

ANCIENTS HAD SENSE.

Dated Beginning of Year from Opening of Spring

When All Things in Nature Start Afresh.

Some Other Things in Which the Ancients Have Given Us Points.

The ancients began their year with the advent of spring. How much more appropriate thus to begin the New Year with the new life of nature in the awakening spring. At this season all processes throughout the natural world start afresh.

The ancients also showed their sagacity and appreciation of the great changes and active processes of spring-time, by realizing that this is also the time for renewed life and energy in the human system. They well knew that the blood should be cleansed from impurities and the nerves re-invigorated at this season. Hence the establishment of the custom of taking a good spring medicine.

This most sensible and healthy custom is followed by almost everybody at the present day, few people of intelligence venturing to go through this trying time of change from winter to summer without taking a spring medicine.

The unanimity on this subject is a settled fact; the only question hereto-



MR. STOUGHTON L. FARNHAM.

fore has been in regard to what is the best thing to take. The people have now become unanimous in their decision that as a spring tonic and restorative, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is pre-eminently the best.

Year after year Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy has proved itself the surest, most positive and reliable remedy. Made from pure vegetable medicines, it invariably cleanses, purifies and enriches the blood, making the blood rich and red, and at the same time, by its invigorating effects, giving strength, power, vitality and energy to the nerves.

In fact, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy has proved itself the most perfect of medicines and just what everybody needs for a spring remedy. Try it this spring.

Mr. Stoughton L. Farnham of Manchester, N. H., says:

"Some time ago I was troubled with lassitude and a feeling of fatigue. I did not have the ambition to do anything that demanded unusual physical exertion.

"I was recommended by a friend to try Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. I took two or three bottles and am prepared to say that it did me good. I can recommend it as a tonic, as I know it helped me."

Remember Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is recommended by physicians, in fact, it is a physician's prescription, the discovery of the well-known specialist in nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene, of 35 W. 14th St., New York City, who can be consulted free of charge, personally or by letter.

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READERS OF THIS PAPER DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.



THE SATURDAY NIGHT BATH.

I am a little feller who Loves swimmin', like all fellers do, And all my mother talks about My gittin' down'd can't keep me out, And when it's hot six times a day I'm in the pond. The fellers say I beat a duck. But ain't it queer When I'm in swimmin' half the year To be a-scared of water when Ma says: "Come, Johnny! Little men Must all be clean for Sunday and The tub is ready. Understand?"

It's awful hard, but ma don't care, And walks me in the kitchen where I have to strip myself and get Right in that tub of water wet. While mother, in her apron long, And sleeves tucked up, and O, so strong, Just rubs and scrubs with soap on thick, No matter how I yell and kick.

"My stars!" she says, "I never knew A boy could get so dirty. You Must wallow in it." Then she rubs And digs in tender spots and scrubs Twice harder spite of all my cries, And gets the soapuds in my eyes, And then I howl 'cause, O! it smarts Like fury, and then mother parts My eyelids and blows in 'em till The hurt is gone, and then she'll spill Cold water on me so I won't Catch cold, she says, and yellin' "don't! You'll kill me," will not make her stop, Nor kickin', though I make a slop.

O, dear! It's awful freezin'. Then "You're clean," ma says, "Jump out," and when

I'm quick as lightnin' out the tub She takes a towel and she'll rub So fearful rough it takes the skin 'Most off and makes more yells begin And when she stops, from toes to head All over I'm a steamin' red. And feelin' splendid everywhere— It beats our swimmin' hole for fair.

Then mother hustles me right in My cotton flannel night gown clean Made like a bathin' suit entire And warm from hangin' by the fire. Then off 'a shoutin' in my glee I race upstairs and mother, she Comes laughin' after me and then Beside my crib I kneel, and when My "Now I lay me" prayer is said Ma tucks me snug and warm in bed, And with a loving good-night kiss Leaves me to close my eyes in bliss.

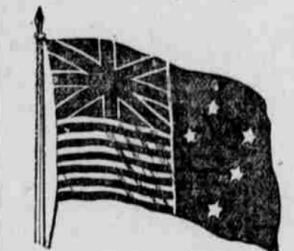
A feller hates a bath like fun And always kicks—but when it's done He feels so awful nice and clean And fine and scrumptious and serene That he's just glad his mother made Him take it. Huh! If he's afraid Of washin' then he shouldn't play Out in the dirt—that's what I say. —H. C. DODGE, in Chicago Daily Sun.

AUSTRALIA'S FLAG.

New Antipodean Confederation May Adopt a Design Patterned After the Stars and Stripes.

Every country finds a distinctive national flag a necessity. The United States had very little trouble in designating one for itself. The colonial flag, which consisted of 13 red and white stripes and the union jack on a blue field, was made over into a very satisfactory banner by leaving off the union jack and filling in the field with white stars.

Australia, whose government was changed from that of a colony to a confederation of states on the 1st of January, has as yet no official flag to distinguish the country among nations.



PROPOSED AUSTRALIAN FLAG.

Newspapers in Melbourne and Sydney have offered prizes for designs for a national banner. The design shown in this drawing was recently awarded a prize, and is, so far, the favorite with the public. The six red stripes stand for the five states of Australia and Tasmania which are in the confederation. The union jack signifies the connection with Great Britain, and the five stars in the field are those of the southern cross, the best known of the southern constellations. Altogether it means: The United States of Australia under the rule of Great Britain, lit by the stars of the southern cross. The contest, which was closed February 1, excited the widest popular interest throughout Australia. The adoption of the design will rest with the Australian congress.

Pictures of Fish in the Sea.

Prof. Boutan has succeeded in making anap shot photographs of fish in the sea, at a depth of about nine feet. His plan is to let down into the water a white sheet and then attract the fish in front of it by a judicious distribution of toothsome bait. The object of the proceeding is to increase our knowledge of the movements of fish when not constrained by artificial surroundings or confinement. It has been proposed to lower cameras two or three miles in the sea and make photographs there by flashlight, but the enormous pressure at such depths would, it is objected, crush the apparatus.

THE TERRIBLE DRAGON.

Monster Was Feared in All Lands Except in China, Where It is an Object of Reverence.

It is quite probable that the dragon is a memory from 'ages when our little earth ball was the home of terrible beasts with scientific names—dyosaursians, ichthyosaurs, pterydactyls and the like—for it figures in the myths of all nations. Very likely prehistoric man took his notion of such a creature from real and far



A CHINESE DRAGON.

more horrible monsters, sending it down through generation after generation of his children.

China—the dragon kingdom—seems to be the only land where this much-abused beast is looked upon with any sort of tolerance, all other folk giving it credit for being a fire-breathing devourer of men and placing it upon the same moral plane as the snake, another well-disposed reptile that has been given a very bad character indeed. St. George, England's patron saint, was a killer of dragons.

Richard H. Geoghegan, acting British vice consul at Tacoma, and a scholar who has lived in China many years, has recently been at some pains to redeem the dragon's reputation. The beast is revered in his own slant-eyed land, and tradition says that one day 2,800 years ago while Emperor Fu-hsi was walking beside the River Lo a yellow dragon rose from the water and taught him the art of writing, giving him: an alphabet by which the Chinese could record their history. If the monster had turned the River Lo into gold he could hardly have given so priceless a gift to Fu-hsi and his descendants, and that the Chinese hold him in grateful remembrance is much to their credit. The phoenix, tortoise and unicorn are likewise sacred, but the dragon is chief. To this day, the emperor's throne is called "lung-wei," while his sublime presence is referred to as "the dragon countenance," "lung-yen."

The monster in our picture was drawn for Mr. Geoghegan by a Chinese artist in Tacoma, and is probably as near the real beast as it is possible to come. It is shown rising from the waves of the River Lo amid flames, and the round object between its claws is "the pearl of mystic virtues"—a thing so mystic that none but a Chinaman can fathom it.—Chicago Record.

VERY HARD TO FIND.

Butterflies and Other Gaudy Moths, When Asleep, Look Exactly Like Their Beds.

The butterfly invariably goes to sleep head downward, its eyes looking straight down the stem of the grass. It folds and contracts its wings to the utmost, partly, perhaps, to wrap its body from the cold. But the effect is to reduce its size and shape to a narrow ridge, making an acute angle with the green stem, hardly distinguishable in shape and color from the seed heads on thousands of other stems around. It also sleeps on top of the stem, which increases its likeness to the natural final of the grass.

Side by side with the "blues" sleep the common "brown heaths." They use the grass stems for beds, but less carefully, and with no such obvious solicitude to compose their limbs in harmony with the eyes of the plant. They also sleep with their heads downward, but the body is allowed to drop sideways from the stem like a leaf. This, with their light coloring, makes them far more conspicuous than the blues. Moreover, as grass has no leaves shaped in any way like the sleeping butterfly, the contrast of shape attracts notice. Can it be that the blues, whose brilliant coloring by day makes them conspicuous to every enemy, have learned caution, while the brown heaths, less exposed to risk, are less careful of concealment?

Be it noticed that moths and butterflies go to sleep in different attitudes. Moths fold their wings back upon their bodies, covering the lower wing, which is usually bright in color, with the upper wing. They fold their antennae back on the line of their wings. Butterflies raise the wings above their bodies and lay them back to back, putting their antennae between them if they move them at all.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

CATARRH THIRTY YEARS.

A Remarkable Experience of a Prominent Statesman.

CONGRESSMAN MEEKISON GIVES PE-RU-NA A HIGH ENDORSEMENT.



CONGRESSMAN MEEKISON, OF OHIO.

Hon. David Meekison is well known, not only in his own State, but throughout America. He began his political career by serving four consecutive terms as Mayor of the town in which he lives, during which time he became widely known as the founder of the Meekison Bank of Napoleon, Ohio. He was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress by a very large majority, and is the acknowledged leader of his party in his section of the State.

Only one flaw marred the otherwise complete success of this rising statesman. Catarrh with its insidious approach and tenacious grasp, was his only unconquered foe. For thirty years he waged unsuccessful warfare against this personal enemy. At last Pe-ru-na came to the rescue, and he dictated the following letter to Dr. Hartman as the result:

"I have used several bottles of Pe-ru-na and feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head. I feel encouraged to believe that if I use it a short time longer I will be able to fully eradicate the disease of thirty years' standing. Yours truly,
"David Meekison."

Many people can tolerate slight catarrhal affections. A little hoarseness, a slight cough, a cold in the head, or a trifling derangement of the digestive organs, do not much disturb the average person in his business. But this is not true of the public speaker or stage artist. His voice must always be clear,

lungs perfect, digestion undisturbed. Hence the popularity of Pe-ru-na among the leading actors and actresses of this country.

They have come to regard Pe-ru-na as indispensable to their success. Their profession is so exacting that it requires perfect health in every particular. They regard Pe-ru-na as their friend and safeguard. Many letters are received from this class of people.

Miss Carrie Thomas, in speaking of Pe-ru-na, says: "I have used Pe-ru-na with splendid results. Would not be without it. No money would hire me to have a settled cold or chronic cough, or hoarseness. Catarrh is the most dreadful thing that could happen to one of my profession. Pe-ru-na is my shield and protector against this most undesirable disease."—Carrie Thomas.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Pe-ru-na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

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