

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, **Swamp-Root**, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

A GREAT RAILWAY.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway owns and operates over 6,600 miles of thoroughly equipped road in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, Michigan, and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

It owns and operates all equipment in service on its lines, including Sleeping Cars, Parlor Cars, maintaining an excellence of service unequalled on any railway in the world.

It has been a Pioneer in the Northwest and west in the use of the block system in the operation of its trains, in the lighting of trains by electricity, heating by steam and many other progressive methods, which have added safety, comfort and luxury to travel. It is always the leader in that direction.

The Pioneer Limited Trains between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis have the costliest and handsomest Sleeping Cars in the world and the best dining car service.

Time tables, maps and information furnished on application to F. A. Miller, Gen. Pass Agent, Old Colony Building, Chicago.

Ballard's Horehound Syrup

Immediately relieves hoarse, croupy cough, oppressed, rattling, rasping and difficult breathing. Henry O. Stearns, Druggist, Shullsburg, Wis., writes, May 20, 1901: "I have been selling Ballard's Horehound Syrup for two years and have never had a preparation that has given better satisfaction. I notice that when I sell a bottle, they come back for more. I can honestly recommend it. 25c, 50c and 1.00 at Dr. J. M. Jones."

We wish our readers a happy New Year.

Wheats' Stomach and Liver Tablets.

Try them
When you feel dull after eating.
When you have no appetite.
When you have bad taste in the mouth.
When your liver is torpid.
When your bowels are constipated.
When you have a headache.
When you feel bilious.
They will improve your appetite, cleanse and invigorate your stomach and regulate your liver and bowels. For sale by all druggists.

Coughing

"I was given up to die with quick consumption. I then began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I improved at once, and am now in perfect health."—Chas. E. Hartman, Gibbstown, N. Y.

It's too risky, playing with your cough. The first thing you know it will be down deep in your lungs and the play will be over. Begin early with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and stop the cough.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., \$1. All druggists.

Liver Pills

That's what you need; something to cure your biliousness and give you a good digestion. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation and biliousness. Gently laxative. All druggists.

Want your mouth or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use **BUCKINGHAM'S DYE** for the whiskers.

THE DRAUGHT'S BLACK DRAUGHT THE GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE

The Draught's Black-Draught has saved doctors' bills for more than sixty years. For the common family ailments, such as constipation, indigestion, hard colds, bowel complaints, chills and fever, biliousness, headaches and other like complaints no other medicine is necessary. It invigorates and regulates the liver, assists digestion, stimulates action of the kidneys, purifies the blood, and purges the bowels of foul accumulations. It cures liver complaint, indigestion, sour stomach, dizziness, chills, rheumatic pains, sideache, backache, kidney troubles, constipation, diarrhoea, biliousness, piles, hard colds and headache. Every druggist has The Draught's Black-Draught in 25 cent packages and in mammoth size for \$1.00. Never accept a substitute. Insist on having the original made by the Chattanooga Medicine Company.

I believe The Draught's Black-Draught is the best medicine on earth. It is good for any and everything. I have a family of twelve children, and for four years I have kept them on foot and healthy with no doctor but The Draught. A. J. GREEN, Elwara, La.

JOHN B. PARKINSON,
Attorney-at-Law.
Collections Given Prompt Attention.
Office with Bingham & Thompson.
DAYTONA, FLORIDA.

S. H. Gove,

ARCHITECT, BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR.
Residence and office, northeast corner of Ridgewood and Volusia avenues.
Phone 89, Daytona, Florida.

SEE
J. D. Carmichael
Before you have your plumbing done. He can save you 15 per cent. All work guaranteed. Rear of City Hotel, 8-30

Occasional use,
F. W. SAMS, Proprietor.
Rates \$2.00 per Day and Upwards.
Special to Regular Boarders.
NEW SMYRNA, FLORIDA.

Neville H. Clark OPTICIAN.

Eyes Examined Free.
At Clark's Jewelry Store.

For First Class Work
SHIRTS
COLLARS Call on the **CUTS**
**Daytona Steam
LAUNDRY**
Phone 8. N. Beach St.

For Sale at a Bargain.
The nly of sw, of sq, of Sec. 31, Twp. 18, South Range 35 E., containing 20 acres, being about 1/2 mile north of Oak Hill station on F. E. C. Ry. The above contains about 7 acres of the finest celery lands in Florida, and is situated within 25 yards of a drainage canal now in use, which would thoroughly drain the muck lands at all seasons of the year. Title perfect. Price \$450. Inquire of Edw. Fitzgerald, Daytona, Florida.

H. T. McIntyre, St. Paul, Minn., who has been troubled with a disordered stomach, says, "Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets do me more good than anything I have ever taken." For sale by all druggists.

Small, but Mighty.
There are four little words in the lan-
guage
That volumes of meaning express.
And we find difficulties in their utterance.
The magical power they possess.

They have made or married lives without number.
And settled grave questions of state,
And so potent for good and for evil.
Their use is the passport to Fate.

Do you know which they are and their meaning?
I'm sure you have made a shrewd guess
That these four little words you are using
Are plain "will" and "won't," "no" and "you."

E. H. Brown
This signature is on every box of the genuine
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets
the remedy that cures a cold in one day

A DESERT CARAVAN.

Its Start Across the Desert Sand
Wastes of Sahara.

There were the last words, instruction, cautions, adieus, and then Abdullah held up his hand. All gave the cry of the camel driver, and the uncouth beasts, twisting and snarling under their loads, struggled to their feet.

Another cry, and they began their voyage. They traversed the square, passed the mosque, turned down a narrow street and in five minutes crossed the line that bounded the oasis and entered upon the desert.

Immediately the dun leader took his place at the left and slightly in advance. The fourth on the right of the dun was the black racer. He carried two water skins and Abdullah's saddle. Then came in ranks fifteen camels. All riding in the center. On the right flank rode the two women, with enormous red and white cotton sunshades stretched behind them; then at an interval of six rows came fifteen camels unattended. They simply followed the squad in front. The dun leader and the black racer had lanyards about their necks. The other camels had no harness save the surcingles that held their loads.

In a panic, a sandstorm, a fusillade from Bedouins, a mirage and a race for water, if Abdullah and All could grasp these lanyards the caravan was saved since the other camels followed the dun leader and the black racer as sheep follow the bellwether.

Abdullah walked at the left, abreast of the dun. At intervals he rode the black racer.

The pace of a caravan is two miles an hour, but Abdullah's, the two cripples included, could make two miles and a quarter. The black racer could make fifty miles a day for five days without drinking, but at the end of such a journey his hump would be no larger than a pin cushion, and his temper—

For centuries it has been the custom of Sahara caravans to travel not more than five miles the first day.—"The Desert," by Arthur Cosslett Smith, in Scribner's.

JAPANESE PROVERBS.

Some Really Fine Sayings Worthy of Universal Acceptance.

The Japanese do not expect to gather grapes from thorns or figs of thistles, but they phrase our thoughts somewhat differently. They say, "The spawn of frogs will become nothing but frogs."

We have a saying, "Despite not the day of small things." Their "Famous swords are made of iron scrapings" is much more picturesque.

The idea of our "All lay the load on the willing horse" they express by "Those who know the ropes do most of the hauling." While our commonplace "Out of evil good may come" finds with them a fine poetical expression in "The lotus springs from the mud," and in point of poignancy our "Adding insult to injury" is vastly inferior to their "Rubbing salt on a sore."

The Japanese have some really fine sayings worthy of universal acceptance, such as "Thine own heart makes the world" or "The post at home sees the entire universe" or "The throne of the god is on the brow of a righteous man."

Their nice observance of manners is evidenced by sayings such as "Excess of politeness becomes impoliteness," their national suspicionness in the like of "Don't trust a pigeon to carry grain," and the handy man's abhorrence of a bungler finds expression in numerous quips such as "Learning to swim in a field" or "Scratching the foot with the shoe on."

Words Ending in "Ator."

There never has been any general rule of pronunciation as to nouns ending in "ator." In Scotland the mode differed from the English rule in more usually throwing the accent back. Was it not Erskine who in his earlier days, having spoken of a curator, making the word a dactyl, was interrupted by the judge before whom he was pleading with, "Curator, if you please, Mr. Erskine; a Latin word with a long penult."

"Thank you, my lord," was his ready retort, "for your correction. I bow to the authority of so distinguished a senator and orator as your lordship."—London Spectator.

A Mighty Man.

Topham, the prince of English strong men, had knots of muscles where the arm pits are in the ordinary man. He could take a bar of iron 1 1/2 inches in diameter and 5 feet long, place the middle of it over the back of his neck and then force the ends forward until they met before his face. On one occasion he called upon a village blacksmith and made of him an everlasting enemy by picking up a number of horseshoes and snapping them in two as easily as if they had been pine sticks.

A Smitten Conscience.
Dr. Fourthly—I believe my sermon on sincerity this morning sank deep into some hearts and did good.

Parishioner—Yes, as Foley and his wife went home he explained to people on the street car that his wife's hair and teeth were false.

Good Scheme.
"To what do you attribute the curative properties of your springs?" asked a visitor at a health resort.
"Well," answered the proprietor thoughtfully, "I guess the advertising I've done has had something to do with it."

His Badly Chosen Phrase.
"Don't you think that young Hunker wants to marry Miss Dollyers for her money?" asked Hojack.
"I think so," replied Tomdick. "I heard him say that he loved her for all she was worth."—Judge.

A REMARKABLE SHOT.

Fired in the West, It Reached Three
Miles and a Mile Away.

"One of the best and most remarkable shots made during the war with Spain," said a gentleman who made an effort to get into the thick of the fight, "was, in my judgment, made at Miami, and the man who fired the shot was a Louisiana boy and a member of my company. He was doing duty as a provost guard at the time. It was late at night when the soldiers were roused by the quick, clear crack of a Krag-Jorgensen on the outskirts of the camp. No particular attention was paid to the matter at first, as only one shot was fired. But with a couple of officers we went out to where the guard was stationed in order to find out just why it was that he had fired at that time of night. He explained that he had seen a man slipping through the bushes some distance away and had called on him to halt. He failed to obey the command, and the guard blazed away at him, more to frighten him into a stop than anything else. Of course, the fellow never halted. He was probably too badly frightened to stop at that time.

"While we were talking to the guard we heard a fearful noise at least half a mile from the guard's station, and we made a break for the place to see what the matter was. We heard several people screaming as if in great agony. Down the road we went at full speed, and in a short while we came upon a little cabin which stood on the roadside. The noise was in this cabin, and I never heard such groaning and wailing in my life. We found three men in the house. They were in great agony, and we asked them what was the matter. 'We have been shot,' they said, and sure enough they had been shot.

"One was shot in the right arm, another in the back and the third in the hip. They had all been wounded by the same bullet. The man who was wounded in the arm was lying on his right side. The ball passed through his arm. Next to him one of his companions was sprawling out on his back, and the bullet split the hide on this part of his anatomy as smoothly as a knife. Then it passed through the fleshy part of the third man's hip and sped on.

"We could not find the ball. It had passed through the side of the house, wounded the three men in the way indicated, bored through the wall on the opposite side and kept on going. Now, that cabin was fully half a mile from the point where the guard was stationed, and yet the shot he fired had wrought all the havoc we found."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

ANATOMICAL.
Each ear has four bones.
The body has about 500 muscles.
The lower limbs contain thirty bones each.
There are 25,000 pores in the hand of a man.
Man is the only animal that possesses a real nose and chin.
The human skeleton, exclusive of teeth, consists of 208 bones.
The eight muscles of the human jaw exert a force of about 500 pounds.
The wrist contains eight bones; the palm five, the fingers have fourteen.
The smallest bone in the human body is in the lenticular, which is seated in the ear.
The work performed by the human heart each twenty-four hours is equal to the lifting of 120 tons to a height of one foot in the same length of time.

Discovery of Purple.
A dog belonging to Hercules Tyrlus was one day walking along the seashore when he found and ate a murex, a species of shellfish. Returning to his master, the latter noticed that the dog's lips were tinged with color, and in this manner Tyrian purple was discovered. The color was used in the robes of emperors and nobles, and the expression "born to the purple" meant that the person was of high birth. It is strange to think that the favorite color of royalty can be traced to the curiosity or hunger of the dog of Tyre.

The Spirit Was Willing.
"See here," cried the tailor as Slopay, having donned his new suit, started out of the store; "you're forgetting something."

"Indeed?" said Slopay. "What's that?"
"You must remember our understanding. I made this suit for you only because you said you wanted to pay cash for it."

"And I still want to, but I'm sorry to say I can't."—Philadelphia Press.

A Matter of Business.

"I cannot understand, sir, why you permit your daughter to sue me for breach of promise. You remember that you were bitterly opposed to our engagement because I wasn't good enough for her and would disgrace the family."
"Young man, that was sentiment; this is business."

His Classification.
Ingomar Buskin—There's a dispute about my acting. Some critics put it in the first rank, others in the second. Now, how would you designate it?
Horatio Jones—Oh, I'd simply designate it as rank.—New York Times.

The Appreciation.

The Author (after the first performance)—Well, what do you think of my play?
Feminine Friend—It was just lovely! Who designed the heavenly dresses?—Brooklyn Life.

When you go to collect a bill, the man at the counter is less apt to inquire about the health of your family than when you go to pay one.

ERRONEOUS BELIEFS.

ONE OF THE MOST COMMON OF THESE
IS THE BELIEF THAT

Some Superstitions About Snakes and Tadpoles Explained—Anatomical and Zoological—Their Eyes—Humps and Tails and Their Tails.

It is commonly believed that snake cause warts. This is based upon the following combination of facts: Snakes are the only common animals that are naturally covered with wartlike humps. They eject a clear liquid. This is supposed to do something. Warts appear mysteriously, and no one is able to explain the causes of their coming and going. It is erroneously inferred that they are produced by this wart bearing, nocturnal creature with peculiar habits, upon the basis of the doctrine that "like produces like." The common belief that tadpoles shed their tails has for its origin the facts that while living in water each possesses a swimming tail, but when it metamorphoses into a frog or a toad it becomes tailless. In fact, the tail does not drop off, but it is absorbed and disappears from a bump on the head disappears. How often do we hear that frogs and toads have fallen with rain, and almost every July we may read accounts of such phenomena. These may have for their basis the fact that during the month of July toads change from the tadpole stage and aquatic habitat to the adult form and terrestrial habitat and then migrate landward in great numbers. They are active only at night or during hot weather, effectually concealing themselves in the most common places during the daytime. However, when a rain falls at such a time they appear by thousands, as if by magic, and give the impression of having fallen with rain.

There are doubtless more superstitions concerning snakes than any other creatures. This arises in part from the traditions of the form of the original tempter and in part from the fact that but very few persons are willing to calmly observe serpents for themselves and learn the truth directly. We have met persons who believe that all snakes are venomous. This doubtless comes from the old Roman rule, "Ab uno disce omnes." How prevalent is the belief that horse hairs turn to snakes! There is no other foundation for this error than the resemblance of the so called hairsnake (gordius) to a common horsehair. Snakes are often supposed to charm birds, but the fact is that the feathered songsters are paralyzed by fright when they suddenly see the reptiles at close proximity.

The common erroneous belief that snakes sting or bite by means of their tongues may come from the Scriptural quotation, "It stingeth like an adder." The supposition that snakes bite themselves and die is doubtless based upon the actions of certain species, like the hog nosed adder, which when teased will act as though dead and thus sometimes find protection. It is very commonly thought that snakes "live" or are active until sundown. This arises from the prolonged activity of the tail, due to the reflex action of the caudal nerve centers, which may continue for a longer or shorter period owing to temperature and other conditions. Many persons believe that there is a glass snake or joint snake, which may be broken to fragments when struck, but can rejoin itself and live. This may come from the fact that a certain lizard (Ophisaurus ventralis) readily loses its tail, and while the body escapes the caudal member wiggles and attracts the attention of the pursuer.

The erroneous idea that turtles breathe under water, as do fishes, is derived from the observations of their having remained submerged for some hours. But this is made possible by their lung capacity, their limited need of oxygen compared with that of warm blooded animals and their ability to store oxygen in their tissues and use it as needed.

Both species of American cuckoos (genus coccyzus) build nests, contrary to the popular belief. The error comes from the fact that the European cuckoo (cuculus) builds no nests, but is parasitic, laying its eggs in the nests of other birds, as does our cowbird (molothrus). The old idea that "a sight of the oriole cures jaundice" doubtless is connected with the yellow color of the bird and the homeopathic doctrine "Similia similibus curantur" (like cures like).

Most persons believe that owls, cats and other nocturnal animals can see in absolute darkness. This error arises from the fact that in these animals the pupil of the eye is very large or dilatable, and in subdued or very feeble light they can see much better than can man. One can readily demonstrate the fallacy of the supposition by taking an owl or other nocturnal animal into a perfectly dark room, as we have done, and touching it with the hand. It does not move, even though it be an untemed animal. Cats and other nocturnal animals are erroneously thought to emit light from their eyes because when looking toward the light the crystalline lens of the eye produces a glaring reflection. The ideas that swans sing when dying and moles open their eyes at the time of death are handed down from the writings of Pliny and represent ignorance of the facts of zoology.

We were once seriously asked by a teacher, "At what age do the little lambs' tails drop off?" He had accurately observed that the tails of the lambs are long, while those of the old sheep are short, and he had obtained a false idea, which is, however, prevalent. Of course he was shocked to learn that sheep raisers amputate the tails to prevent the soiling of the wool.—Forest and Stream.

Notice of Application for Governor's Seal.
I hereby give notice that as executor of the estate of Mary De C. Williams, I shall apply to the Honorable J. Lee McCrary, County Judge of Volusia County, Florida, at his office in the Court House at DeLand, on the 20th day of January, 1902, for the sale of said estate's half interest in lots (9) nine, (10) ten, (11) eleven, (12) twelve, (13) thirteen, (14) fourteen, (15) fifteen, (16) sixteen, (17) seventeen, (18) eighteen, (19) nineteen, (20) twenty, (21) twenty-one, (22) twenty-two, (23) twenty-three, (24) twenty-four, (25) twenty-five, (26) twenty-six, (27) twenty-seven, (28) twenty-eight, (29) twenty-nine, (30) thirty, (31) thirty-one, (32) thirty-two, (33) thirty-three, (34) thirty-four, (35) thirty-five, (36) thirty-six, (37) thirty-seven, (38) thirty-eight, (39) thirty-nine, (40) forty, (41) forty-one, (42) forty-two, (43) forty-three, (44) forty-four, (45) forty-five, (46) forty-six, (47) forty-seven, (48) forty-eight, (49) forty-nine, (50) fifty, (51) fifty-one, (52) fifty-two, (53) fifty-three, (54) fifty-four, (55) fifty-five, (56) fifty-six, (57) fifty-seven, (58) fifty-eight, 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