

General Debility

Day in and out there is that feeling of weakness that makes a burden of itself.

Food does not strengthen. Sleep does not refresh.

It is hard to do, hard to bear, what should be easy,--vitality in the ebb, and the whole system suffers.

For this condition take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It vitalizes the blood, gives vigor and tone to all the organs and functions, and is positively unequalled for all run-down or debilitated conditions.

Hood's Pills cure constipation, 25 cents.

Told the Whole Story.

Mistress (to servant about to leave)

—Mary, what kind of reference shall I write for you?

Mary—Oh, my I stayed with you for six months; that'll do.

Inclusive.

She—No, I can never marry you. All our family is opposed to you.

He—But you are not—

She—I said all our family.

E. W. Grover

This signature is on every box of the genuine

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets

the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Art and Nature.

Miss Prude—Yes; our choral society is going to present a comic opera, but I won't take part.

They expect me to wear tights, but I could not do that.

Miss Sharpe—Why not? You might get them padded, you know.

A Fine Memory.

"Brown must have a bad memory; he has owed me \$10 for two years."

"You are mistaken; he has a very good memory; he always goes across the street in passing your office."

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

No Great Loss.

Inkeeper (after wagonload of hunters has departed)—Silas, did you find room in their wagon for them six cases of beer and the can of whisky?

Silas—Yes, got everything in—er—gash all hemlock! I forgot to put in their guns!

"What, ye dad-veddum—oh, well—they'll never miss 'em."

The Charges.

Willie—Pa, teacher told us to be prepared tomorrow to tell what meter the "Charge of the Light Brigade" is in.

Pa—That's easy. Gas meter, of course.

FITS Permanently Cured.

No fits or paroxysms after first dose of Dr. Allen's Great Nerve Restorer.

Send for FREE BOOK and Testimonial. Price \$1.00 per bottle.

The Same Old Cry.

"I wonder what Eve said when she found she had to leave the Garden of Eden," said Mr. Grumpin's wife.

"It was just about what all women say when they are starting on a journey. She complained that she didn't have a thing to wear."

Eggactly.

"What are you doing there?" cried the farm dog as he observed the hen in the coal bin.

"Oh, I thought this was a good time to lay in coal," cackled the hen.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces.

Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them.

Hall's Catarrh Cure, sold by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system.

In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co., Treatment free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Secretary of Confederate Navy.

Col. James G. Milner, who died recently at Milford, O., was once secretary of the navy for the confederacy.

He died very poor, yet before the war was one of the richest men in the South.

LADIES WANTED

By an old reliable firm to dressmakers, Embroidery and all kinds of Fancy Work for us at home.

Steady work and good pay, steady or leisure hours. For information send stamp to Fairbank, Needlework Co., 85 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Culinary.

"There are only two kinds of cooks."

"For instance?"

"Those that can't cook and will cook and those that can cook and won't."

Bad Circulation is the cause of most of the ills that come with old age.

With advancing years there is a decline of strength and vigor—the machinery of the body moves with less speed and accuracy.

Because of the weak and irregular action of the heart the blood moves more slowly, becomes impure and loses much of its life-sustaining properties, and muscles, tissues and nerves literally starve for lack of nourishment.

A sluggish and polluted circulation is followed by a long train of bodily ailments. Cold feet, chilly sensations up and down the spine, poor appetite and digestion, soreness of the muscles, rheumatic pains, hard and fissured skin, face sores, chronic running ulcers on the lower limbs and other parts of the body—these and many other diseases peculiar to old people are due to a lack of healthy blood and imperfect circulation.

Restoration to health must come through the building up and purification of the blood, thus adding strength and tone to the vital organs and quick, healthy action to the circulation.

S. S. S. being strictly a vegetable blood remedy and the best tonic, makes it the most valuable and efficacious of all medicines for old people. It is free from all mineral ingredients, and mild and pleasant in its action. It cures blood diseases of every character, even those inherited or contracted in early life.

As the system gets under the influence of S. S. S. there is a marked improvement in the general health, and as richer and purer blood begins to circulate through the body the appetite improves, and there is a softness and elasticity about the skin that you have not noticed for years; sores begin to heal, pains in muscles and joints gradually cease, and you find that it is possible to be happy and healthy even in old age.

Our medical department is in charge of physicians who make a study of blood and skin diseases. If you would like to have their opinion and advice in your case, write them all about it and you shall receive such information and advice as you want. This will cost you nothing. Others have found our medical department of great benefit to them—their cure being much more rapid as the result of some special directions received from our physicians.

Don't be your own doctor when you can get medical advice free. Book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed to all who desire it.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

SSS and OLD PEOPLE

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Shifted the Responsibility.

Deacon Elderberry—My dear Mrs. Crabtree, if only half the money spent in millinery were devoted to the church!

Mrs. Crabtree—Oh, my! But the milliners won't reduce their prices.

Unnecessary.

Teacher—Now, Tommy Blinksin, if you had two apples and wanted to give Johnny Frecklestone one, you would tell him to take the larger one, wouldn't you?

Tommy—Now.

Teacher—Why not?

Tommy—Wouldn't have her. He'd take it anyway.

His Father Also Drives.

First Boy—Your folks ain't as rich as ours. My father and mother go driving every day.

Second Boy—My father drives every day, too.

First Boy—I don't believe it. What does he drive?

Second Boy—Nails.

Too Anxious.

"I see they are embalming pet dogs now," he said.

"Oh, isn't that lovely," she exclaimed. "That's what I'll have done to Fido."

"Just the thing," he returned, suddenly growing enthusiastic himself. "Give him to me and I'll have it done today."

Forgets Where the Place Is.

Small Harry had lost his pencil, his mother told him he should have a place for everything and keep everything in its place.

"I do, mamma," replied the little fellow; "but sometimes I forget where the place is."

Sight Unseen.

Bertha—Fred Hart is going to marry Bessie Light.

Edith—You don't mean it! For mercy's sake, what could he have seen in her?

Bertha—That's what I say. Do you know, I suspect he must have courted her over the telephone.

A Fortune to Be Given Away.

A noted philanthropist has decided to give away his fortune to charities and no doubt much good will be accomplished.

There is another agency that has also accomplished much good, namely, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the medicine with fifty years of cure back of it. It promotes appetite, insures digestion, cures dyspepsia, regulates the liver and keeps the bowels regular, also prevents belching, heartburn or flatulency. Don't fail to try it, but be sure and get the genuine.

They Miss No Chance.

"A woman was arrested in New York for sleeping on the grass."

"I didn't suppose the New York police farmed out the grass privileges, too."

Wholesale Troubles.

"Father," said the small boy, "what is polygamy?"

The old gentleman made sure that his wife was listening before he answered.

"Polygamy," he said, "is the name given to the method of acquiring trouble by wholesale."

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING

When you take Grover's Tasteless Chili Tonic, because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay, 50c.

Her Silence Explained.

"Molly—I have not had a line from for three weeks. Have you thrown me over?"

And this is the way she answered him:

"John—Hain't you hear tell that I am on a sick bed, where I am slowly a-dyin', an' can't write a line to save my life, you fool you?"

Cold Comfort.

Nervous Passenger—Captain, what would be the result if this boat should strike an iceberg?

Captain—It would probably shiver its timbers.

Ungrateful.

"They say the Missouri razor bug is an ungrateful scamp."

"How so?"

"He cuts his best friends."

Sick Headache Quickly Cured.

Indigestion, bad stomach, constipation, sick headache. That's the program. Next progress Cacaerets Candy Cathartic, instant relief. Druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

A Boy as a Fencer.

A national fencing competition has just taken place at Bologna, and the championship was won by Signor Atalio Monferri. The champion's d'armes is only 12 years old. He fought the most celebrated Italian fencers and beat them all.

ODD HOTELS OF JAPAN

THEY ARE VERY DIFFERENT FROM THOSE OF AMERICA.

Some Surprises They Contain for the Occidental Traveler—Meals Served in Guests' Rooms, but Baths and Washing Conveniences Are Public.

The native inns of Japan offer surprises to the Occidental traveler. The inn building is of Japanese architecture, of two stories, and generally rambling, for a house which has been at all prosperous will have had additions made from time to time to accommodate the increased patronage.

The front door is in the day time merely a panel with paper windows, which is pushed aside to admit guests. Mine host stands smiling in the aperture, and if it is winter a large brazier is placed in the midst of the first apartment, which would correspond to the office or exchange of one of our hotels.

The brazier contains small sticks of charcoal, and gives forth little heat. Several newly arrived Japanese travelers will generally be sitting about it on cushions on the floor, chatting and rubbing their hands over the tiny blaze.

Before entering you must sit down on the step and take your shoes off, no matter how cold the weather, for the "tatami" (mats) of a Japanese inn and the polished floor are kept as immaculately clean as a private house. When the shoes are off and delivered to an attendant, a little "amah," or maid, leads you through the room on which the front door opens, along passages and by several twists and turns, and along corridors, possibly up a flight of stairs, to the room which is assigned to you. It is entirely empty of any furniture. At one side is a tiny dais, or wooden platform, on which may be a carved stand, perhaps of teak wood, and on it a vase with some plum blossoms or green bougainvillee, arranged according to the Japanese conventional style of flower arrangement. The only other ornamentation in the room will consist of a "kakemono" or two, with pictures or writing on them. These are the hanging scrolls that take the place in Japan that our framed pictures do with us.

The walls of the room are finished in a soft green or brown, and the woodwork is left the natural color. First of all the "amah" brings out some fat cushions for the guests to sit on; then she brings a "hibachi" from downstairs, and puts in it lighted coals and some fresh sticks of charcoal. The next thing is tea, and this is daintily served in little cups on bronze stands, and with it some delicious cakes of bean paste, or else wafers which fairly melt in your mouth. Now, if you have arrived late, comes the question of supper. The meals in these inns are always served in your apartment. There is no such thing as a general dining-room, in this or in a private house.

There will be another long pause, during which the room may be slightly warmed by the heat from the brazier, but when supper is brought and the screen is thrust aside by the little maid the cold comes rushing in again. The Japanese pay no attention to cold air and draughts, even in the dead of winter. The maid kneels in the doorway when she opens the screen, for it would not be considered etiquette for any one to enter a room standing. The meal is placed on a tiny wooden stand, often beautifully lacquered, one stand for each person, and all the courses are placed on it together in beautiful little dishes. Nothing is ever served with more exquisite taste in the most luxurious American hotel, just as in the poorest Japanese hostelry, just as in the poorest poverty-stricken Japanese often live in more aesthetically surroundings than many of our rich people.

When it becomes dark the room is lit by a square paper lantern on a high wooden stand. By the light the Japanese read and sew in the evenings, though they are gradually importing and using many of our kerosene lamps, which give a better light. At bedtime the "amah" goes to a sort of clothes press or chest of drawers set in the side of the wall, and produces the bed, which is simply a series of soft quilts called "futons" and which are laid on the floor, one on top of the other. Down coverlets are placed over the bed, and in between the sleeper crawls. Sheets and pillows such as we use must be brought by the guest who requires them.

While the guests at a Japanese inn eat in the seclusion of their rooms, the bath and washing arrangements are public, and here one may encounter any of the other guests of the house of either sex while performing one's ablutions. To say the least, this is extremely awkward, but it is according to Japanese custom, and the same thing is found in the private Japanese houses.

GETTING TO A FIRE.

The American Fire Departments' Splendid Horses and Their Training.

F. S. Dellenbaugh writes an article for St. Nicholas on "The Quick Horse," devoted to the training of horses for the American fire departments. Mr. Dellenbaugh says: When a fire breaks out in America, it is necessary to reach it at once. The telegraph was brought into service in sending the alarm. In Munich some years ago the method in vogue was to hang out a red flag by day and a red lantern by night from the top of one of the Frauenkirche towers, on the side in the direction of the fire; but in America such a system would have resulted in the destruction of the whole town. The telegraph is the only thing for us.

But it is not enough to know immediately the exact location of a fire; it is also necessary to reach it immediately. The steam fire-engine was a splendid machine, with steam always up and everything in readiness for instant departure, but how to secure this instant departure was a question. Horses were kept standing in their stalls with the harness on, but this was not quick enough. Each second's delay meant loss of life or possible millions of property destroyed. So the first swinging harness was invented: a harness contrived in such a way that, while attached to the engine or other apparatus, it could be made to drop in-

stantly on the horse's back and fasten there.

This seemed to solve the question, but there remained one more step, and this was the training of the quick horse. Not only must the engine and the harness and the men and the horses be ready, but the horses must be in the harness at once—the operation must be as nearly instantaneous as human ingenuity and brute intelligence together could contrive. In every fire-engine house in the United States to-day, therefore, you may see and admire the "quick" horse, sleek-limbed, clear-eyed, with an alert, intelligent air, standing not far from the machine of which he is the morning power.

The casual visitor saunters in. He thinks the life of a fireman is a quiet and easy one, judging from the appearance of the quarters. All is serene. The machines are immaculate in polished brass and red paint. Some of the men are reading, others are playing a game of checkers.

Suddenly there is a tinkling somewhere, and the stroke of a gong. A snap, a click—and through the wide-open doors the various machines fly, one after another, until the visitor views in astonishment an empty house. It is like magic—a wonderful "transformation-scene." He gazes up and down the street, but the galloping procession has vanished as if it were a dream.

The quick horse has done his duty, and once more exhibited the power of organization and training. Within the time required by the firemen of the olden time to throw open the engine-house doors, the complicated machines of to-day are throwing water on the flames, and the brave firemen, having scaled the building with the agility of acrobats, are dealing well-considered blows against the fire foe.

In almost every city there is a practice-drill at least once a day in the engine-houses, and the visitor may have an opportunity of inspecting the admirable development of the American fire system and the fine horses so splendidly trained. And he may also have an opportunity at the same time of lamenting that other branches of our public service are not conducted with equal efficiency.

INDIAN WORDS AND NAMES.

Changes in Spelling that Have Made Their Meaning.

Commenting on the changes which have been made in the orthography of Indian names and the expressed belief that historians and literary people have surrendered their right and duty to maintain these verbal relics in their purity, the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser says: The statement is true, moreover the pity. As the Indians have no written language, their local names were acquired by the whites by sound only, and often by illiterate whites who had little knowledge of the arts of spelling and writing. For this reason there is little uniformity in the orthography of Indian proper names. Even the work of intelligent scholars is open to the same objections. The vocabularies of Indian words in Alabama prepared by Schoolcraft, Gallatin, Comper, Wright, Adair, Bartram and others all differ in spelling, and often in pronunciation, so much so that sometimes it is difficult to recognize a name when it goes through so many changes.

The various Indian dialects were the most expressive of any in the world. Every name was significant, whether it was of an animal or inanimate object, and the name given plainly indicated its meaning. Unfortunately the sound as well as the orthography and expression of many of our Indian names have been sacrificed in the effort to simplify the words and to make them conform to our system of spelling and writing the English language. The general government, too, or the Postoffice Department, has sacrificed much of the euphony and meaning of our Indian names in order to bring about simplicity and uniformity. It has accomplished this end, but has done it at the expense of meaning. Many names of postoffices in Alabama have no significance as now spelled, but as they were originally written any one familiar with Indian words would know just what was meant to be expressed.

However, we must admit that Indian words have not undergone more changes or modifications than have many of the words taken from the European or other old world languages and dialects. The people of the United States and the government itself are formulating something like a language of our own, and if the change carries with it a total hiding of the original significance of many words, it must be accepted as one of the results of the march of progress. But we must be permitted to express regret that so many of our native names have been improved entirely away from their originals.

Jefferson at Seventy-two.

"In Florida, where Ponce de Leon failed to discover the Fountain of Perpetual Youth, Joseph Jefferson seems to have found it," declares James S. Metcalfe, in the Ladies' Home Journal. "He is a picturesque figure. His ruddy cheeks and bright eyes give the lie to his 72 years. He is slender, but not with the leanness of age. His hair, mostly black, streaked only here and there with gray, and in length showing a wholesome contempt for the fine art of the barber, blows about in the breeze. His fingers are as quick and deft at knotting a line or adjusting a sinker as those of a boy on the banks of a stream, and he enters into every detail with boyish enjoyment. His fishing he alternates with landscape painting, writing and the care of plants. In none of these pursuits does he claim professional skill, but he brings to them something more than professional zeal. Mr. Jefferson is a very abstemious man. In eating, as in other things—except occupation in the open air—he evidently believes in moderation as a means to well living and long living. He did not join in our after-luncheon smoke, stating that if he had not given up tobacco a good many years ago he felt sure that he would not be with us now. Whatever the secret of his long and useful life, it is safe to say that every one of his countless friends and admirers would be glad to lengthen it by a fulfillment of his own Rip's favorite benediction: 'Here's his health and his family's, and may they live long and prosper.'"

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

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 AXTON, Troy, Mo.

Reassuring.

Old Gentleman (to railway porter)—Porter, the rain is dripping in from the lamp hole all over my clothes.

Porter (reassuringly)—No, sir; it's quite water tight, I assure you. That's the only oil leaking."

Connecticut and Clocks.

The first clocks manufactured in this country were by Eli Terry at Plymouth, Conn., in 1793. The manufacture soon became extensive, and Connecticut wooden clocks were famous all over the country.

The Best Prescription for Malaria Chills and Fever is a bottle of Grover's Tasteless Chili Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. Price 50c.

And Now Look at Him.

"See that magnate over there?"

"Yes. What of him?"

"Well, 20 years ago that man arrived in New York with only a million dollars in his pockets."