to the fact of its being allied to the extinct reptiles of the Triassic age.

JUST FOR FUN.

"If Wiggins called you a liar you ought to make him prove it." "What good would that do?"

Tommy—Paw, what is the difference between a liar and prevaricator? Mr. Figg—it is a difference in weight.

She (indignantly)—Now, husband, you know I never can get in a word. He—No, but you get plenty of them out.

Yeast—There's a lady pianist at the museum who plays with her toes. Crimsonbeak—Umph! That's nothing; my baby does that.

Mrs. Newed—Was I nervous, dear, during the ceremony? Her Friend—Well, a trifle at first, darling; but not after William had said "yes."

Bacon—My partner and myself want a wooden partition across the shop. Bullder—Well, I think if you put your heads together you can accomplish it.

Uncle—Bobby, I suppose you've been a good little boy. Bobby—No, I haven't. Uncle—Well, hope you haven't been very bad? Bobby—Oh, no; just comfortable.

"Say, Bessie, dear, couldn't you quietly induce your father to get his shoes in style?" "Why?" "So that next time I'm invited out that way it won't be with a razor toe."

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Ice in Watering Troughs—Hiring Cows—Pure Bred Poultry—Seeding Grass Lands—Milk Strippings—Etc., Etc.

ICE IN WATERING TROUGHS.

Wherever stock is watered from troughs in cold weather, there should be a plug fixed at the lower end of the trough, so that with its removal all the water can be drawn off every night. It is far better, however, to water stock in winter in ponds where the ice will remain frozen all winter, only cutting the fresh ice that has formed over night at the watering places. The water under the ice in a deep pond is kept warmer by the icy covering, and is generally at the surface under the ice several degrees below freezing. If the watering trough is allowed to fill with ice, it will keep the water very near the freezing temperature. A running brook where the ice may not freeze at all has water much colder than it is under the ice in a pond.

HIRING COWS.

There is very little of hiring of cows in this country, unless it is done where the man who rents a farm takes also the stock that goes with it, agreeing to return it in as good condition as when taken. This is a difficult matter to decide and often leads to disputes between owner and renter. After a certain age, each year make some of the old cows less valuable. A heifer with her first calf usually does not more than pay her keep from her product of milk and butter. She will, if properly milked and fed, give nearly twice as much milk the second year as the first. In some European countries wealthy people buy cows which they hire out to those who are too poor to buy. But such cows are so often badly cared for that the practice is rarely profitable to either party. The American practice of buying even if unable to pay the whole amount is much more satisfactory.

PURE BRED POULTRY.

At times it seems absurd to cationally harp on the importance of keeping high or pure bred poultry, unless one intends to offer the eggs and increase of stock at "fancy" prices, but when one comes in close contact with the markets and sees the vast amount of poor specimens it contains, mainly from the West, we regret to say, it certainly seems as if too much could be said in favor of pure bred stock. The argument may be used that if a shipper is inclined to raise and market poor stock, he will do just the same with pure breeds as with dunghill fowls. To a certain extent this must be admitted, but the poor thoroughbred is a vast improvement over the poor common bred bird. Then, too, if a man invests considerable money in pure bred birds he is not likely to let them run out through neglect and insufficient food. Pure bred poultry pays in more ways than one. The eggs are larger, the carcass better formed, the birds easier to keep and manage, and the flesh is of superior flavor. It is true that the first cost is greater than for the common fowls, but it may be reduced by buying pure bred eggs and hatching them under the common hen, thus laying the foundation for the future flock at a small cost. The poultry raisers who cater to the large eastern markets can give poultrymen in other sections "points," not that he is more intelligent or possessed of greater experience, but simply because he has learned that first-class stock, and that only, pays.—Atlanta Journal.

SEEDING GRASS LANDS.

There is much difference of opinion among good farmers with regard to the best time for seeding grass lands, and as to the advisability of seeding the crop alone or in connection with some of the grains, as rye, wheat or oats. The use of a "nurse" crop in which the grass is to grow the first season is highly recommended by many. The drawback in seeding in connection with grain lies in the fact that the grain occupies the ground to the disadvantage of the grass until the grain crop is harvested, and in many cases severe droughts, following close after the harvesting of the grain, will destroy the young, tender grass shoots. Again, if the grain crop happens to lodge in places the grass is almost sure to be killed on such spots.

It is a common mistake in seeding grass lands to put too many kinds together. It is not uncommon to find grass mixtures advertised which contain species which vary in time of blossoming from early in June to near the middle of July. In attempting to grow mixtures of this kind, some varieties are sure to be harvested when in a tough woody condition. At the same time it is wise to grow a variety of grasses, and it is possible to prepare mixtures of kinds that will bloom within a short period of each other. Such grasses as Kentucky blue grass, orchard grass and tall meadow oat grass, all come into bloom between June 5 and 15, and these grasses will make a good mixture for early harvest. The tall meadow fescue and English rye grass may be classed as medium early grasses, being in the best condition for harvest between June 20 and 30, while timothy and the two varieties of red top, the common red top and the Rhode Island bent may be classed as late grasses. The time in which the crop will be ready to harvest will also depend considerably on the season and the kind of soil. On moist, cold soils all grasses will be later in

coming into bloom than the same varieties would on warm soils.—American Agriculturist.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Nearly three thousand more miles of railroad added to our stock in 1898. If this keeps on you will not be able to hide from the locomotive, though you fly to the mountain tops. Come to think of it, they have trains running up Mount Washington and Pike's Peak.

Queen Wilhelmina has announced that petitioners to the government must come to her direct, and has thus intimated that she proposes to conduct affairs independently of her ministers. This may be a very fine spirit to show, but it is not reassuring to the Mr. Wilhelmina that is to be.

We are under the government of a constitution. In it is not a line or a letter which refers to the Declaration of Independence. The latter was a series of propositions which made a case against Great Britain. When we made a case for ourselves, we exchanged glittering generalities for concrete declarations.

In Porto Rico and Cuba the removal of restrictions which have hitherto handicapped trade with the United States will be of particular benefit to the boot and shoe trade. In 1896 Spain exported boots and shoes to the island of Cuba to the amount of \$3,663,029, and to Porto Rico to the amount of \$1,125,552.

A German dentist, Dr. Herz, proposes to put microbes into our mouths to steal away our pains. His discovery consists in an inoculum prepared from microbes he cultivates for the purpose. When applied in the case of a decayed tooth, it stops the pain but does not destroy the nerve; further, it again fixes the tooth and makes it possible to put in a lasting stopping. He has already treated a number of cases with it, and they have proved most successful.

A Texas man who had been convicted of contempt of court, has been released, after twenty-two months in jail, on a rather novel argument. Certain books, which he claimed were his private property, were demanded and he refused to give them up. His lawyers contended that he might have defended in his official capacity, but that as a private citizen he was guilty. The law may yet find it needful to evolve some scheme by which a man may be locked up only during the office hours where he is ordinarily on duty in his official capacity.

The large number of women students enrolled in the graduate department of Yale at the present time calls attention to a feature of academic life which is assuming larger proportions every year. It was in 1892 that the corporation of Yale decided to open its graduate department to bachelors of art without distinction of sex. It is known that there are about forty women students at Yale; and there are not lacking those who claim that it would be impossible to find among the 2,500 members of the university forty students who contribute more to the real scholarship of the institution and who are regarded with greater respect by the professors under whose instruction they come.

America makes more steel and better than any other country in the world. The annual output of Bessemer pig is four times that of Great Britain and more than twice as much as all the steel manufactured in Germany, domestic and imported. In cutlery steel the highest plane of durability and perfection has been reached. But it is the realm of ship armor and armor-piercing missiles that the nations of the earth are now obliged to come into our markets. The late war has given a practical lesson to the world of the American shipbuilder and his armament. Not only has Japan placed orders with our big institutions, but Russia, one of the greatest powers of Europe, has recognized American supremacy by making contracts with American shipbuilders for some of the biggest seafighters that have yet been designed. The wonderful trip of the Oregon around the cape from the Pacific to the Atlantic, was a feat which was heralded to every corner of the globe.

If Massachusetts shall teach New York and other states an important lesson in the betterment of existing methods touching the transfer of landed property, it will be by no means the first occasion that she has set an example for the emulation of others, says the Christian Work. What Massachusetts has done is to adopt what is known as the Torrens system of land transfer, by setting up a special land court. This system substitutes for the present practice of search by a court of record and the issue of a certificate good against all the world. Transfers subsequent to this need not be subject to another search, but are made by a cancellation of the old certificate and the issue of a new one. Not only the expense and delay consequent upon every transfer under the existing system are gotten rid of, but a title not marketable by reason of obscure and vexatious objections to it is cleared once for all by a court, before which all parties interested are summoned or otherwise notified. This new method, we should explain, is in the nature of an experiment. Should it be successful there seems no reason why its adoption should not become general.

The sedulous care with which the German government, with the aid of volunteer informers, protects the sensitive feelings of the emperor from being roused by expressions of discourtesy in cafes or private houses, is beginning to alarm the residents, who fear that foreigners and their trade will be driven away. It will not take

many such cases as that of the New York engineer, Knaak, who is liable to a year's incarceration for silly words spoken in the heat of wine, to make American citizens of German birth forswear their respect for William II, if not their love for the fatherland.

The contempt for money and trade, characteristic of Japan, has lost much of its force. Merchants have risen in social standing and have even been advanced to the peerage. Indeed, Mr. Fukuzawa, the most influential educator in the empire, declares that it is every man's first duty to make money, in order to increase the power of the nation. Newspapers abound in commercial statistics, and magazines are largely devoted to industrial topics. It is a significant fact that a wealthy merchant, Mr. Okura, recently gave \$500,000 for the establishment of a commercial college. He had intended to found a school for the children of the poor, but was dissuaded by Marquis Ito. This was the more noteworthy in that it was the first gift for public purposes made by a private individual in Japan.

A serious question of jail etiquette has arisen at Eureka Springs, Ark., where four convicts absented themselves without leave from the county prison and went to a dance. In the morning they were all back again at the jail door, clamoring for admission and breakfast. The justice incensed jailer refused to take them in, saying they had abused his hospitality. The matter was taken to higher authorities and the exiles have obtained their old quarters. On the whole, this decision was just. Some slight punishment should be inflicted upon the absentees, but a good deal can be excused to high spirits, while it should not be held that a mere frolicsome escapade like this should forfeit a prisoner's legal right to food and shelter. There is a time to dance, but one cannot be dancing all the time. The jailer should not allow personal pique to interfere with grave constitutional privileges.

The periodical estimates of the earth's population, made by Professors Wagner and Supan of Germany, are always widely accepted as on the whole the most careful computations relating to this difficult question. No one can tell, of course, how far the best estimates may vary from the truth, and it would not be surprising if the figures given by Wagner and Supan in 1891, who then put the world's population at 1,480,000,000, were fifty to a hundred millions out of the way. These careful statisticians, however, are always able to assign good reasons for their conclusions, and at least no other estimates are entitled to higher credence. In the latest text book of geography, Prof. Supan estimates the present population of the earth at fifteen hundred millions, or an increase of twenty millions in the past seven years. There is no doubt that population is rapidly increasing almost everywhere on the inhabited globe, and particularly within the domain of civilization, where labor saving machinery and improved methods of working the soil have vastly increased the means of subsistence.

The establishment and maintenance of schools in which military training is an important part of the curricula, is one of the striking features of educational development in this country. The primal idea of these institutions, however, is not to make soldiers. Their purpose is to combine the rigor of military discipline with education in such a way as to lay foundations for the development of a full-rounded manhood. As training or preparatory schools for universities, where the mind and body of a boy are harmoniously developed, or as schools for supplying facilities for the acquirement of good academic education, these institutions are of incalculable value. While the schools are not maintained for the express purpose of replenishing the army, it is easy to see that their graduates constitute at all times a valuable reserve of military training and strength upon which the nation can draw in the emergency of war.

The United States minister to Hayti, Mr. Powell has sent the department of state the following: "American capital is about to seek an entrance into Hayti to develop its resources. A company is being formed, under a charter of the state of New Jersey, to construct artesian wells and supply water in various localities. Another company proposes to utilize the native cabinet woods, which are susceptible of very high polish, in exportation to the United States and in the manufacture of furniture. It will operate under a charter granted by the state of New York. Another syndicate is being organized to build a railroad to open up the northern part of the republic. The government is aiding these enterprises with the means it has in its power. It is, I understand, the desire of the government to induce American capital to invest here and assist in developing the unknown resources of the country."

The Spider's Appetite.

The spider has a tremendous appetite and his gourmandizing defies all human competition. A scientist who carefully noted a spider's consumption of food in twenty-four hours concluded that if the spider were built proportionately to the human scale he would eat at daybreak (approximately) a small alligator; by 7 a. m., a lamb; by 9 a. m. a young camelopard; by 1 o'clock, a sheep, and would finish up with a lark pie in which there were 120 birds. Yet, in spite of his enormous appetite, a spider has wonderful power of refraining from food, and one has been known to live for ten months when absolutely deprived of food. A beetle lived in a similar state of unrefreshment for three years!

A teacher having asked his class to write an essay on "The Results of Laziness," a certain bright youth handed in as his composition a blank sheet of paper.—London Tid Bits.