Spring Medicine

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Spring is the season for cleansing and renewing the blood. During the winter it has crept sluggishly through the viens, gathering impurities from indoor air, from fatty substances in the food, and from many other sources.

The great blood purifying medicine especially prepared to do this work is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will give to the blood purity, richness and vitality and these will bring health and vigor, strong nerves, a good appetite, refreshing sleep, and powers of endurance.

Cleanse your blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla a renovating preparation especially prepared to make pure blood, then you may enjoy the season of flowers and birds and out door pleasures, for you will be healthy, strong and well.

Hond's Dille cure all liver ills, billous-

Hood's Pills cure all liver Ills. bilious. Prominently in the public eye today. Be

New Zealand Warrior Who Die of Old Age, Not of His Name.

is the sign of good health and an alert mind.
Strange that it should almost always depend
on the state of the digestion, but it does. A
Ripana Tabule taken after meals gives the
little artificial help most grown people need. A Minnesota man has sued a barber for \$500 damages for ruining his beard. Hall's Cetarrh Cure is a liquid and is takes internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggista, 75c.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, Q. If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thomp son's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle Piso's Chre for Consumption relieves the most obstinate coughs,—Rev. D. BUCHMUELLER, Lex-ington, Mo., February 24, 1894.

OONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,
Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeks a remedy that ourse every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofuls down to a common imple.

He has bried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases and sever failed except in two cases. He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Bend postal card for book.

A benefit is always expresenced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver ribowsis. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label. If the stomach is foul or billous it will sause squeamish feedings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S

Medical Discovery. DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,



Detter than mineral waters? Well, I should smile. Three dozon in a box, and You can carry six In your vest pocket.

Take one every night, After dinner, or at bed time. It beats Congress water all he Or Kissengen.

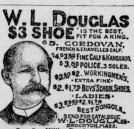
You always have it handy. The effect is better, and When you travel it saves freight.

I am an old traveler And I get things down fine.

A . Ripans . Tabule

Is worth more
Than any spring in existence
—except a door spring—

PN U18



L. Douglas \$3 & \$4 Shoes





MANIAPOTO THE MAORI

of Old Age, Not of His Name.

Rewi Maniapoto, whose death was reported on Saturday, was almost the last of the great chiefs of the Maoris, says the Westminster Gazette. He was born in 1807, and was a warrior and leader in council among the Ngatimaniapotos from his youth. His earliest years were passed amid savage scenes of intertribal strife, ambuscades, fierce hand-to-hand battles, massacres and cannibal orgies. Hougi, chief of the great northern tribe of Ngapuhi, visited London, was petted by Exeter Hall, patronized by George IV., presented with a suit of armor and a gilt crown and loaded with gifts. At Botany Bay, on his way back, he converted these into guns and powder, and, on landing at the Bay of Islands, proclaimed himself the Napoleon of New Zealand, entered on a career of slanghter and rapine, and swept the country south of Auckland with fire and sword. His victorious march was stayed by the Walkatos and Ngatimaniapotos and the tide of conquest rolled back northward. It was in these and subsequent intertribal wars that Rewi won his reputation as a fighting chief.

When Sir George Grey, as Governor of New Zealand, declared war against the Walkatos in 1803. Rewi became one of the leading Maori generals. For two years the struggle raged with varying success against 10,000 British troops, supported by a powerful squadron, but step by step, and contesting every inch of ground, the Maoris were pressed back to Orakan, where Rewi made a last heroic stand with 200 or 400 followers, the remnant of his tribe. He was besieged by 1,500 British troops for three days, during which the garrison was without water and subsisted on raw potatoes and malze. At length, after repeated assaults had been repulsed, the flying sap broke into the trenches and a storm of canister and musketry swept the works. General caneron, with a soldler's chivalrous admiration of the spirit and bravery of the enemy, offered terms of capitulation. Then a slight, wiry figure, with a closely tatiooed face and fiery, gleaming eyes, leaped on the

whawhii matau, tomo, ake, ake, ake, ""
"We will fight on forever and ever and
ever?" The stronghold was carried
with a rush, but Rewi and a few others
escaped.

Realizing the hopelessness of the
struggle, he successfully exerted his influence to bring about a peace, and
since that time he has been a consistent
and loyal ally of the Europeans and a
promoter of every movement for the
welfare of his countrymen. To the last
his affection for Sir George Grey was
simple and touching. A few months
ago, when he felt that his end was nigh,
he expressed a desire that they should
rest side by side in one grave, and only
a few months before his death a handsome monument, made in Aukland to
the order of Sir George Grey, was creeted with much ceremony near the old
chief's home at Kihikihi. It bears the
fellowing inscription: "In memory of
Rewi Maniapoto, the last great chief of
the Ngatimaniapoto, Ngatirankawa and
Walkato."

Very Costly.

Very Costly.

In many things which make life burdensome, it is not merely the discomforts we feel, but the loss of time and money. Among minor accidents, none are more liable to cause this than a sprain. Very many serious cases are known that have cost a life-time of cases are known that have cost a life-time of cases are known that have cost a life-time of cases are known that have cost a life-time of cases are known that have cost a life-time of cases of the cost of t

The University of Chicago has a glee club omposed of 16 women.

Point Pines in California,

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children eething, softens the gums, reduces inflams ion, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 c. a bottle

When Traveling
Whether on pleasure bent, or business, to
every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as t
most pleantly and effectively on the kie wer and bowels, preventing fevers, hear nd other forms of sickness. For sale in nd \$1 bottles by all leading druggists



APPLE TREES FOR LAWNS.

There really is no handsomer tree in the world than an apple tree, considering flowers, fruit and general homeliness. (Queer that we call a disagreeable thing homely.) But our apple trees are not grown right to make them suitable for ornamentation. Try heading them in when young, and let them branch as low as two feet from the ground. You will have to thin a little to let the sun in, when the tree will give you a great globe of good fruit. But what a vision in flower; nothing can be finer. I, of course, do not recommend this plan for orchards; but for large lawns it is very effective. Still easier is it to grow roundheaded dwarf apple trees. These should be headed very low, and make minature trees about ten feet in diameter. Some of the best trees for round heads are Astrachan, Jonathan, Swaar, Fameuse. If it is desired to get much good fruit from such trees the apples should be thinned sharply.—New York Independent.

from such trees the apples should be thinned sharply.—New York Independent.

PREVENTING THE GROWTH OF HORNS.

There is no doubt that the absence of horns from all except thorough-bred cattle is very desirable. From adult animals they can be removed by the use of the saw or some of the elippers made especially for the purpose. While these methods are not injurious it is not denied that they are very painful. Preventing their growth is the most humane method as well as the most humane method as well as the one most easily applied. When the calf is a few days old, clip off the hair over the horn button. Fub this button with a stick of caustic potash the end of which has been moistened with water. Continue until the embryonic horn begins to appear indamed. It will dry up in a few days and no scar be left. Do not allow a particle of the caustic to touch any other portion of the skin, as it burns intensely, but is not so painful on the horn buttons, though it may cause the calf to be dumpish for a few days. Wrap paper about the stick of caustic to protect the fingers. A number of prepared applications are on the market, most of which are effective, but the caustic potash in sticks can be had at any drug store. The advisability of dehorning need not be argued. All who have tried it indorse the practice. Attend to it now when the calves are being dropped. This method of preventing horn growth has proven effective in thousands of cases.—American Agriculturist.

BEACK LEG OR MURRAIN IN CATTLE.

"Black quarter," "bloody murrain,"
"black leg" and malignant anthrax are all one and the same discase, but it sometimes assumes different forms, or is more virulent is some seasons than others, hence receives different local names. There is usually swelling of the shoulder, quarter, neck, breast or side, but sometimes only one limb will appear to be affected, the animal being but slightly stiff and lame at first, then a swelling will appear, the skin become hard, cracking open, and yellow or bloody matter issuing therefrom. This disease usually appears among well fed and thriving stock, attacking the youngest and fattest animals, but it runs its course couchies, even if any of much value were known, which, "unfortunately, is not the case. After the disease runs for a while in a herd, it sometimes assumes a milder form, and then remedies may be used with fair success. These consist mainly of medicines that will clear out the bowels and climinate the poisons, such as sulphate of sod, tartrate of potassa, common salt, and turpentine and local applications to the swelled parts, freely bathing in spirits of camphor, oil of turpentine or weak lotions made of diluted carbolic acid. Dr. James Low recommends giving by the mouth nitromuriastic, risty drops; bicromate of potassa, two drachms, twice daily, and two or three drachms of a saturated solution of sulphate of quinia, iodide of potassium and bisulphate of soda injected at equal intervals beneath the skin. We do not think the cause of the disease is known, but we do know that it is frequently very destructive to cattle, and, as we have each of the disease is known, but we do know that it is frequently very destructive to cattle, and, as we have each of the disease is known, but we do know that it is frequently very destructive to cattle, and, as we have also before, those given the best of care suffer the most. Above all the common salt they will eat, and keep it in troughs or boxes under a shed, where every animal in the herd can g

TO MAKE POULTRY RAISING PROFITABLE.

In the first place, build the poultry house where cold winds of winter will not strike it. Select the sunniest place possible, high and dry, where barns and other outbuildings will protect it. Have it as convenient as practicable to the dwelling, for fowls need more attention than any kind of stock during bad weather, especially in winter. They then need a warm house, good feed and plenty of fresh water.

In order to keep the house warm.

water.

In order to keep the house warm batten every crack and bank up about the bottom. For banking, drive stakes about eight inches from the outside of the wall. Place old boards inside these. Some distance from the

stakes dig a trench and throw the earth between the boards and the walls until a solid bank of soil two feet high and eight inches thick is formed all around the chicken house except at the door. This will keep the floor warm and prevent all draughts. This is an important item, as the fowls are on the floor most of the time during the day.

Every farmer should have at least twenty-floy chickens — twenty-four hens and a rooster. For these a house 10x14 feet and seven feet high under the eaves is sufficient for both summer and winter. For the frame is use 2x4 scantling; cover these on the outside with matched board or ordinary smooth boards and battens. For the roof use good shingles. All the lumber should be smooth on both sides. You can then peint the outside of the house and whitewash the inside.

Some professionals heat their poultry houses with a stove during the coldest days, but his is expensive and requires eareful manipulation. If the fire gets low or goes out the fowls are apt to take cold and have the roup. If the climate is very cold sheathe the inside of the house and pack the space between the outer and inner walls with sawdust. Here the hardier breeds, such as Plymouth Rooks, Wy-andottes, Brahmas, etc., will do well without artificial heat. They will lay all winter. Where the thermometer seldom goes lower than eight or ten degrees below zero a lining of tarred paper is usually sufficient. Never choose a tender, large-combed variety of chickens if you live in a cold climate.

Provide large windows for the south side of the house. For twenty-five

paper is usually sufficient. Never choose a tender, large-combed variety of chickens if you live in a cold climate.

Provide large windows for the south side of the house. For twenty-five fowls place three roost poles across one end. Let them rest on a strip of board nailed to the wall two feet from the floor. A piece of one-inch board two inches wide with rounded edges will answer. Place the first one foot from the wall and the other two 1½ feet apart. These can be removed when the house is being cleaned.

Six nests ten inches square, two feet from the floor and on the end opposite the roosts, will provide sufficient room for laying. Never place them on the floor of the house. Have a solid partition between each, so that the hensennot fight. Line with soft straw, never hay. Clean out four times a year and burn the old material. Nests used for setting hens must be cleaned before putting in the eggs and after the chickens are hatched. It is a good plan to sprinkle a little sulphur in the bottom of each nest as there is where lice usually start.

Clean out from under the roosts at least once a week, sweeping the whole house clean. A little land plaster sprinkled about prevents bad odors, adds to the value of the manure and keeps the floor from rotting. The floor should be six inches above the ground, made of dressed and matched lumber. The ground beneath it must be well drained so no water will stand near the house. Make a box 3x feet and one foot high with sides sloping outward. Into this put about three inches of fine gravel. This will 'take the place of oyster shells and is much better for the fowls. A flock of chickens treated as directed above will be a source of pleasure and one of the most profitable kinds of live stock.—New York Agriculturist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Fat hens won't lay, and you might

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Fat hens won't lay, and you might as well save your feed, and get some eggs in return for it.

Dig up a portion of your yard as soon as possible, and give the hens a chance to work in some fresh earth.

The new bee escape-honey-board makes excellent ventilators in hot weather, and many think they prevent swarming caused by excessive heat.

The secret of getting wax to a bright yellow color is to let it cool slowly. If you have a large quantity, you can put a large quantity of water with it.

That cow which costs \$40 per annum to feed, and produces \$30 in milk and butter, is a sad leak, equal, if not greater than a rat hole in the bin.

Do not allow the manure heap to

bin.

Do not allow the manure heap to lay exposed to all the drenching rains from fall till spring, and then buy commercial fertilizer to help the crop slang.

lay exposed to all the drenching rains from fall till spring, and then buy commercial fertilizer to help the crop along.

If you haven't cleaned out your roosting place, and sprinkled lime or sulphur about you should do so at once. Warm weather will bring foul air and that is productive of disease.

Three light meals daily are better for hens than one heavy one. If you don't believe it, try it on yourself. Over-feeding will produce liver enlargement. Indigestion will follow, and then the hen becomes poor and non-productive.

A successful bee-keeper is careful of his bees, keeping the entrance to the hive narrow, and nearly closed at night, if colonies are weak when the pollen season commences. It takes twenty-one days from the time the egg is laid to rear a bee.

Experience and industry are essential to success in poultry business. You can gain the experience with a dozen fowls, and then gradually grow into a larger business. Thus you can ascertain whether you really like the business enough to follow it for a living. If you do not like it you'll never make a success at it.

WISE WORDS.

The men who make history have not me to write it.—Metternich.

The men who make history have not time to write it.—Metternich.

He that will not apply new remedies must expect new evils.—Bacon.

False face must hide what the falso heart doth know.—Shakespeare.

Genius hears one individual and then comprehends ten.—Japanese.

I believe the first test of a truly great man is his humility.—Ruskin.

Conscience warns us as a friend before it punishes us as a judge.—Stanislaus.

Courage is, on all hands, considered as an essential of high character.—Froude.

The inconvenience or the beauty of

Froude.

The inconvenience or the beauty of the blush, which is the greater?—Mme Neckar.

We step not over the threshold of childhood till we are led by love.—L.

E. Lando

Idleness is the stupidity of the body, and stupidity is the idleness of the mind.—Seume.

In acknowledging a good turn as in doing it.—Seneca.

If thou hast wanderings in the wilderness and find'st not Sinai, thy soul is poor.—Lowell.

A true knight is fuller of bravery in the midst than in the beginning of danger.—Sir P. Sydney.

Happiness consists in the attainment of our desires, and in our having our right desires.—Augustine.

Conceive not so high an opinion of any one as to be bashful and impotent in their presence.—Fuller.

No man can be provident of his time who is not prudent in the choice of his company.—Jeremy Taylor.

True hope is swift and flies with

True hope is swift and flies with swallows' wings; kings it makes gods, and meaner creatures kings. ---Shakes-

Peare.

Every great man is a unique. The Scipionism of Scipio is precisely that part which he could not borrow.--Emerson.

Emerson.

I am always content with what happens; for I know that what God chooses is better than what I choose.

Epictetus.

Providence conceals itself in the details of human affairs, but becomes unveiled in the generalities of history.

---Lamartine.

Paul Jones's Famous An

Miss Molly Elliot Seawell has a sketch of "Paul Jones" in the Centry. She quotes a portion of Jones's own account of the battle between the Bon Homme Richard and the Serapis "I directed the fire of one of the

own account of the branch and the Scrapis:

"I directed the fire of one of the three Cannon against the mainmast With double headed Shot While the other two Were exceedingly well served with grape and Cannister shot to Silence the Enemie's musquetry and clear her Decks which was at last effected, the Enemy Were, as I have since understood, on the instant of Calling for quarter, When the cowardise or treachery of three of my under officers induced them to call to the Enemy, the English Commolors asked me if I demanded quarter, and I having answered him in the most determined negative, they renewed the battle with redoubled fury."

What Paul Jones calls a "most determined negative" was the celebrated answer that will over mark him as one of the bravest of the brave. The two ships lying head and stern, enveloped in smoke as they repeatedly caught fire from each other, and neither one is under and awful silence ensued. Presently a call came from the Scrapis: "Have you struck?" to which Paul Jones answered, "I have not yet begun to fight!"

The Coming Gun.

The Coming Gun.

The Coming Gun.

A Canadian metallurgist has succeeded in tempering aluminum so that guns may be made out of it. He has made a cannon out of it twenty-eight inches long and five inches in diameter. The metal is but a quarter of an inch thick, and weighs but fourteen pounds, and yet many one-pound charges have been fired from it. An iron cannon of similar size and construction weigh 189 pounds. If this thing succeeds, the next thing will be aluminum plating for warships. This is what aggressive war is waiting for—big siege guns so light that a man can carry one on his shoulder and plant it by a big city where he can blow the life out of the town before breakfast.—New Orleans Picayune.

Bigrest Chesinut Tree.

Biggest Chestnut Tree.

Biggest Chestnut Tree.

According to Dr. George Russell, of Hartford, Conn., the largest chestnut tree now growing on American soil is one standing in the town of Mansfield, in the above named State, on the land of a Mr. Whipple Green. It is in an open pasture, about three quarters of a mile form Mansfield station. The circumference of the tree at the height of four feet from the ground (which is sufficiently high to be clear of the gnarled roots at the buttressed base) is twenty-three feet three inches. It is heavily buttressed with exposed roots of enormous size, which would make the actual circumference at the base not less than five feet.—New York Journal.

Engraying by Dynamite.

Engraving by Dynamite

Engraving by Dynamite,
Some officers at the naval station at
Newport, R. I., were testing a new
fuse. In some way a small dried leaf
had slipped in between the dynamite
cartridge and the iron block on which
the cartridge was fired, and a perfect
imprint of the leaf was left in the
metal. The discovery was afterwards
used in decorative work, and the process is found so accurate in operation
that even the veins in the petals of
flowers can be reproduced in metal.—
Boston Journal of Commerce.

Scholars of Distinction Do Not Agree and the Mystery Remains Unsolved. The location of the earthly paradise, or Garden of Eden, is still a matter of dispute among orientalists and scrip tural scholars of highest reputation. to his business. His friends stood or sat about the few small stores in the village of Borodino and discussed his sad condition. Applebee was a carpender, and a good one too, but since his strange malady overtook him he had not shown any dispotion to do any work. Life had lost its charms for him, he became a misanthrope and lost in everything. His friends advised him and the local doctors tried their skill on him but it was of no avail. Although they no doubt diagnosed his case correctly, he grow worse despite their efforts.

But he recovered and it has made such a stir in the small town that a Nees reporter was sent out to Borodino to investigate. He drove over and found Mr. Applebee hard at work on the roof of a house he was building. "Well, it was just this way," began the carpenter, who is a good-looking ms. Jf about fifty summers. "In the fall of 1990 I had a slege of grip. It was a pretty rough time for me as I was very sick and I never account properly located; neither have they found a place where one great river "separates into four heads." This being the case, it is hardly necessary to add that the exact location of Eden

THE SECOND LIFE.



"I'd rather have a nutmeg than ame," said the idiot. "Why?" said fame," said the idlot. "Why?" said the wise man. "Because," replied the diot, "fame is for the great, but the nutmeg is for the grater."—Philadel-ohia Record.

obia Record.

Miss Blanc (contemptuously)—That's
a nice-looking watch; did you have to
buy a suit of clothes to get that? John
Ware (refectively)—No; on the contrary, I had to sell one.—Harvard

Almost all actresses are either mar-ded, or just getting over it.



PATENTS TRADE MARKS Examination sure Cure within two hours. No inconvenions, See PRICE 8.200 PAY AFTER CURE related PATE CURE WITHIN TWO HOURS PRICE 8.200 PAY AFTER CURE ARCHIVE PATE CURE PATE CUR

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Powdered and Perfumed.

The strongest and purget LYR
made. Unlike other log it being a
with removable lid, the conjents are
always rearly for use. Will make
with removable bottlen, it is the
best for cleanting waste pipes, disinfracting allus, ciocs, waster,

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DAVIS CREAM SEPARATORS peerless machines. Handsome Illustrated Pamphie Mailed From. EF AGENTS WANTED.

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"Well Done Outlives Death," Even Your

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SAPOLIO Scott's Emulsion

is not a secret remedy. It is simply the purest Norway Cod-liver Oil, the finest Hypophosphites, and chemically pure Glycerine, all combined into a perfect Emulsion so that it will never change or lose its integrity. This is the secret of Scott's Emulsion's great success. It is a most happy combination of flesh-giving, strengthening and healing agents, their perfect union giving them remarkable value in all

WASTING DISEASES.

Hence its great value in Consumption, wherein it arrests the wasting by supplying the most concentrated nourishment, and in Anamia and Scrofula it enriches and vitalizes the blood. In fact, in every phase of wasting it is most effective. Your doctor will confirm all we say about it. Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute!

Scott & Bowne, New York. All Druggists. 50c. and \$1.