

Cleanse Your Blood

The thing most desired of a Spring Medicine is thorough purification of the blood. With this work of cleansing going on, there is complete renovation of every part of your system. Not only is the corrupt blood made fresh, bright and lively, but the stomach also responds in better digestion, its readiness for food at proper times gives sharp appetite, the kidneys and liver properly perform their allotted functions, and there is, in short, new brain, nerve, mental and digestive strength.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Possesses the peculiar qualities—Peculiar to itself—which accomplish these good things for all who take it. An unlimited list of wonderful cures proves its merit.

A Sample of War Talk.

What is more diverting than a loud conversation on a street car or elevated train between utter strangers who are so full of a subject that they will burst if they cannot let off steam? Their voices generally are high pitched and loud, and the rest of the passengers might as well lay down their papers or magazines and listen. I heard the other afternoon:

Emaciated Old Gent in Silk Hat and White Whiskers—Whither think that that? Took 50,000 Englishmen to capture 3,000 Boers!

Complacent Citizen—No. It took 28,000 Britishers to capture 4,000 Boers. The highest military authorities agree that in order to effect a capture the victorious force should outnumber the enemy about 7 to 1.

"Why, man, in Cuba the United States with 14,000 soldiers, captured nearly 300,000 Spaniards, and—"

"You don't call that war, do you?"

"War? War! That's just what war is!"

"Shuh! There wasn't more than an hour of war in Cuba. The rest of it was a picnic."

"Were you there?"

"No. Were you?"

"No, but—"

A shout from the passengers ended the threatened controversy.—New York Press.

Owing to the old system of digging out diamonds Kimberley proper is built around a hole big enough to contain the entire white population of South Africa.

Nothing in the Wide World

has such a record for absolutely curing female ills and kidney troubles as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Medicines that are advertised to cure everything cannot be specific for anything.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will not cure every kind of illness that may afflict men, women and children, but proof is monumental that it will and does cure all the ills peculiar to women.

This is a fact indisputable and can be verified by more than a million women.

If you are sick don't experiment, take the medicine that has the record of the largest number of cures.

Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

A Swallow
is one of the earliest harbingers of spring—an equally sure indication is that feeling of languid depression. Many swallows are best for a spring tonic—and for a summer beverage. 4 gallons for 25 cents. Write for list of premiums offered free for labels.

HIRES Rootbeer
Charles E. Hires Co., Malvern, Pa.

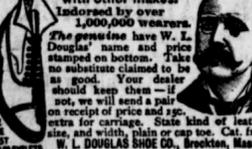


W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 & 3.50 SHOES UNION MADE

Worth \$4 to \$6 compared with other makes.

Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers. The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send a pair on receipt of price and 25c extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Cat. free.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.



If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

FIVE MEN GARROTED

Spanish Custom of Punishment Used on American Soil.

EXECUTION TAKES PLACE IN PONCE

Citizens and Merchants Close Places of Business and Flock in Droves to View the Grievous Spectacle.

According to advices from Porto Rico, the five men, Simeon Rodriguez, Carlos Pacheco, Hermogenes Pacheco, Eugenio Rodriguez and Rosalio Santiago, convicted of the murder in October, 1898, of Prudencio Mendosa, at Ynaco, after criminally assaulting the wife and daughters of their victim, who were compelled to dance about the corpse, were executed Saturday by the garrote during the forenoon of Saturday at a spot about a mile from the jail.

The great publicity of the garrotting exhibition, with the black-robed condemned men in open carts, the slow procession, the entreaties of the priests and the braggadocio manners of the executioners, with the later exhibition of the corpses to the assembled thousands, made a horrible spectacle.

Business was suspended and large but orderly crowds lined the streets and surrounded the elevated platform upon which the execution took place. The policing was perfect. A company of infantry was held ready in the vicinity, but its services were not needed.

The executioner's cart led the procession. The condemned men were manacled hands and feet and wore black caps and robes which were adjusted about them by the chief executioner, who told the men to be brave. Eugene Rodriguez resisted the executioner and in the scuffle his clothing was torn. Before he was subdued, five officers were required to overpower him. He addressed the crowds on his way to the platform, declaring his innocence and blaspheming and cursing everyone in spite of the efforts of the priests.

Some of the condemned men walked up, but others had to be carried to the platform, where they were seated and bound with their backs to the posts. As the executioner tightened the screws rapidly the bodies twitched for two or three minutes and then all was over.

The last body slipped from its fastening and fell to the floor an hour after the execution. The other bodies remained in position on the platform for four hours. Thousands of people, unmoved, viewed the spectacle and heard the speeches of the condemned men from the platform, but they refused to hear the speech of the executioner, who coolly paced the platform. The Pacheco brothers kissed each other farewell just before the execution.

The citizens of Ponce censure the authorities for permitting the Spanish mode of execution, although they favored the death penalty being inflicted.

The prominent Americans, however, think that the actual killing of the men was sure and quick and not inferior to hanging. The method of adjusting the garrote and the employment of human agency to complete the execution they consider bad.

CASUALTIES AT REDDERSBURG.

Lord Roberts Says Boers Took in 630 Britons, All Told.

A London special says: Lord Roberts reported to the war office as follows:

BLOEMFONTEIN, Friday, April 6.—The casualties at Reddersburg were: Officers killed, Captain F. G. Casson and Lieutenant C. R. Barclay, both of the Northumberland.

Wounded, two; captured, 8. Non-commissioned officers and men killed, eight.

Wounded, 33. The rest were captured.

Our strength was 167 mounted infantry and 420 infantry. The enemy was said to be 3,200 strong, with five guns.

Tributes To Bland.

The house session, Saturday after 1 o'clock was devoted to paying tribute to the memory of the late Richard P. Bland, of Missouri.

"COLORED" COTTON MILL.

North Carolina Negroes Will Manpower This Establishment.

The machinery has all been placed in the Coleman cotton mill at Concord, N. C., and as soon as some delayed shafting arrives the mill will be put in operation.

This enterprise has attracted more or less attention both north and south on account of the fact that it is owned and will be operated by negroes. The president of the company, Warren Coleman, is one of the industrial leaders in this section, and has been working for some time on the mill scheme. The Coleman mill contains 5,200 spindles, 140 looms and 23 cards, besides other necessary machinery.

QUITS CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Mrs. Dewey Is Reported To Have Become An Episcopalian.

A report was in circulation in Washington Sunday that Mrs. Dewey had left the Catholic church and had become an Episcopalian, but no verification of the rumor could be obtained. Rev. Mackin, who married the admiral and his wife, and who is rector of her church, refused to talk concerning the report.

THE OX IN WAR.

His Strength and Patience Make Him Invaluable in South Africa.

At the present moment, when the efficiency of the British army in South Africa largely depends on the stability of its transport, it may not be amiss to consider the capabilities of the trek, or transport, ox, who, after all, despite mules and traction engines, is the mainstay of the South African transport. The imperial authorities in the Cape Colony and Natal are now busily engaged in buying all the available ox transport they can, as is testified by their numerous advertisements in colonial papers.

Oxen are less expensive than mules. They are slow but sure, never doing more than three miles an hour, or twenty miles a day, which is considered a good trek. The Zulu ox is the best-bred animal, but small and unserviceable when compared to the bastard Zulu or Natal ox, which thrives on both the "sour" veldt. Oxen, however, require very careful handling, and must on no account be over-driven; they must have at least six hours a day for grazing purposes. In the winter, which is coming on now, they can find a picking on the parched veldt where a mule or horse would fall. They are, naturally, in poor condition till the green grass of spring appears in September. They are very liable to lung sickness and red water, and whole spans sometimes perish from the cold, and on no account should be worked in the rain during that season, for, among other things, the yoke, when wet, gives them sore necks, thus rendering them useless. The ox's best work is done at night time, and moonlight treks are the usual things with the "transport riders" after their teams have been grazing all day. They are never kept under the yoke for more than eight hours during the day, two stretches of four hours each. From four to eight in the morning and from 6 to 10 at night are the favorite hours for "trekking."

As to their hauling capacity, a "span" or team of eighteen oxen will easily draw a buck wagon (weighing a little over a ton), loaded to 6,000 pounds over the South African roads, many of which are little better than tracks across the veldt. Twenty miles a day for a heavy baggage column in such a country as South Africa is really good going.

One of the great merits of the ox-wagon is the simplicity of its harness. The two beasts nearest the wagon draw from a pole (dissalboom) on which the yoke is fastened, and the couples in front are attached to a wire or hide rope, known as the trek-touw, to which the yokes are fastened by riems, or thongs of hide. Any breakage or deficiency in such a tackle can easily be made good, as it is free from the complexities of a set of harness. Prudent transport riders invariably "outspan" their teams at the approach of a thunder storm, if their "trek-touw" be of wire or chain, as whole spans have been destroyed by lightning through neglecting this precaution.

In the convoys to the troops not more than fifty wagons are despatched at one time, and, if the roads permit, six or even more are driven abreast. The second division usually starts in half an hour after the first. Nearly all the wagons used in the present campaign are built locally, made of strong colonial woods, and constructed without springs. Only two men are required to manage each wagon—a driver and a "voorlooper" or leader of the team—both of whom are nearly always trained Kaffirs.

At present large numbers of these wagons are being hired from the colonists at the rate of \$15 to \$20 per day, the Imperial Government making good any losses that may occur in the span-Pall Mall Gazette.

Charles A. Dana as Head Waiter.

As I remember our meals, they were most delightful times for talk, humor, wit, and the interchange of pleasant nonsense, says Mrs. Ora Gannett Sedgwick in the Atlantic. When our one table had grown into three, Charles A. Dana, who must have been a very orderly young man, organized a corps of waiters from among our nearest young people, whose meals were kept hot for them, and they in their turn were waited on by those whom they had served. I recollect seeing Mr. Dana reading a small Greek book between the courses, though he was a faithful waiter. I remember the table talk as most delightful and profitable to me. Looking back over a long and varied life, I think that I have rarely, if ever since, sat down with so many men and women of culture, so thoroughly unselfish, polite, and kind to one another, as I found at those plain but attractive tables. All seemed at rest and at their best. There was no man, tired with the stock market and his efforts to make or to increase a big fortune, coming home harassed or depressed, too cross or disappointed to talk. There was no woman vying with others in French gowns, laces, and diamonds. The fact that all felt that they were honored for themselves alone brought out more individuality in each, so that I have often said that I have never seen any other set of people where each individual seemed to possess some peculiar charm.

SHIPS' CHRONOMETERS.

Some of the Tests to Which They are Subjected.

There is a popular belief that chronometers, those delicate pieces of mechanism which enable the mariner to tell to a nicety where he is upon the ocean, are made only in England. One will be told even in Maiden Lane that England is chronometer-maker to the world. This was true at one time, but now, according to shipmasters, American makers are against numerous British firms. Many of the instruments in use in the United States Navy are of American make. These chronometers are purchased on trial. The delicate instrument is subjected to extremes of temperature, by means of which its variations are ascertained. No instrument leaves the maker's hands until it has been thoroughly tested, or before it is three years old. In this period there is ample opportunity for developing its peculiarities. When it is understood that an error of four seconds on the part of the chronometer will put a skipper a mile out of his course the necessity of the most careful and thorough test is apparent.

Even when an instrument has been tested to the satisfaction of the experts, and has been finally adjusted, only a skilled man can be allowed to carry it from the workshop to the ship. One firm alone has a dozen of these carriers constantly employed. They are not, of course, dealing all the time with new chronometers; there are from 400 to 500 always in stock from ships arriving in the port of New York from all parts of the world. As soon as a ship comes into port its chronometer is usually sent ashore for rating, that is to say, it is carefully observed until the ship is ready to sail, when the variation is reported to the captain, who can then make his calculations accordingly. The chronometers of the transatlantic liners are sent ashore for rating every time they come into port. The greatest care is taken of chronometers on board ship, and on all first-class ships there are usually three, one being for deck observations. The most perfect one of the lot is usually placed in a dry but well-ventilated apartment amidships, where it is firmly screwed down, and should there be fear of dampness, wrapped in a heavy woolen blanket. On the government vessels the chronometer is placed in a case lined and padded with curled hair, which keeps it from being jarred. The smallest speck of rust on the balance-spring might cause a chronometer to lose its accuracy. A first-class chronometer costs \$250 and one of the same grade capable of telegraphing its own time, sells at \$450.—New York Post.

Out of the Ordinary.

The two old friends, as has been narrated before, met again, after years of separation.

"By the way, Gagster," said Throggins, "do you remember that snub-nosed, cross-eyed little Tilbury girl with a fice on her that would ditch an express train? She used to live somewhere in your neighborhood, I think."

"Oh, yes, I remember her perfectly," replied Gagster.

"What ever became of her?"

"I am sorry to disappoint you, Throggins"—here is where the variation comes in—"but I have not the slightest idea. I didn't marry her."—Chicago Tribune.

England's Armored Trains.

The magnificent armored trains used by England in her war with the Boers will transport her troops, protect bridges and telegraphic communications in about the same way that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters drives dyspepsia from the human stomach and then mounts guard that it does not return. The Bitters has won in every case of indigestion, biliousness, liver and kidney trouble for the past fifty years. It is invaluable at all times.

Mr. T. Carson, of Brownsville, Tex., has been mayor of that town for twenty-one years.

Renovate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 50c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

London Fashion Pays High Rent. In the fashionable thoroughfares of London a good house rents for \$50,000 a year.

Take a Cold in One Day. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Groves' signature is on each box. 50c.

Much Area, But Few Inhabitants. Russia's Asiatic possessions are three times the size of Great Britain, but hold only 20,000 inhabitants, as compared with England's 297,000,000 subjects.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Strange as it seems, every right-minded person who gives his word straightway endeavors to keep it.

VITALITY low, debilitated or exhausted cured by Dr. Kline's Invigorating Tonic. FREE \$1 trial bottle for 3 weeks' treatment. Dr. Kline, 1491 Arch St., Philadelphia. Founded 1871.

H. H. GIBBS' SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 5c a bottle.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYAN, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

In San Rafael, Cal., it is illegal to shoot game with a repeating or magazine shot gun.

How Are Your Kidneys? Dr. Hobbs' Sarsaparilla cures all kidney ills. Sample free. Add: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.

Last year the mines of Montana yielded copper to the value of \$46,000,000.

FAGGED



What a story of suffering that one word tells. It says: "I am all tired out. It seems to me I can hardly take another step. I haven't a particle of ambition. I can't do half my work, I am weak, nervous, and depressed."

That's Impure Blood

Now you know what the trouble is, you certainly know the cure,—a perfect Sarsaparilla. "Sarsaparilla" is simply the name of the medicine, for in a perfect Sarsaparilla there are a great many remedies.

What you want is a Sarsaparilla that will make your blood pure, a Sarsaparilla that will make it rich and strong, a Sarsaparilla that is a powerful nerve tonic. You want the strongest and best.

That's AYER'S

"The only Sarsaparilla made under the personal supervision of three graduates: a graduate in pharmacy, a graduate in chemistry, and a graduate in medicine."

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

"Last July my oldest daughter was taken sick, and by the time she began to mend I was down sick myself from caring for her. I was discouraged, and did not care much whether I lived or died. My husband got me a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and its effects were magical. Two bottles of it put me on my feet and made a well woman of me."—JANE M. BROWN, Bentonsport, Iowa, Jan. 19, 1900.

Sour Stomach

A householder in London recently noticed that his cook had stuck up in her kitchen a map of South Africa, with the British possessions colored red, the Transvaal brown, the Orange Free State yellow, and Portuguese territory green. "Do you take an interest in the war, Mary?" he asked. "No, sir," replied the cook, "but I mean to 'ave a skirt like that brown bit, and blouses like them other colors; and I'm 'just keepin' the map to match the patterns with when I get a hevenin' buff, sir!"

Candy Cathartic

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sickens, Weakens, or Gripses, 10c, 25c, 50c. GURE CONSTIPATION. Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 118

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE TOBACCO HABIT.

POTASH gives color, flavor and firmness to all fruits. No good fruit can be raised without Potash.

Fertilizers containing at least 8 to 10% of Potash will give best results on all fruits. Write for our pamphlets, which ought to be in every farmer's library. They are sent free.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,

25 Nassau St., New York.

AGENTS,

Booker T. Washburn has written the story of his life and work. He gives his views on the negro problem and all his best speeches. White and colored people are giving advanced orders. A bonus for agents. Write today. We would like to engage a few able white men to superintend agents. F. N. COLEMAN & CO. No. 515-524 Austell Building, Atlanta, Ga.

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Write for our bargain list. Rebuilt machines good as new (for work) cheap. Machines shipped for examination. Largest best and cheapest stock in the country. We rent typewriters. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 208 North 9th St., St. Louis, Mo.

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habit cured at home. NO CURE, NO PAY. Correspondence confidential. GATE CITY SOCIETY, Lock box 715, Atlanta, Ga.

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same as the old dropsy, but cures in 10 days. Free. Dr. H. H. GIBBS' SONS, Box 5, Atlanta, Ga.

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You can earn \$10 per mo. handling our Potash and Frames. Write for terms. C. B. Anderson & Co., 875 Elm St., Dallas, Tex.

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The best remedy for whooping-cough. Give the child Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, relief will come at once and the sufferer will soon be cured. Price only 25c.

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La Creole Hair Restorer is a Perfect Dressing and Restorer. Price \$1.00.