heads of the Apaches

As is known the 1 mas seldom leave
their valley homes, and as the Apaches
are now on the reservation under the surveillance of troops, it is rarely that they meet, though last winter a company of the Anache soldiers were brought through the city under a United States officer. Before they had been here ar hour their old ensures, the Pinas and Markeopas, all knew of it, and by the middle of the afternoon fully 2000 were in town to use them. The Anache sentiin town to see them. The Apache sent-nel had been taught enough unitiary discipline to know that he must not re-sent the insults hasped upon him by the Indian onlookers, but it must have been a hard trial to his wild nature. Years ago the Apaches and the Pamat often settless their differences by single combat or pitched barrles, and there is now one Pama Hard who willed as

now one Pima living who killed six Apaches in one day in single comba-near where the Sacaton Agency is lo-cated. The Pimauesi his trouwood club, about two feet in length, and the Apaches their spears and war riabs. It is wonderful how shillful these Penas are in the use of their cubs, teneng with them equal to the exhibition of a French master of the folls.—Place is (Arizona) Headd.

Perk a Tit-bit for Alligators.

There is a large trade in alligators' teeth in the South, for they are true-ured as memorates by tourists. In Juca-sonville, Flu., one may have their prettily marked and futed. A grossmany lovers' tech are sold for those is allegators, but the didfrance between them is deadled, those of the bear coreing into a quarter case, while those of the alligator are number and meanly straight. Appropriat by the animals, that is nothing that gains likes better that feeds pure will be will to the three mile. from water of a Parella raterback. In cool water of a Parella raterback. In cool water me brings manual in mail and become dominat until it grows warm. Hunter did manual living by killing blin for he had and testin. The killing of alligature from the decise of river strangers. From the decise of river strangers. From the best attorned.

To make it process to discounts, who think them executed in their errors in flected with Any disease, or that the west-up samply areal controls of the last a compare.



Catarrh, Heart Failure, Paralysis of the Throat

" I Thank God and Hond's Serveparilla for Perfect Health.

Could Scarcely Walk I had a very bad spell of manaly so of the turnet some time ago. My thireat would also I and I could not secultary. The desired and is

At Death's Door

but was sufficienced by Heev's an against.
After taking with Mr. Smith, I concluded to
try Rosel's Sereparille. When I had takiny Hood's Cures

Head's Pills do not purgo, calls or gripe, but act nomphly, easily and office only. It would

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

KELP THE MANGER PULL

The first thing the Pina child is taught is to hate the Apache, the vandal of the great American desert, and he seldom forgeta his teaching. Though it is not so bad now that the Apaches have surrendered to the United States Government will the hateral systs, and when waste to have the horse's manger al. consumer, - [New York World, We do not think that it is wise to follow this plan. Let the manger be always full, but see that the horse does not waste any hay. Oftentimes the horse nibbles at the lay long after his feeding time, and there is no sense in depriving him of what he wants --American Farmer.

> ORN SHAME FOR EXTENSION OXITEES. The relative value of maize strage and roots for making beef, has been tried by T. Slow and C. A. Zavlez of the Canada station at timelph. Six grade steers were fed in three groups. for five winter months. Can silege, cat timothy hay, sliced rata bagas and sio k beets, and a meal of equal parts by weight of peas, outs and barley. were fed three times per day. The results show that slings and meat alone boeves, as loss of appetite and iteath quiced large amounts both of mineral may ensue, though 100 pounds guinin those that live costs but \$6.93. the latter was mainly efficient in keep-Hay, sligge and negal form a safer ing the soil open and supplied with ration, mough the animals fed upon carbonic acid gas, and thus preventing it, sometimes refused their food. The the inhern promie from becoming cost per 100 pounds of gain was insoluble. When regerable matter is \$10.43. Basts, hay and meal was the safest ration, keeping the steers in miformly good health, though 100 soil contains. Oal orchards often pounds of gain cost \$10.64. - [Ameris suffer thus, and are made productive

SECULISIS OF STONE DIGITIS

The opinion is often expressed and soil already contains. names will not grow if they are not is disprayed by the fact that scotlings will, if the tree be properly penned, are raised in countries where they be unued to the production of a mover have from, and that a continued era fethem freeze. The remark may trees occasionally produce. - Boston be added, that a very common attempt, consurators to mile weedings from these words after they have been kept for months. quite day, after which they will not securitaries. This remark applies to same-well-us russe of the chestum. trainit, horseclaston and some frums generally, and we frequently bear complaint from those who by to at meal one, when their erops are these trous from the speds of this which have been drying for months. The best brooder is one can prethat -they will not grow. If kept wenters from they as by the continually maist from the time of strong, ripering to planting, there will be Many of the ais of infanthood may

Some, being mater randice; is a good material for making drains by daise, where I' is to be promured on the lamb. Indeed, it will pay to not the stones in chicken raising, either by incubator drains merely as a way of getting bear off the hand and out of the way of the poward horses, and of turn This a stime drain must be enirefully made not will not the to through the stones in difehes and cover them mere-. To brid a good drain proceed as follows: Make the disch wide enough, and at least thirty in his deep, Lay a row of long, narrow stones along is water. The dairyman should see with that stones as a bosely as possible. Water to drink. Tallali spaces with small ones and . There has been no lend of disapis well to heap this over the drain less, thred eggs in an incubation The control of the co Into the dealn, making openings in the

en only by time where the greatest. tgars and syrup thus made were diserroily, metallic tap spours and put, public. nt-evaporators.

mo syrup the lighter colored it will be interested in the result of Professor se, and it must be skimmed during Hellprin's studies of the pines that he time it is being evaporated, clothe the slopes of the great volcanic the line, graylsh sediment sometimes | mountains of Mexico. ush is in cakes. The syrup is slowly | three miles and three-quarters. caporated until of a consistency. The vertical range of the pine in there it will become solid when cold. Mexico is remarkable. It is found 'he cakes are made by running the among the sun-loving paint trees at the earm, thick ayrup into months of toot of the mountains, and it stands ifferent kinds, in which form it is defiant of the cold close to the perpetmore sulable as a delicacy, for which and snows that cover their summits.

when stirred off into the loose, grannlar state. It is needless to say much of it is commonly largely adulterated Some agriculturists assert that it is a by somebody before it reaches the

The feeding roots of fruit frees go deeper than do those of ordinary farm crops, and especially for mineral fertillzers. It is likely, therefore, that when mineral manures have been exhausted for orchard pusposes the exhaustion is much more complete than it is with grain crops. Besides, the tree requires for foliage and wood growth a much larger ration of minera's than does an ordinary grain crop. and if foult is to be produced a still henvior dressing must be given. Honce, when a farmer has reported that inforcal manures have not set his orehard in bearing it is a fair preenough. He has manured as he would for a grain crop. This may have unde the trees more thrifty, but without making them frattfal.

Most of the smeessful attempts renovate old apple orelands have veagain by supplies of stable manage that has been very little miseral matter, but mokes available what the

There need be no fear of making the assertionals frequently made, that the soil around large trees in ful the seeds of peaches, charries and bearing too rich. If young or hards exposed to freezing. Joseph Mechan they will run its wood; but in older very justiy remarks that this opinion trees this extra supply of nurtiment racher and better divered fruit than support of pleaty of mod-ings will the larger specimen which very coung

> NAMES AND TABLET S STOLEN Stuffing evictors from as them and stunts the growth.

. And of skill, patience and care

Danes feed growing chows ev a

ir size per notice i madfull ulty, - I manify tentherinant. Deceasily one director and its sucroundings.

> Pasturing with shoop is the guly certain way or getting victor the ox-It isn't every one that is adapted to

> in the natural way. Managing a tor of newly hallmed

> chicks so that they won't nil penish is

Sugment water poured in poors, if damk by the cow, will soon effect the Bear not cuty of the cow but or the

Assightnesseren personnts of milk cache of the distanced cover them. Our cows get none but the pured

then my discolors to within a foot of positinent as the result of rish atthe surface, and cover with earth. It tempts at hatching three to six buo-

Some very interesting as well as ng and gradually carry ng soil extraordinary accounts have recently drawn, and in time, thong, the drain, been given concerning experiments in Fire water should mover go straight the production of minute threads from down into any denie, but should shot, good, glass, platham and other subthe greatest and came in at the boss sunness. The most remarkable of these tom. A drame had be this way will infinite transcers, according to C.Y. ast a hundred years - New York Hoys, the experimenter, are those of quartz. He sayn: "As tursion threads, these floors of sparsz would seem to Many implessegar makers say that of more perfect in their elasticity than of foreign substance is needed to

nify the syrap. This, however, he made of any reasonable length, to and chandliness has been prac-as arrendy explained in the body of ed in gathering and storing the saps of times the sap was caught in longlis made by Lotlowing out small.

The tail ends of these threads must be respond to the smoke and ciners of open fires. No wonder the impossible to manipulate these is impossible to munipulate these stored and of our so black as to be aluse or quite unsalable. Now the ractice with the best makers is to use evered pulls (tin ones being pre-

The account the wap is boiled down | Every one who admires frees must

ound is sap may be removed by Them large peaks seem to have training through flannet. The most pierced their way upword through a common form in which maple sugar mantle of pine forest, which clings to r left by the makers in the sugar their sides up to a height of hearly

urpose it is now objetly used, than [You h's Companion.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Paris has a canine clothing shop.

An average of 26,000 letters are 10 ted without addresses in England

One factory in Frederick County, Md., put up 4,000,000 cans of corn and beans this season.

In Fremo, Cal., there is said to be a factory for the manufacture of petrified human corpses.

The 'ong-cared jack rubbit of the erairies is appearing in great numbers in Southern Missouri.

In the French army there are four living generals on the retired list who were born in the last century. An old English semanner hash" says: "A lady should dip only the

tips of her fingers in the sauce bowl,

and should not let food fall out of her mouth on the tablectoric' There were no matica sheep in North America when discovered, South America had the wild guanaco su I vicina and the domesticated flama

The number of languages spoken by mankind at present is estimated at The Bible has been translated into 200 only. but these 200 are spoken by about two-thirds of the whole population of the globe.

and alpace, all of which furnished

Authory White of Presque Isle, Me., has a found that hauls him several unles to and from his work daily, and which during the day renders good service handing cedar, railroad ties, four or five being a usual

A hig killed at Scio, Oregon, was found to have two perfect stonnichs and two compacts sats of intestines. The owner never noticed anything unusual about the animal when it was alive, except that it had a wonderful

The year tree, almost destinate of branches or back, grows in the Caucasus to a height of from liftly to sixty feet and a diameter of a little over two feet. It is considered superior to mahogany, and is almost indestruc-(lible except by fice.

Luciada and Martha Skinner of Dewistsville, N. Y , 71 and 76 years old respectively, though they live in the same house, have not spoken to on his her for Wyours. Each has her own to might does her own work. The retained quartel, which has caused such a curious state of affairs, was about a stew pan-

Anson county, North Caroline, has queer lot of officials. The treasurer is badly suppled, the coroner has but one arm, the register of deeds is oneegged, as are two commissioners; the keeper of the cannty home is minus one arm and the constable bears the distinction of being the facted man in that position in the states

A grand wolf-drive was participaed in by 250 farmers near Virginia, til, recently. A circle was formed, which was narrowed goalinly, to drive the wolves toward the centrethere to be slaughtered. When the m is of loan ters came all ha sight of one another two wolves only were discovered within the circle, and somehow. In the excitement, those animals

The number of locom-tives owned a different railway companies in the United Kingdom, according to a list prepared by Clement E Scretton, is son, of which 14. In belong to Lagland and Wales, 1,571 to Scotland and 805 to Ireland. The London and next comes the Midfand with 2,020, is lowed by the tigest Western, with 1,660, and the Northeastern, with

Why Musicians "True Up."

A correspondent asks. "Why do musicions tand their instruments after instead of before coming into the

It is a mistake to imagine there is no tuning of the instruments before coming into the suchestra. Violinists, double bass players and volus oprofessionals or good amateurs keep their instruments, as a rule, up to concert pitch, the difference of temperature, the lossening of a peg or variation in the tension of the strings necessitating another tuning when in the orchestra. Strings of catgut are materially affected by mousture, which swells them laterally and tends to shorten them. Damp heat sharpens the strings, while day heat flattens them.

Concert rooms, according to the state of the weather, experience both conditions. Hence so much tuning and playing as soon as in the ochestra is nessary to get the justruments accustomed to the temperature of the room. Wood wind instruments, such as oboes, clarinets and bassoons, shupen from the swelling of the wood by the warm, moist breath of the performer. The brass instrument also sharpens by the heat of the performer's breath. - London Tit-Birs

There are now 12,660 effi ers in the Prench infantcy. The military schools graduate about 650 officers no. nualty, and about the same number are lost by death, demission or retirement.

It is not generally known that the German Empress, in spite of her many excellent qualities, is very ex-travagant and owes large sums of money to many of the Berlin trades-men, one firm alone having a bill of 800,000 marks, or £40,000, against her majesty. The Empress never wears either a dress, a muntle or a bonnet the second time in public. and everything that she buys is of

Two Imperial German Spendthrifts

the very best. The Emperor is also very largely in debt, in spite of the handsome present made to him last spring by the Empress Frederick, who advanced him 1.500,000 marks. The Emperor has, unfortunately, not the slightest idea of money, and scatters it right and left to the great horse of many and left, to the great horror of many of his loyal subjects. - London World.

The Horseshoe Scher fillion, The Horseshoe Sejer fillon.
The horseshoe superstition is very old. The ancients believed that iron, as a metal, had unknown powers, and would draw nails in their walls to keep off pestilence. It has always been thought uncommonly looky to find a piece of the metal, and as horseshoes were the form in which it was most frequently found, the superstitudes regard came to be transferred from the material to the shape.

"Weet, Rastus, are you used to be-ing rich yet?" "Nor, sah. Kain't git used to it sah. Lor' bless yer! I went out into mah own hen-coop larst night an stole one o' mah ghickens sah."—Harmar's Bazar.

A Cheap Paris Restaurant.

three-cent restaurants in Paris. "Please bring me a napkin," said a customer to the waiter. "Just now they are all in use," replied the waiter. "Please be patient; you shall have the first one available." "Then bring me a toothpick with which to kill time," said the customer. "Impossible," exclaimed the waiter; "for the moment they also are in use,"

What is said to be the largest sawmill in the world is in Clinton, Iowa. It has ten saws, seven band and three gang, and two batteries of ten boilers each, Its capacity is 5 30,000 feet of lumber a

The chief of the Kansas City (Mo.) Fire Department has invented a new bridle for horses, the use of which makes it impossible for the horse to take the bit between his teeth. It has

Caunot Take the Bit. -

no bit to take. It is arranged with a strap over the horse's nose, and a steel curb under his jaw in such a way that a hard pull on the reins make the animal very uncomfortable indeed. The new bridle works to perfection, it is taid, on a practical test, keeping the horse perfectly under control, while giving hus the minimum of discomfort. One great advantage of the contributes is that it. advantage of the contrivance is that is cuables the animal to cat and drink in comfort without displacing the bridle. —

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sumption than any other remedy prescribed. It has been tried under every variety of climate. In the bleak, bitter North in damp New England, in the fickle Middle States. where. It has been in demand by every nationality. It has been employed in every stage of Consump tion. In brief it has been used by millions and its the only true and reliable Consumption Remedy. @

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