

Nothing Tastes Good

And eating is simply perfunctory—done because it must be. This is the common complaint of the dyspeptic.

If eating sparingly would cure dyspepsia, few would suffer from it long.

The only way to cure dyspepsia, which is difficult digestion, is to give vigor and tone to the stomach and the whole digestive system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cured the niece of Frank Fay, 106 N. St., South Boston, Mass., who writes that she had been a great sufferer from dyspepsia for six years; had been without appetite and had been troubled with sour stomach and headache.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Don't wait till you are worse, but buy a bottle today.

Perpetual Motion Discovered. James Conroy, of Jersey City, N. Y., claims to have devised a system of springs and weight which, operating as a balance, will run machinery without the aid of fuel, electricity or any other motive power.

Stop the Cough and Works Off the Gaid. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Oldest Missionary. Dr. Elias Riggs, the oldest missionary of the American board, died in Constantinople, aged 90 years. He had been in service for 69 years.

LIFE OF QUEEN VICTORIA. Complete life of Queen Victoria. Best book, best terms. Outfit mailed free. Address S. C. Miller & Co., Portland, Or.

New York City's Water Works. New York city has the most expensive water works plant in the country. It has cost up to date \$115,528,748.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County. FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Preparing for Rebellion. According to advices from Dahomey, the Moslem tribes are openly preparing for rebellion. They refuse to recognize the sovereignty of King Toffa.

THE HERB CURE FOR GRIP. Grip and colds may be avoided by keeping the system cleansed, the blood pure, and the digestion good. Take Garfield Tea.

Care of the Eyes. If you would have good eyes, never read, write or sew immediately after coming from comparative darkness into a bright light.

Carter's Ink has the largest sale of any ink in the world, because it is the best ink that can be made.

A Municipal Pawn Shop. Chicago has the only municipal pawn shop in the country. Paris and other European cities have had them in operation for many years.

No External Symptoms.

The blood may be in bad condition, yet with no external signs, no skin eruption or sores to indicate it. The symptoms in such cases being a variable appetite, poor digestion, an indescribable weakness and nervousness, loss of flesh and a general run-down condition of the system—clearly showing the blood has lost its nutritive qualities, has become thin and watery. It is in just such cases that S. S. S. has done some of its quickest and most effective work by building up the blood and supplying the elements lacking to make it strong and vigorous.

"My wife used several bottles of S. S. S. as a blood purifier and to tone up a weak and emaciated system, with very marked effect by way of improvement. We regard it a great tonic and blood purifier."—J. F. DUFF, Princeton, Mo.

S. S. S. is the greatest of all tonics, and you will find the appetite improves at once, strength returns, and nervousness vanishes as new rich pure blood once more circulates through all parts of the system.

S. S. S. is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known. It contains no minerals whatever. Send for our free book on blood and skin diseases and write our physicians for any information or advice wanted. No charge for medical advice.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

THE MARSHALL CENTENNIAL.

Anniversary of the Great Jurist's Installation as Chief Justice.

On Feb. 4 the centennial of the installation of Chief Justice Marshall, the eminent American jurist and famous interpreter of the United States Constitution, was observed at Richmond, his former home. In view of this the General Assembly of Virginia chartered the John Marshall Memorial Association, organized for the purpose of buying his old home in order to preserve it as a permanent memorial.

Chief Justice Marshall was born in Fauquier County, Va., in 1755, and was the eldest of fifteen children. He fought during the Revolutionary War, participated in the battles of Brandywine and Monmouth and suffered the hardships of Valley Forge. After the war he devoted his attention to law. He distinguished himself in the Virginia convention for ratifying the United States Constitution; sat on the Supreme Court bench of that State; was



CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.

one of the envoys to France in 1798, seeking a more perfect amity between the countries; entered Congress in 1799, becoming one of the ablest men in that body; was Secretary of State and of War and in 1801 became Chief Justice, holding the position until his death in 1835.

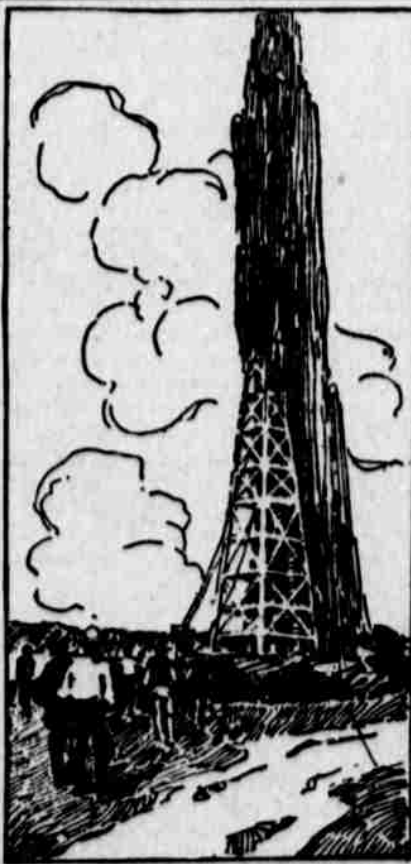
Chief Justice Marshall maintained a commanding position in the Supreme Court. The most important decisions, especially those on international law, were pronounced by him. His decisions are to-day regarded the standard authority on Constitutional questions, and in the words of a biographer have "imparted life and vigor not only to the Constitution, but to the body politic." He is regarded as one of the world's most eminent jurists.

The centennial of Marshall's installation was observed not only at Richmond but at the national capital, where, under the direction of the Supreme Court, with the co-operation of Congress, commemorative exercises were held. The day was also observed in American colleges, law schools and public schools.

GREAT FLOWING OIL WELL.

Where Oil Gushes Five-Inch Stream Into the Air.

A record-breaking oil well is that of Colonel J. M. Guffey, of Beaumont, Texas. It gushes in a five-inch stream 150 feet into the air and never a stop. The oil is covering the territory for acres around. Dams and dikes have



OIL WELL AT BEAUMONT, TEX.

been constructed around the well, with a view to saving as much of the production of 25,000 barrels per day as possible. When the drill tapped "the pay" the four-inch tube in the well was shot out of the well high into the air. An estimate of what the well is doing may be arrived at by bearing in mind that the derrick is seventy-two feet high and the top of the stream reaches an altitude as high again.

Safe to Ship Wet Coal. It has long been considered highly dangerous on account of the danger of spontaneous combustion to ship coal for sea transportation in a wet condition. Experiments have now been made which show that after all this is quite the safest condition in which to ship it.

When a man looks thoughtfully into the fire, his wife is a superior sort of person if she doesn't conclude that he is thinking of some other woman.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

PARENTS OF GROWING GIRLS WILL APPRECIATE IT.

The Story is Told by a Father Who is Grateful for His Daughter's Recovery.

No. 91 Lincoln avenue, Cortland, N. Y., was once a house of sorrow and sadness. The daughter of George Loucks, the pride of the household, seemed going into a decline as she reached her early womanhood and her condition caused the greatest anxiety in the family. The happy ending of the matter caused considerable excitement in the neighborhood and, when questioned by a reporter, Mr. Loucks made the following statement:

"About two years ago my daughter, who was then in her 16th year, was in bad health. She was pale and thin, without strength or vitality, in fact her condition was that which is generally called all run down. We were, of course, worried about her and employed the best physicians to attend her. They studied her case and although they did everything possible, gave her no relief which was permanent. The late Dr. Angle had first called my attention to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and my wife had heard they were a fine tonic, so we decided to try them for my daughter. We did so and inside of eight weeks the primary cause of her trouble was removed and she showed a decided gain in health, strength and flesh.

"A great many people will buy a medicine and take a few doses. Then if they are not cured they throw it aside as no good, or take it spasmodically. We believe in a fair trial in strict accordance with directions and our faithfulness was rewarded for she was greatly benefited by them. Her color came to her cheeks and she continued to gain in weight and strength. We have told a great many people about them and have been glad to do so."

Signed, GEORGE LOUCKS. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of June, 1900. F. C. PARSONS, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent to any address postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

A Tragedy.

She—If you had no idea when we could get married, why did you propose to me? "To tell the truth, darling, I had no idea you would accept me."

New Proposed National Park.

The national park of 1,297 square miles proposed at the head waters of the Mississippi will, if it is established, be the first in the central region of the country.

Literary Note From the Century Co.

The Century is to have a serial story by Irving Bucheller, the author of that popular novel, "Eben Holden." It is a border tale of 1812. Two types of the men who have helped to make America are set forth in it: one, a Northern Yankee, quaint, rugged and wise; the other, a man who has the hardy traits of a Puritan with the romantic temperament of a cavalier. The scene of the story is in the neighborhood of Lake Champlain, and the title is "D'ri and I." It will begin in the March Century and run for six months.

Canada at Pan-American.

Canada will have a building at the Pan-American exposition, and make a comprehensive display of the country's great resources and industries.

As She Remembered Him.

Mr. Skimmerhorn (as the participants in the debate became personal)—I was a thundering fool when I asked you to marry me! Mrs. Skimmerhorn—Well, you looked it, dear.

Will Throw Light 50 Miles.

A searchlight on the electric tower of the Pan-American exposition will cast rays for a distance of 50 miles.

Largest Guns in the World.

The biggest things in the way of guns ever produced will be exhibited at the Pan-American exposition.

Three Rules of Life.

Edward Everett Hale gives the following three good rules for life: First, live as much as possible in the open air; second, touch elbows with the rank and file; third, talk every day with a man you know to be your superior.

George Washingtons in the Civil War.

The attention of the pension bureau has been called to one regiment in the civil war in which, according to the rolls, 28 colored George Washingtons served.

Fried Smelts.

Smelts can be fried to perfection in the blazer. Clean them, wipe dry, season and dip in flour or fine bread crumbs. Egg them, dip in crumbs again and fry in plenty of hot butter. Serve with sauce tartare and Saratoga chips.

Home Truth.

Mr. Biddle—Those shoes are absurdly small for you, my dear; but one must suffer to be beautiful, I know. Mrs. Biddle—Ah! but how one suffers trying to be polite you will never know.

PRACTICE OF HAZING.

CUSTOM ORIGINATED IN COLLEGES OF THE EAST.

Atrocious Brutality to Defenseless Students Has Stirred the Country—Merits Penitentiary Term—Rules of Conduct Prescribed for Freshmen.

Great interest in the subject of college hazing was stirred throughout the entire country by the startling charges which were made in connection with the death of Cadet Booz of the West Point National Military Academy. The



PAINTING A CADET'S FACE.

Investigations of the military board appointed to look into the accusations brought by the young man's family were closely followed by the public, and every average American citizen read with horror and disgust the allegation that the life of the boy was ended by hazing of the most outrageous character. The blood of all decent and intelligent men or women boiled when they read the revolting story that tabasco sauce had been poured down the throat



HAZERS AND ONE OF THEIR VICTIMS.

of the student, who was at the mercy of the hazers. The victim was so terribly injured by the fiendish act, so runs the story, that death at last came to his relief as a natural consequence of the wounds inflicted. When the barbarity of this inhuman treatment of a defenseless student was realized there was a demand for an investigation and the detection and punishment of the students who were guilty of such atrocious brutality.

The demand resulted in the appointment of the military board, which at once began taking evidence. The case was not more than fairly started when a second incident was brought to light through the statements of other parents, who alleged that they had lost a son whose death was directly traceable to hazing which he had received at West Point. These two cases prove quite conclusively, if any proof were needed, that the infamous practice of hazing is far from extinct, at least in some parts of the country. Hazing is distinctly a product of eastern college life. It originated there and there has never been much of it indulged in outside of the colleges of the East. It has been practiced to a limited extent in the universities of the West, but it never found a strong foothold in the Mississippi valley nor in the States beyond.



TOSSING IN A BLANKET.

College hazing is so old a custom that its origin is somewhat hazy. One theory is that it was at least a partial outgrowth of the fagging system of English colleges, in which it was the custom to make new students do menial work for the upper classmen. The

hazing which has been indulged in has largely been practiced upon freshmen, but occasionally other classmen have been hazed. To haze means to disturb, harass, annoy, and it was in some way figured out that this was just what ought to be done to men entering college for the first time. It was decided that they should be servile and that they should do whatever they were told by upper classmen, no matter how absurd or degrading an act should be demanded of them. As early as the year 1700, sixteen years before the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, the following regulations were enacted at Yale University:

"It being the duty of seniors to teach freshmen the laws, usages and customs of the college, to this end they are empowered to order the whole freshman class or any particular member of it to appear, in order to be instructed and reproofed, at such time and place as they shall appoint, when and where every freshman shall attend, answer all proper questions and behave decently.

"The freshmen are forbidden to wear their hats in the college yard until the May vacation, and whenever a freshman either speaks to a superior or is spoken to by one he shall keep his hat off until he is bidden to put it back on. "A freshman shall not play with any of the members of an upper class without being asked.

"Freshmen are required to perform all reasonable errands for any superior.

"Freshmen shall not run in the college yard nor up and down stairs, nor call to any one through a college window."

In the "Ancient Laws and Liberties" of Harvard similar restrictions upon the freshmen are found. Among them are:

"No freshman shall wear his hat in the college yard unless it rains, hails or snows, provided he be on foot and have not both hands full.

of the young wretches, who are nothing but brutes in human form, were sent to the penitentiary as they should be for five or ten years it would have a most salutary effect upon college hazing."

AMERICAN POETS LONG-LIVED.

With Some Exceptions, Our Bards Have Reached the Attended Age.

A most striking fact is the longevity of our poets. The typical American poet—when one thinks of it and notices the faces that look down from his library walls—is found to be an aged, hoary man, says Oscar Lovell Teiggs in the Forum. Of the eight poets pictured on the frontispiece, six are gray-beards and incline to baldness and of the black-haired heads, Lanier lived to be 39 and Poe to be 40. No American poet has had the advantage of John Keats of dying young with still enough accomplished to be compared with Shakespeare on the ground of his promise. Many fair hopes centered in Cora Fabri, Anne Aldrich and Winifred Howells, the youngest of the steeplechase to lay down their pens; but their work was too incomplete to give prophecy of their maturity. Joseph Rodman Drake at 25, Stephen Crane at 29, James Berry Bensen at 30 and Francis Brooks at 31 had hardly begun their true poetic career. Probably our literature sustained its greatest loss in the death of Richard Hovey, who was destined to accomplish great works and to win high renown; at 36 he was just prepared for bold adventure. Timrod and Emma Lazarus had fulfilled much of their promise at 38. Edward Rowlands Sill and Bayard Taylor, whose premature deaths were much lamented, had yet time at 46 and 53 to accomplish a little well-rounded and well-proportioned work. Longfellow, Lowell, Whitman, Story and Halleck entered the 70th; Emerson reached the 80th mark; while Freneau, Whittier, Holmes and Bryant passed it. Dana lived on into the 90th.

Some few sensitive natures, like Poe and Richard Realf, suffered pain, and travail, largely the fault of their peculiar temperament; ill-health affected the output of some; the Civil War cut short the lives of several; accident closed a few careers; and four suffered violent death at their own hands. But for the great majority the currents of life ran smoothly, and, save the ordinary incidents of change, they lived in serenity of spirit.

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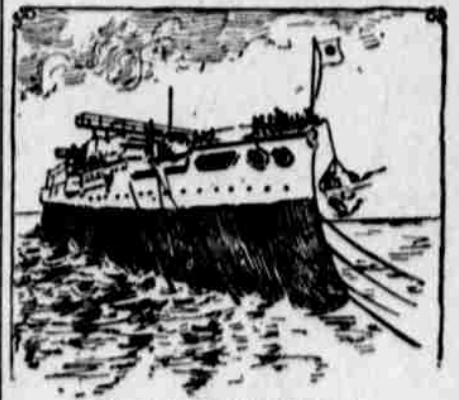
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GREATEST OF BATTLESHIPS.

Japan's New War Vessel is the Most Powerful Afloat.

The Vickers, Sons & Maxim shipyard at Barrow, England, was the scene recently of the launching of the new Japanese battleship Mikasa, the largest of such craft in the world. Her launching weight was 8,000 tons, this being practically only her bare hull. She is over 400 feet long and her displacement will be about 15,000 tons. Her engines are 15,000 horse-power, and she will have a coal capacity of 1,400 tons which will allow of her travelling about 9,000 miles at a speed of ten knots before replenishing her bunkers. Four twelve-inch breech-loading guns are mounted in pairs, forward and aft, and there are fourteen in the armored citadel.

As the vessel slid down the ways into the water a large globe of colored papers suspended from her bows, according to Japanese custom, opened and liberated a dozen pigeons. This is the Japanese equivalent of breaking a bottle of wine across the bows of a ship. Speaking at the luncheon which followed the launch, the Japanese minister remarked that the Mikasa might



LAUNCH OF THE MIKASA.

at some future time be fighting side by side with a British fleet, but he was sure she would never be found in antagonism.

An Uneven Contest.

"They had a lively boxing match at Splinter's the other night."

"How was that?"

"Splinter came home late, and as he passed through the hall his wife's tallest palm touched him on the cheek. Splinter was in an excited condition, and thought it was somebody's fingers. So he struck out wildly with both fists and succeeded in knocking over two palms and severely bumping his own head."

"But why do you call it a boxing match?"

"Because Splinter put up his knuckles against his wife's palms."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Largest Incubator.

New South Wales has not only the largest duck farm in the commonwealth, but also probably the largest incubator in the world. The farm and incubator are situated at Botany, near Sydney, the latter, according to a Sydney paper, having a capacity of 11,440 duck eggs, or 14,080 hen eggs. It is not necessary that it should be filled at any one time. The eggs can be put in at intervals, as they are available. With fifty eggs only it will work just as well as if it were filled. The incubator was designed and constructed by its proprietor, with the aid of an ingenious local mechanic.