Scrofula

It is commonly inherited.

Few are entirely free from it.

Pale, weak, puny children are afflicted with it in nine cases out of ten, and many adults suffer from it.

Common indications are bunches in the neck, abscesses, cutaneous eruptions, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, rickets, catarrh, wasting, and general debility.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Eradicate it, positively and absolutely. This statement is based on the thousands of permanent cures these medicines have wrought.

"My daughter had scrofula with eleven sores on her neck and about her ears. Hood's Sarsaparilla was highly recommended and she took it and was cured. She is now in good health." MRS J. H. JONES, Parker City, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

An Absurdity.

"Suppose," said the friend who had been reading "Enoch Arden," "that you went away out on a sea voyage and came back to find that your wife had married another man?"

"That's an absurd proposition," answered Mr. Meekton. "Henrietta would never be so careless with me as to let me go away on a sea voyage"

Hamlin's Wizard Oil knocks the spots off your throat when it is sore, and prevents diptheria, quinsy, etc.

Sure to Come Down.

Tom—Yes, we had quarrelled, but I was determined to see her.

Dick—How did you manage it?

Tom—When I called I told the maid to say it was a society reporter who wanted to see her.—Philadelphia Press.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa

The Fun of It.

Knox—We went to see the Cadleighs last night and had a most enjoyable time.

Cox—The idea! Why they usually fail dismally at entertaining people.

Knox—Exactly. We enjoyed ourselves talking about them on the way home.—Philadelphia Press.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?
It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Too Bad.

"Do you know, Miss Frisbie," said the large headed young author, "my most brilliant thoughts come to me in my sleep."

"It's a great pity that you are troubled with insomnia," added the young lady.—Detroit Free Press.

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

Family Pride.

"Mr. Cumrox is only suffering from an ordinary cold, I believe," said the sympathetic visitor.

"Well," answered Mrs. Cumrox, "we've done our best to keep it from being ordinary. We've sent for the most expensive physician in the city."—Washington Star.

The Modern Play.

"Your friend, the theatrical manager, has gone abroad, I believe."

"Yes; he's gone scouring the Continent for new attractions."

"Ah! The American public will get the off-scourings, as usual."—Philadelphia Press.

Muscular Soreness.
As the result of over-exertion and exposure to heat and cold, or from whatever cause, may be treated successfully by the timely application of St. Jacobs Oil. A thorough rubbing is necessary. The Oil should be applied vigorously for at least twenty minutes, two or three times daily, when all pain, soreness, stiffness will be removed in twenty-four hours. It will also strengthen and harden the muscles. Football players, gymnasts and all athletes will find St. Jacobs Oil superior to any other remedy for outward application, for the reason that its action is more rapid and its effect permanent. Thousands of people all over the world use and recommend St. Jacobs Oil for muscular soreness. A twenty-five cent bottle is quite sufficient to prove its efficacy. In cases where muscular soreness is complicated with any disease which requires an alterative Vogeler's Curative Compound should be taken. This prepared by the proprietors of St. Jacobs Oil, Baltimore, Md., who will send a sample free on application.

Luck? Well—

Brown—What a lucky fellow Robinson is.

Jones—Lucky! I should say he was. Why, his fiancée's birthday comes on Christmas.

Half-Sick

"I first used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in the fall of 1848. Since then I have taken it every spring as a blood-purifying and nerve-strengthening medicine."
S. T. Jones, Wichita, Kans.

If you feel run down, are easily tired, if your nerves are weak and your blood is thin, then begin to take the good old standard family medicine, Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It's a regular nerve lifter, a perfect blood builder. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knows all about this grand old family medicine. Follow his advice and we will be satisfied.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

THE JEW MUST STRIKE BACK.

By Dr. Emil G. Hirsch.

DR. E. G. HIRSCH.

If the Jews will learn to strike when others are striking at them, they will be let alone. Let them feel our strength and power and then they will have a wholesome fear of the Jewish fist and the Jewish kick. The world is stirred by accounts of the intense suffering among the women in the camps in South Africa, herded together like so many cattle by the British soldiers. I have no doubt that the suffering is intense and the hearts of the civilized people are justly touched by the stories of what they have to endure. But the condition of the Jews in Russia is worse than the worst of the suffering in South Africa, and yet from one end to the other of this big world not a voice in their behalf is raised or heard. No one single voice speaks in behalf of 7,000,000 of Jews. This is a sad commentary on the boast of progress and civilization.

But I can fully understand it—they are Jews. What matter if they suffer? What concern is it of ours? They have no guns to back them; no armored ships to fight for them; they are only Jews. They have suffered for eighteen centuries; let their suffering go on.

This is a condition of affairs which calls to heaven for justice and not charity. I agree with you Zionists that if these Jews feel they have no country they are justified in trying to establish one. What place can they call their own? They must do military service in Russia, and then the Czar says they are a source of danger to the country. They are forced to pay blood taxes. I can understand that the country of their fathers spells "hope;" Palestine means redemption; it makes their hearts feel lighter. I can understand why they cherish a plan which seems to mean freedom, justice, manhood and liberty for their descendants. I agree with you that if it were possible to emigrate from cruel Russia and cursed Roumania it would be advisable.

From the pale of Russia to the sweatshops of America does not spell redemption to me, but if their coming here would relieve their wretchedness, I say call them here.

WORST SIGN OF THE TIMES.

By Dr. Timothy Dwight.

I heard a prominent graduate of one of our universities say that when he was a student many years ago there was in the student community almost a contempt for wealth. The thoughts and ambitions of the college men at that period were in the line of higher things than wealth, and in their estimate of one another they regarded this as nothing. The whole life of the country has greatly changed since then. We have become a wealthy nation. We have passed from the simple life of a quiet town, as it were, to the luxury and abundance of a great city. The devotion of the people to money getting has become so great as even to be alarming, and the one desire which seems to unite all men together is the desire to make something in this matter of money out of nothing.

There is surely no worse sign of the times in our day than this; but I believe that much of the old spirit still remains—at least so far as our judgment of men goes. If the evil tendencies that are

manifesting themselves so strongly among our people are to be checked and the glory of the old ancestry is to be preserved, the result must be accomplished through the influence of educated men. Those who go forth from the universities and colleges must show by their living, by the estimate of things which they manifestly form, by the energy they display in the pursuit of the higher and nobler objects of desire, by their exaltation of learning and mental culture and the power to do good service to the world and of honorable character above all external things, and, if we may use the strong expression, by a contempt for wealth, what the true life for the nation is.

FOOT-BINDING AMONG THE CHINESE.

By Wu Ting Fang.

WU TING FANG.

The Chinese are abandoning foot binding. It is a fashion that is going out like waist binding among the Caucasians. Attempts have been made to uproot it from time to time, just as your doctors have preached against waist lacing, which is a greater menace to the human race than foot binding. It shocks a Chinese woman just as much to see a laced waist as it does a Caucasian to look at a bound foot.

The Emperor Shun Chih, who reigned from 1644 to 1662, issued an edict against this fashion, positively prohibiting it, but it had been a practice of Chinese women since the year of your calendar, 970, under the last Emperor of the Sung dynasty. This Emperor had a beautiful wife, who delighted to please him by dancing. To make her feet look more beautiful, she used to bind them with strips of satin until they resembled a crescent moon or a bent bow. Thus the fashion began. During more than a thousand years it became general, and what was intended first for beauty became a deformity.

The methods of binding in vogue in China and the period of commencing the practice vary, but the bandages are applied at from 5 to 8 years of age. The general process consists of two stages. A piece of strong cotton cloth, about two yards long and three inches wide, is first bound around the foot, leaving the great toe free, and doubling the others under the sole so that the toes of the right foot peep out under the left or inner side of the foot, and the same method is reversed for the left. This reduces the width. Each succeeding day the bandage is tightened both morning and night. For many months after the binding is commenced the little girl is compelled to run up and down on her aching feet to prevent mortification of the flesh and tendons setting in.

This process of binding continues for one year. The next stage is the shortening of the length. The bandages are then so arranged as to draw the fleshy part of the foot and the heel close together. When accomplished a deep groove between the fleshy part of the foot and the heel, somewhat the shape of the clinched hand with the ball of the thumb pressing against the fingers. The process is not considered complete until a Chinese tael, a coin about the size of a silver dollar, can be hidden in this groove. The first two years of this process are terrible.

In China fashions do not change so readily as among the Americans, but I am told that the reaction against foot binding is general, and that a large percentage of the girls whose feet would have been bound during the last two years are growing up naturally and able to romp and play like other little girls. One of the great evils of unbinding the feet is that after the deformity of the foot is attained the unfortunate must suffer great pain if the bandages are removed. It has, however, in many instances been done slowly and the women can now walk, and say they suffer no pain.

GREATEST NEED OF NATIONS.

By Lord Rosebery.

LORD ROSEBERY.

The greatest need of the nations of the earth is trained men and women. The nation that has the brightest minds in the various lines in which it is brought into competition with the world will best maintain its place in the struggle for national supremacy. It is the duty of the nation to cultivate independent thought, keen political training and a divine discontent. The nation that does this with the greatest success will be the nation that is strongest, for if the nation is politically and commercially trained, eager to better itself, it cannot fail to maintain its place.

The nations need to rear a race of men and women alive to the demands of the age and of their country, and able to cope with the needs of their country and their time. If the education fails in this, it is futile, and the nation must inevitably decline.

What race is best fitted to receive this training? I unhesitatingly answer, the Anglo-Saxon. The Anglo-Saxon stock is capable of anything, whether it be the Anglo-Saxon of America or of Europe. I cannot help believing it to be the noblest, except, perhaps, the Roman at his best, and capable of indefinite possibilities beyond the conception even of the Roman with training, intelligence and determination. It is the Anglo-Saxon that is destined to dominate the earth.

LIFE OF EASE NOT A HAPPY ONE.

By Russell Sage.

Every man has a right to live his own life and when he has money to spend it as he sees fit. Having in mind the recent retirement of Mr. William C. Whitney, I cannot see how a man of talent who has led an active life and been a factor in great and diversified business undertakings can suddenly sever all business connections and really enjoy himself as much as he had hitherto. Such a man's mind must continue active, and after his experience I should think it would be difficult for him not to wish to keep in touch with the changes and the march of business events. It is hard to overcome habit, and in success in business lies a very keen pleasure.

A successful man usually strives for new and greater successes, and as these come his enjoyment increases. I am unable to think of a life of all ease as a happy life. It is a great satisfaction to make a thing grow and watch its growth.

Every man to his liking. Mine is to sit at my desk and keep close to what is going on in the changing world of finance and trade.

LAYING A CABLE.

Materials Required for the Construction of the New Pacific Line.

For the manufacture of the proposed Pacific cable—the largest in the world—an enormous amount of material will be required. It is estimated that there will be needed 1,989 tons of copper wire, 1,260 tons of gutta percha, 2,300 tons of jute yarn, 4,300 tons of compound and tar and 12,000 tons of steel wire. The laying of the cable will take four specially constructed ships and a staff of 1,000 electricians, cable engineers, etc. The rate of laying a cable, in the absence of unforeseen difficulties, is about seven nautical miles an hour, and in a couple of thousand fathoms of water the cable takes as long as three hours to sink to the bottom. When a cable is paid out it runs over a wheel at the stern of the ship, having to pass on its way from the tank where it has been coiled through a dynamometer, which tells the strain to which it is being subjected.

As soon as all the cable on board a cable ship has been paid out the end is sealed carefully and attached to a rope, the other end of which is attached to a buoy and dropped into the sea. The vessel then returns to port for more cable, with which she steams off again to the scene of operations, picks up the buoyed end, carefully splices it to the end of the new section which she has brought out and goes on with the laying as before.

To land a cable some interesting preparations are made. Sheaved wheels are anchored on shore and around them a line is passed and carried back to the cable ship. To this line the end of the cable to be landed is attached and floated ashore, buoyed up on inflated rubber bags. The land end of a cable is considerably larger than the part which is submerged. Once on shore it is drawn up the beach to its proper inland position and secured.

The new Pacific cable will be 8,000 miles long. No other cable in the world is half as long. When the new cable is laid there will be sufficient length of submarine cables in the world to girdle the earth at the equator eight times and something to spare, or enough to reach two-thirds of the way to the moon.

IMPORTED FROM THE ORIENT.

"Chit," a Praiseworthy Institution, Enforces Honesty in Servants.

What is a "chit?" This is a word that has crept into the English language of recent years, and, although fairly common in England, its use in this country dates from the Philippine campaign, the war with China, and the still more recent immigration of Japanese into the United States. Its use is common in Chinese and Japanese hotels and restaurants, while the origin and meaning of the word are as follows:

The dishonesty of native servants is proverbial among the English and American residents in India, the Philippines, China and Japan. Consequently, if one is living in any one of these countries, and a friend were to send a basket of fruit by his native servant, or a shopkeeper sent one of his employes to deliver some articles that you had purchased, the servant or employe after delivering whatever he had brought would hand the recipient a small slip of paper upon which appears in the handwriting of the sender the number and description of the articles sent with a polite request that, in case you found the articles as stated, you sign the slip of paper and deliver it back to the servant. This form of receipt is a "chit."

The sender also asks in the "chit" that in case the articles are not delivered as described you will state the same, and hand the "chit" back to the servant to deliver to his master or mistress. The "chit" is to enforce honesty on the part of the servant, and to prevent him from stealing all or a part of the articles intrusted to his care. If the sender should neglect to send a "chit" along with the articles that he has sent the chances are about one to a million against you ever receiving them. An oversight of this sort on the part of the sender would appear in the nature of a windfall to the average East Indian servant, who would regard the articles placed in his hands for safe conduct and delivery as his legitimate prey.

Such was the original meaning and application of the word "chit," a corruption of a Hindostanee word which has the same meaning as "receipt" in our own tongue, but, as in all similar cases, the term "chit" has been broadened in its application so that to-day it has other meanings. In addition to the foregoing a "chit" is also a sort of promissory note to meet small obligations. A man takes a drink at the bar, and not having the money to pay for it he gave the bartender a "chit." A man borrows a dollar from a friend and gives him a "chit." Thus a "chit" is in the nature of a bond that enforces honesty wherever it is in use. It is really a praiseworthy institution, as every person who has lived in the Orient will admit.

IMPRESSING SEAMEN.

The Old Women's Sewing Circle Was Abruptly Broken Up.

One of the causes of the War of 1812 was the impressment of Americans to serve on British ships. The practice was so extensive that when an English ship came to an American port able-bodied men hid in disguise for fear of being seized.

John Bull at that time claimed the services of every British sailor, whether the man had ever voluntarily entered the navy or not; and if the sailor could speak English he was assumed to be an Englishman and forced to serve. No doubt many of those who were impressed were really British deserters; but many others were American citizens, and the compulsion to serve on British ships was a wrong.

The diary of Captain Hoffman of the Royal Navy, which has been published under the title of "A Sailor of King George," contains a story of masquerade which must have been amusing from a British point of view.

Hoffman had been sent to a house in Jamaica where able-bodied seamen were reported to be in hiding. When the party entered the house they found three slovenly females sitting by a table darning stockings. Near by was a cradle covered with a net. In the bed, also covered with a net, was a woman lying ill. Still another woman was near the bed, persuading the invalid to take the contents of a bottle of red mixture.

The lieutenant assured them that he entered with reluctance upon the duty he had to perform, but as he had information that seamen frequently the house, he must search it.

A coxswain who had been examining the features of one of the women at the table, exclaimed:

"If I ever saw my old shipmate, Jack Mitford, that's he!"

Another British sailor whispered that the baby in the cradle was the largest he had ever seen. Thereupon the door was locked and the officers insisted on knowing who the women were. Hoffman discovered upon the sick woman a close-shaved chin. The dying person was a fine young seaman about twenty-six years old, who, when he was detected, sprang out of bed, and joining the others, attempted to resist. Then, seeing that they were outnumbered, they surrendered.

The infant in the cradle proved to be a fine lad sixteen years old.

"This was a good haul, eight seamen," remarked Hoffman. "We got them without accident to the boats."

Encroaching on the Sea.

The growth seaward of Dungeness Point, in England, caused by the eastward drift of shingle, has caused the erection of a new lighthouse there to become necessary, and the contract has been placed with a Deal firm to carry out the work for $30,000. This will be the third lighthouse erected upon Dungeness Point. The first, built about sixty years ago, is now a mile inland, and the lighthouse which superseded that one is now about half a mile from the seashore.

Old Women in London.

Among the twenty-four inhabitants of London who are over 100 years old nineteen are women.

Oil and truth are bound to come to surface in due time.

TO FIND YOUR WAY.

Woodcraft, as a Texan Told It to a Tenderfoot.

"When you discover that you are lost, first stop and pull yourself together. Recall the direction in which you started from camp—whether you went north, south, east or west. You can always do this, if you try. The next step is to fix the points of the compass. When that is done, you will be able to go in the general direction you wish. Find a mature tree that stands apart from its fellows. Even if it is only slightly separated it will do. The bark of this tree will be harder, drier and lighter in color on the south side. On the north it will be darker, and often at the roots it will have a clump of mold or moss. On the south sides of all evergreen trees, gum, which oozes from wounds or knot-holes, will be hard and amber-colored; on the north this gum is softer, gets covered with dust, and is of a dirty gray. In fall or winter, trees which show a rough bark will have nests of insects in the crevices on their south sides. A tree which stands in the open will have its larger limbs and rougher bark on the south side. You have many evergreens in your part of the country, cone-bearing, or coniferous, trees—firs, spruce, cedars, hemlocks, pines. They ought to be good compasses. Hardwood trees—the oak, the ash, elms, hickories, mesquits, and so forth.—have moss and mold on the north. Leaves are smaller, tougher, lighter in color, and with darker veins on the south; on the north they are longer, of darker green, and with lighter veins. Spiders build on the south sides. In the South air-plants attach themselves to the north sides. Cedars bend their tips to the south. Any sawed or cut stump will give you the compass points, because the concentric rings are thicker on the south side. The heart of the stump is thus nearer to the north side. All these things are the effects of sun. Stones are bare on the south side, and if they have moss at all, it will be on the north. At best, on the sunny side only a thin covering of harsh, half-dry moss will be found. On the south side of a hill the ground is more noisy underfoot. On the north side ferns, mosses and late flowers grow. If you are on a marsh, small bushes will give you the lesson; their leaves and limbs show the same differences. Almost all wild flowers turn their faces to the south. There are many other signs, but I reckon you will find these enough."—St. Nicholas.

Unbidden Guests.

Many insects migrate from one quarter of the globe to another by means of the vessels which ply between distant ports. Indeed, the spread of nearly all kinds of living creatures has been dependent upon the ships of civilized nations. Winged pests and blessings have been steadily carried to new countries by this means, and the invasion of our land by insects, bugs, and crawling things in recent years has caused not a little talk of legislation against the admission of tropical fruits and seeds until they have been examined and quarantined. Not long ago a ship from one of the tropical countries was followed by a flock of butterflies, which persistently circled around the rigging of the vessel until the shores had faded in the distance. Then the insects alighted on the masts and deck. A few disappeared in the night and were destroyed in the water or reached shore in safety. Some of the others crawled away in the cabins and hold of the ship. After a trip of thirty days the vessel reached New York, and from their hiding place in the ship a few of these butterflies emerged and flew ashore. Thus an entire new species of butterflies was introduced into this country. This authentic instance of the migration of butterflies is but a single illustration of how sometimes ships bring into the harbor desirable and undesirable immigrants whose names are never entered on the books of the company.

She Had Improved.

The Princess Charlotte, daughter of George IV., was a young woman of great spirit and originality. One day one of her teachers chanced to enter the room when the princess was reviling one of her attendant ladies in great wrath, and, after giving her a lecture on hasty speech, he presented her with a book on the subject.

A few days later he found her still more furious and using language even more violent.

"I am sorry to find your royal highness in such a passion," said he: "Your royal highness has not read the book I gave you."

"I did, my lord," cried she tempestuously. "I both read it and profited by it. Otherwise I should have scratched her eyes out!"

Both Come in Bottles.

The father was testing his little boy's knowledge of the story of Noah, which he had carefully rehearsed. The boy had been thinking hard, says the New York Times, and his answer to the first question showed that he had at least the virtue of originality.

"Now," said papa, "can you tell me how Noah knew that the waters had gone down?"

The boy hesitated a minute, as if seeking for proper words to express himself; then he said:

"Noah knew the waters had gone down because the dove came back bringing him a pickle."

Olives and pickles were synonymous terms in the small boy's mind for things which come in bottles, and which he did not like.

Cheap Oil.

Cottonseed oil is soon to find a rival in oil from the seed of the sunflower. Experiments made by German chemists have convinced them, it seems, of the availability of this cheap raw material, and it may become a valuable article of commerce. It is said to be convertible to many uses, and, besides having possibilities as a lamp oil, may be used for dyeing purposes and will be of service in soap-making.

A Coolness.

"The boys all say I'm a 'brick,'" gushed the yellow-haired girl as she passed the cream to her lips.

The young man gazed sadly at the four empty saucers and said: "Then I guess you must be a brick of ice cream."

What is Ovaritis?

A dull, throbbing pain, accompanied by a sense of tenderness and heat low down in the side, with an occasional shooting pain, indicates inflammation.

On examination it will be found that the region of pain shows some swelling. This is the first stage of ovaritis, inflammation of the ovary. If the roof of your house leaks, my sister, you have it fixed at once; why not pay the same respect to your own body?

You need not, you ought not to let yourself go, when one of your own sex

MRS. ANNA ASTON.

holds out the helping hand to you, and will advise you without money and without price. Mrs. Pinkham's laboratory is at Lynn, Mass. Write a letter there telling all your symptoms and get the benefit of the greatest experience in treating female ills.

"I was suffering to such an extent from ovarian trouble that my physician thought an operation would be necessary.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound having been recommended to me, I decided to try it. After using several bottles I found that I was cured. My entire system was toned up, and I suffered no more with my ovaries."—MRS. ANNA ASTON, Troy, Mo.

Not What He Required.

"You ought to try this," said the druggist, as he held up a bottle. "It's the best thing out for dyspepsia."

"If that's the case I'll keep it out," replied the victim. "I've got all the dyspepsia I want right now."—Chicago Daily News.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Uncle Sam's Good Enough.

"It is claimed that a certain gang of counterfeiters make better dollars than Uncle Sam does."

"That's a case where I believe in letting well enough alone."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Bric-a-Brac.

"Lizzie! Lizzie! That vase was 2,000 years old."

"Oh! And just think! I came near crying because I broke it. I thought it was new."

Fatiguing.

"Come on," said Weary Waggles, as he gave his sleeping comrade a kick.

"Naw," replied Willie Wontwalk, "I can't go enny furder; I'm too tired."

"Wot made youse tired?"

"I dreampt I wuz wurkin," replied Willie.—Ohio State Journal.

The Usual Procedure.

"What is the usual procedure in marrying an heiress?"

"Tell the lady how much you love her and tell her father how much you owe."

SORES AND ULCERS.

Sores and Ulcers never become chronic unless the blood is in poor condition—is sluggish, weak and unable to throw off the poisons that accumulate in it. The system must be relieved of the unhealthy matter through the sore, and great danger to life would follow should it heal before the blood has been made pure and healthy and all impurities eliminated from the system. S.S.S. begins the cure by first cleansing and invigorating the blood, building up the general health and removing from the system all morbid, effete matter. A CONSTANT DRAIN UPON THE SYSTEM. When this has been accomplished the discharge gradually ceases, and the sore or ulcer heals. It is the tendency of these old indolent sores to grow worse and worse, and eventually to destroy the bones. Local applications, while soothing and to some extent alleviate pain, cannot reach the seat of the trouble. S.S.S. does, and no matter how apparently hopeless your condition, even though your constitution has broken down, it will bring relief when nothing else can. It supplies the rich, pure blood necessary to heal the sore and nourish the debilitated, diseased body.

Mr. J. S. Talbert, Lock Box 245, Winona, Miss., says: "Six years ago my leg from the knee to the foot was one solid sore. Several physicians treated me and I made two trips to Hot Springs, but found no relief. I was induced to try S.S.S., and it made a complete cure. I have been a perfectly well man ever since."

SSS is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known—contains no poisonous minerals to ruin the digestion and add to, rather than relieve your sufferings. If your flesh does not heal readily when scratched, bruised or cut, your blood is in bad condition, and any ordinary sore is apt to become chronic.

Send for our free book and write our physicians about your case. We make no charge for this service.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

DON'T WEAR OUT THE CLOTHES

Rubbing them to pieces; use my Washing Tablets. No rubbing required. Send 50 cents for sample package and full directions. W. O. POWELL, Box 606, Portland, Oregon.

FISH'S CURE FOR CURES WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

An Observing Boy.

Little Boy—When I'm grown up I'm goin' to be a perliceman, an' you can be my nurse.

Little Girl—Policemans don't have nusses.

Little Boy—Don't they? I guess you've never walked up the avenue.

Horrid.

Harriet—Sadie's husband never gets excited, never fights back, and she simply cannot make him cross.

Estelle—Yes. The horrid thing. He is simply exasperating.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Humorously Handicapped.

Bibbs—It is very amusing to watch Sellers play golf.

Gibbs—Why?

Bibbs—He has an impediment in his speech.—The Smart Set.

The Farmer's Interest in It.

Farmer Wayback—Those pesky boys tied a tin pail to that dog's tail and then ran him 11 miles. I'll sue em!

Mr. Cityman—Was it your dog?

Farmer Wayback—No: it was my pail.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

A Definition.

First Boarder—What is the exact meaning of "viands?"

Second Boarder—Oh! Things you get to eat when you don't board.—Puck.

Precedent Established.

"What makes you think she will marry you?"

"She has married other men"

Puzzled Him.

First Tramp (in the road)—Why don't you go in? The dog's all right. Don't you see him waggin' his tail?

Second Tramp—Yes, and he's growlin' at the same time. I dunno which end to believe.—Tit-Bits.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

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