CHINA AND THE CHINESE

Manners and Customs of the People

The area of China is 4,218,401 English square miles. Of this territory only 1,336,841 miles belong to China proper, the remainder being the dependencies of Manchuria, Mongolia, Thibet, Jungaria and East Turkestan. Notwithstanding the relatively small size of China proper, it contains the bulk of the population, having 386,000,000 inhabitants out of a total population of the Kingdom of 402,680,000. The present Emperor of China belongs to the Manchu dynasty, which overthrew the native dynasty of Ming in the year 1644. As the late Emperor died suddenly, he did not designate a successor, as is the custom in China, where there exists no law of hereditary succession. This is one of the causes of the trouble in China, owing to the fact that the Empress Dowager was able to obtain ascendency over the young Emperor, so that on September 22, 1808, an imperial edict was issued announcing that the Emperor had resigned power to the Empress Dowager, who has since retained the direction of affairs and by her dislike of foreigners has done much to foment the troubles and has made it easy for the Boxer movement to gain headway, even if she is not directly responsible for the attack, as has been suggested by those who have an intimate knowledge of Chinese affairs. On January 24, 1900, it was declared by decree that the son of Prince Tuan should succeed the present Emperor. This is generally regarded as equivalent to Kwang Su's deposition. The lively interest which Prince Tuan is taking in the attacks of foreigners is easily accounted for by his son's right to the throne.

The government of the State is based upon the government of the family. The supreme direction of the Empire is vested in the privy council or grand council. The administration is under the direction of a cabinet comprising four members, two of Manchu and

A CHINESE DONKEY CART IN PEKIN.

two of Chinese origin, besides two assistants from the great college, who have to see that nothing is done contrary to the civil and religious laws of the Empire. These members are called ministers of State. Under their orders are seven boards of government, each of which is presided over by a Manchu and a Chinese. The boards are: 1, for civil appointments; 2, for revenues; 3, for rites and ceremonies; 4, for military affairs; 5, for public works; 6, criminal jurisdiction; 7, admiralty board. Independent of the government, and theoretically above the central administration, is the Board of Public Censors, which consists of forty or fifty members under two presidents. They are privileged to present any remonstrance to the sovereign, and one of them must be present at the meetings of each of the Government boards. Each of the eighteen provinces is governed by a governor-general, who is responsible to the Emperor for the entire administration, political, judicial, military and physical. He is assisted by a council and other officials. Each province is subdivided into apartments, ruled

WORKING GIRLS GOING HOME.
(The motive power is a single coolie.)

by prefects, and each department into districts, each under a separate ruler. Each town and village also has its governing body, and among the various rulers there is a regular gradation in rank, each being responsible to his immediate superior. Political office in the general administration of the Empire is less sought after than the position of viceroy or governor in the provinces, where there are opportunities of acquiring wealth. The number of foreigners resident in the open ports of China was 13,421 at the end of 1898, British subjects predominating. About a half of the total number of foreigners reside at Shanghai.

Three religions are acknowledged by the Chinese as indigenous and formally adopted: Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism. The Emperor is considered the High Priest of the Empire and can alone, with his immediate representatives and ministers, perform the great religious ceremonies. Confucianism is the State religion. With the exception of the practice of ancestral worship, which is everywhere observed throughout the Empire, and was fully commended by Confucius, Confucianism has little outward ceremonial. The study and contemplation and attempted performances of the moral precepts of the ancients constitute the duties of a Confucianist. Buddhism and Taoism present a gorgeous and elaborate ritual in China. The bulk of the people are Buddhists. There are about thirty million Mahommedans, one million Roman Catholics and fifty thousand Protestants. Most of the aboriginal hill tribes are still nature worshipers.

TEA CLEANING PROCESS.

Pekin is at once interesting, despicable, superlatively beautiful, disgustingly filthy, and, in short, a city of contradictions. Originally a Tartar encampment, begun by the hordes that swarmed to the eastern part of China, Pekin soon became a fortified city of much strength. Here the Tartar rulers lived, surrounded by their Manchu

CHINESE FINGER NAILS.

followers—fearing the white man's usurpation far less than the numerical preponderance of the Chinese. So, in order to protect themselves from unexpected assault, they constructed a huge wall around their city—for China is a land of walls—and for a time lived in tolerable security.

Gradually, however, the Chinese, realizing to some extent their power, began a rival city adjoining the Tartar fortress. They, too, built a wall, and, as the Tartars did, whenever a workman died, his body was entombed within the wall. In this manner, it is estimated, that one million human beings found their last resting places in the walls surrounding Pekin.

While the Chinese city is of much interest, both from a sociological and architectural viewpoint, yet the Tartar city is the more important, for within its precincts is the "Forbidden," or Purple City, where lives Kwang Su, the unfortunately progressive monarch of the Chinese. The Forbidden City is a city of night, for there the denizens of the palace of the Son of Heaven awaken and begin their life.

Little is known of the Forbidden City, for within the memory of man not half a dozen whites have entered it. All that is known is that it contains the palaces of the Emperor, and what is perhaps more interesting, the famous coal hill. This immense heap of coal was accumulated for use in case the city was beseiged. The hill is several hundred feet high and contains hundreds of thousands of tons of coal.

Whenever the Emperor was about to leave the Forbidden City for some religious or State function, the legations of the foreign nations have been notified, so that no unholy eye might rest upon the puny form and sallow face of Kwang Su. The entire route to be traversed was curtained off and thousands of soldiers line the so-called streets, so that no Peeping Tom could ply his trade. But despite all such precautions, the well-known Oriental propensity for money, exceptionally strong in the Chinese, enabled foreigners to see Kwang Su at close range. They beheld a shrinking, slight figure, dressed plainly and utterly eclipsed by the gorgeous apparel of his retinue.

The rest of Pekin is very much like all Chinese cities—picturesquely confusing and terribly dirty. Streets run in the most bizarre fashion, totally oblivious of their beginning and end, aimlessly wandering from bad to worse, fringed on both sides by hovels and palaces in confusion. Dogs and pigs meander about, jostle equally offensive beggars and unkempt children; stuffy litters, suspended on long bamboo poles and carried by coolies, make life a burden; odors, concentrated beyond the power of descriptive writing to portray, overwhelm the nostrils; the effluvia of ages of non-sanitation, drawn heavenward by the torrid sun, spreads disease; the chatter of a thousand gutteral Mongols and Chinese is intermingled with the yelping of the dogs, the squealing of the pigs, the screaming of the children, and the loud cries of the coolies—such is Pekin.

Of course, there are parts in the outlying hills where the rich mandarins and merchants live, where true Oriental luxury can be found. There, magnificent palace-like dwellings dot the landscape, surrounded by idyllic gardens. The art and imagination of the Chinese architect have found full scope for his talent, and as a result these habitations are a credit, externally and internally—all save the sanitation, of which the Chinese are in blissful ignorance. Yet the wealthy Chinese has luxury, even though a coolie takes the place of an electric fan to cool his fevered brow.

Taken all in all, China and the Chinese make an interesting study from any viewpoint, but it is wrong to underestimate their brain power in such study, for they are far more advanced than is generally conceded. Let China be civilized, and the world will witness as great a metamorphosis as that which so astonished the world when Japan emerged from her chrysalis of Middle Age conservatism and provincialism.

The nobles in China, both male and female, cultivate extremely long nails on the thumb and all the fingers except the one nearest the thumb. Sixteen inches is considered a good length, but those who manage to attain the length of seventeen or eighteen are regarded with envious admiration. Probably the idea of the impossibility of doing any work with such long nails upon the fingers may have given them the fashionable reputation. Among the Siamese silver cases are worn upon the fingers to protect the long nails.

Although in bygone times European

COIFFURE OF A PEKIN WOMAN.

ladies used to dress their hair in wonderful and elaborate ways, nowadays it is worn much more simply coiffed.

In China, however—that dark, mysterious land which is the world's centre of interest to-day—women still dress their hair in the most elaborate and fantastic manner.

The Pekin ladies glue their hair into imitations of the magpie or jay bird, or pile it high with gorgeous flowers, and bunches, loops and tassels of pearls pendant from a great gold bar, which forms the "hairpin."

The blue-black locks are parted in curious zigzags, and the ornaments are balanced from the hairpin on each side of the head.—Scientific American.

"TEA TREADING," THE OBJECT BEING TO DISLODGE THE STEMS.

Lightning Explodes a Gun.

The vicinity of Williamsport, Md., was visited by the severest thunderstorm of the summer. Lightning struck in several places and cut some queer pranks. The tollgate house on the pike, a half mile from this place, was struck by a bolt which followed the chimney down through the house, striking a loaded gun standing in the corner at the head of the bed in which Elmer Palmer, the tollgate keeper and his wife were asleep. The gun exploded with a terrific report, and was shattered into fragments. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer escaped unhurt.—Baltimore American.

A Lock of Lincoln's Hair.

Mrs. C. D. Harmon, of Emporia, Kan., is said to be the possessor of a lock of Abraham Lincoln's hair, which was cut from his hair just before he died. The lock was given by Mrs. Lincoln to her sister, and in turn by the sister to Mrs. Harman, whose husband was an associate of the martyred President when both were young lawyers in Illinois. The lock is long and straight and black, with a gray hair here and there.

It takes a pretty good mental digestion to swallow flattery.

"DON COYOTE," OF THE PLAINS.

The American Wild Dog is an Interesting Animal.

One of the interesting and typical animals of the Far West is the American wild dog, lowland wolf or coyote, Canis latrans, it being known under these and other titles. While a very common animal, it is rarely well figured in the books, and is made to look more foxlike than wolfish, says Professor C. F. Holder in the Scientific American. The accompanying illustration gives a correct idea of a young male two-thirds grown. In general appearance it resembles the typical wolf, the fur being a dull yellowish gray, with dark, even black, clouded spots; beneath it is sometimes reddish and white.

While the coyote hunts singly in towns or villages, he runs in packs in the open, and it is here that he demonstrates his skill and cunning. A friend of mine observed a pack of coyotes on the edge of the desert manipulating a jack rabbit. They swept across the country in a line, soon starting a hare, then formed in two parallel lines about 200 feet apart. There was a regular plan of action, and none of the coyotes seemed overexcited, but when the hare was started they wheeled into columns like soldiers, the leading coyote running at the top of his speed. After a few moments he dropped to the rear and a fresh coyote took the lead, and this was kept up until the hare was run down. The chase was a silent one. This method recalls the wild dogs of Australia, or dingo.

The coyote is virtually a wild dog and breeds with the domestic dog, and dogs will often refuse to injure the female coyote. Huxley contends that there is no material difference between the skull of a coyote and that of a dog, and a cross between a collie and an Eskimo dog produces a very fair coyote as far as appearances go.

Seven or eight years ago Southern and Central California abounded in coyotes, and the State Legislature passed an anti-coyote act, putting a price upon his head or scalp. I had the temerity to oppose this, but time has shown the fallacy of killing all the coyotes, and the act was repealed. My argument was that as the coyote was the only enemy of the jack rabbit and ground squirrel his destruction by wholesale would result in a vast increase of rabbits and squirrels. The jack rabbit, a famous girdler of young trees and an all-around enemy

COYOTE.

to the agriculturist, without a redeeming feature, is the natural food of the coyote, which does not disdain the ground squirrel. The coyote is also a snake eater, even attacking the rattlesnake; in a word, he is a valuable scavenger and an animal to be preserved.

Don Coyote can be tamed, and I knew of one instance where a herder kept one that was apparently as tame as a dog.

A Substitute For Sheep.

According to the Santa Fe New Mexican, the farmers in its neighborhood find the raising of Angora goats "very profitable." Several farmers in Sierra County have shipped in herds from Texas. One goat ranch at Lamy has 9000 of the animals.

The fleece—mohair—of the angora, it is noted, brings from twenty-five to thirty-five cents a pound. The present consumption in the United States is 2,000,000 pounds per annum, of which amount 1,250,000 pounds are imported, leaving the home supply a little less than half the total consumption. It is added incidentally:

"The Angora goatskin is now used also as a fur robe. There is no domestic animal that can suppply this great demand of the human family better than the Angora goat, inasmuch as the skins can be taken in such a variety of stages. When the hair is of one month's growth it can hardly be distinguished from the Astrakhan if dyed black. It can be taken at an earlier period of growth and be made to represent the polar or black bear, according to the character of the dye used. Nearly all the buggy robes that are now sold as wild animal fur are goatskins dyed black. One of the most profitable uses that the Angora goatskin is put to is in making trimming, which commands a price per yard equivalent to $15 for a single hide."

It ought to be as profitable to raise the animals throughout the South as in the arid regions of New Mexico. They can be raised as easily and as cheaply as hogs and they are far more hardy. —Charleston News and Courier.

Symbolic Characters in Chinese.

Man is represented by a straight upright stroke and two legs, a mountain by three peaks, a tree by strokes, representing branches, trunk, and roots, a forest by trees, a field by a square divided into four parts, the sun by a circle and dot in the centre. A door by a picture of a double gate. An arrow piercing a target becomes the symbol for the middle. Two cash with strings through the centre aptly signify union. A mouth in a door means to listen. A woman with a broom expresses the Chinese idea of a wife. One woman under one roof means peace, two women under one roof means a quarrel, while one woman between two men, as can easily be guessed, is a symbol of anger.

Biggest Bears in the World.

The biggest bears in the world are to be found on Kadiak Island, in the Gulf of Alaska, south of the great shoulder of territory that stretches out into the Pacific, and Dr. Frank Baker, of the Smithsonian Institution, sent Elwood Hofer, a well-known guide and hunter of the Yellowstone Park, to catch one or more of those great monsters for the National Zoological Park. The Kadiak bears are of the polar breed, perfectly white, with long, heavy fur, and at full growth are twice as large as the ordinary black bear.

The Largest Reservoir.

The largest reservoir or artificial lake in the world is used for irrigating purposes in India. It covers an area of twenty-one square miles.

As a man grows older he gets just as contradictory and obstinate as he was when he was young.

Depreciation of Money.

In 1873 a silver dollar was worth one dollar and six-tenths in gold. In 1878, eighty-nine cents; in 1883, eighty-five cents; in 1888, seventy-two cents; in 1893, sixty cents, and in 1896 forty-five cents. Money may depreciate but there is one standard stomach remedy, which has not changed in half a century, and that is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It always has been the one unsurpassed remedy for indigestion, dyspepsia, liver or kidney troubles.

One-fourth of what a man eats enables him to live—and the other three-fourths enables his physician to live.

The Manufacturers of Carter's Ink have had forty years' experience in making it and they certainly know how. Send for "Inklings," free.

A woman who boards is as busy as one who keeps house, but she will never admit that it consists largely of frittering.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind, Feb. 10, 1900.

"What did you say to the lawyer about breaking your father's will in your interest?" "I told him I hoped he would allow me a reasonable per cent. on what he got out of it."

Dyeing is as simple as washing when you use PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by all druggists.

Mrs. Blimm: "The Dobsons at last have a girl they hope to keep." Mrs. Grimp: "Absurd! Where is such a girl to be found?" "She was born to them yesterday."—Philadelphia North American.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Deliberate much before doing or saying anything, for you have not the power of recalling what has been said or done.

SUFFERING AND RELIEF

Three Letters from Mrs. Johnson, Showing that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cures the Ills of Women

Wrote for Mrs. Pinkham's Advice November, 1897

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am a great sufferer, have much trouble through the lower part of my bowels, and I am writing to you for advice. Menses are irregular and scanty, am troubled with leucorrhœa, and I ache so through my back and down through my loins. I have spells of bloating very badly, sometimes will be very large and other times very much reduced."—MRS. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, Box 33, Rumford Center, Maine, Nov. 20, 1897.

Improvement Reported December, 1897

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to tell you that I am improving in health. I am ever so much better than when I wrote before. The trouble through the lower part of bowels is better and I am not bloated so badly. I was very much swollen through the abdomen before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I still have a feeling of fulness across my chest. I have used three bottles of it and am on the fourth."—MRS. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, Box 33, Rumford Center, Maine, Dec. 13, 1897.

Enjoying Good Health June, 1899

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Since a year ago I have been taking your medicine, and am now strong and enjoying good health. I have not been so well for three years, and feel very thankful to you for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I would advise all who suffer with female troubles to try your medicine."—MRS. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, Box 33, Rumford Center, Maine, June 1, 1899.

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

If a woman's crown of glory is her hair, Jessie Fraser, of Fine, N. Y., must be a queenly woman. She wrote us, last January, that her hair was nearly 64 inches long and very thick.

And she gave Ayer's Hair Vigor all the credit for it. Ayer's Hair Vigor may do this for you.

We don't claim the 64 inches every time, though.

J. C. AYER COMPANY, Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla	Ayer's Hair Vigor
Ayer's Pills	Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Ayer's Ague Cure	Ayer's Cosmatone

Every life touches many other lives. Let us move softly through the world lest our touch be a harsh and hurtful touch.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

There is a period in every girl's life when she thinks that the most vulgar thing in the world is a boy's healthy appetite.

If you want "good digestion to wait upon your appetite" you should always chew a bar of Adams' Tutti Frutti.

When a family adopts a girl of sixteen, it means that they will have a kitchen girl in nture without wages.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

If people were to get paid for all the foolish things they say and do poverty would soon be a thing of the past.

Mrs. A. G. Russell, Nashville, Tenn., wrote: Dr. Moffett's TEETHINA (Teething Powders) is the greatest blessing to teething children that the world has ever known.

A satirist is a man who discovers things about himself and then says them about someone else.—Life.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflamation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle

"The Bible tells of one thoroughly congenial couple, anyway." "Who were they?" "Ananias and Sapphira."

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Women are permitted to wear men's attire in France, but for this privilege they are required to pay a tax of fifty francs a year.

To college and business women alike, to all who must be wage-earners, the practical verities appeal. Set a high value on yourself, dear toiler, and live up to your own estimate. Have before you an ideal or true womanhood, and pray daily that you may not fall below it. If the precise work you wish for does not offer itself, take something else, even if you do so only temporarily.—Margaret E. Sangster, in the June Ladies' Home Journal.

A band of pilgrims left Scotland a few days ago for Rome. At London they were met by Bishop Chisholm of Aberdeen, who used to be their leader, in the absence of Archbishop Eyre of Glasgow and Archbishop Macdonald of Edinburgh, who are both in ill health. The pilgrimage is in accordance with a decree of the pope to the effect that the holy year should be celebrated by the visit of pilgrims

Sir George White, who has been made a G. C. V. O., has now no fewer than five knighthoods. He is Sir George White, G. C. B., K. C. B., G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O. Only two other British subjects, not of the blood royal, have five knighthoods. They are the marquis of Dufferin and Lord Roberts, and they have but four each, without their K. P.s. Among commoners, who cannot be K. P.s, Sir George White stands alone. Indeed, he is the only commoner

College Professors to Judge.

Of the hundred judges selected by the New York University to decide on the names of great Americans who are to be commemorated in the Hall of Fame, a very large majority—nearly all, in fact—are college professors.

Papa—"Are you sure that you and mamma thought of me while you were away?" Grace—"Yes; we heard a man kicking up a great row about his breakfast at the hotel, and mamma said: 'That's just like papa.'"—

Spectre of the Brocken.

The summit of the Brocken, or Blocksberg, the highest of the Hartz mountains in Prussian Saxony, presents a singular optical phenomenon eight or nine times during the year. It is usually seen at sunrise or sunset and consists of a gigantic projection of the observer, or observers, upon misty clouds, which rise out of the valley on the side of the mountain opposite to the sun. Sir Walter Scott wrote of it: "Among the various legends current in that wild country there is a favorite one, which supposes the Hartz to be haunted with a kind of tutelar demon, in the shape of a wild man of huge stature, his head wreathed with oak leaves, and his middle cinctured with the same, wearing in his hand a pine torn up by the roots. It is certain that many profess to have seen such a form, traversing with huge strides, in a line parallel to their own course, the opposite ridge of a mountain when divided from it by a narrow glen; and, indeed the fact of the apparition is so generally admitted that modern skepticism has only found refuge by ascribing it to optical deception."

Denominations of Stamps.

Of the 250 stamps which have been issued the values have ranged from one cent to $5,000. Five dollars is the highest value among postage stamps, but newspaper stamps reach the $100 mark, while a revenue stamp may represent $5,000.

HILLMAN COLLEGE, For Young Women. GEORGE WHARTON, A. M., D. D., PRESIDENT. Clinton, Hinds County, Miss. Last year 100 per cent. increase in boarders. This year 300 per cent. increase over two years ago. Magnificent conservatory of music. 100 music pupils. Teachers training department. Industrial home where board costs about $2.00 per month. Write for Catalogue.

New News Will Travel.

"While on a visit to the south recently I obtained a box of your Tetterine, recommended for all skin diseases. I find it to be a marvelously good thing. I wish to get some more, and would like to establish an agency here for its sale. Please let me know the price of one dozen boxes. W. C. McCall, Granville, Ohio." At druggists or by mail for 50c. from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

The eye ought not to be drugged except under the special care of a physician.

Mitchell's Eye Salve makes the use of pungent drugs unnecessary and saves you from all the inconvenience and danger of that painful treatment.

Price 25 cents. All druggists.
HALL & RUCKEL,
New York. 1848. London.

"All the Sweetness of Living Blossoms," the matchless perfume Murray & Lanman Florida Water.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

That Little Book For Ladies, By mail, 10 cents. ALICE MASON, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

TELL THE ADVERTISER YOU SAW HIS AD. IN THIS PAPER. -VNU-38-13

DR. MOFFETT'S TEETHINA (Teething Powders) Allays Irritation, Aids Digestion, Regulates the Bowels, Strengthens the Child, Makes Teething Easy. TEETHINA Relieves the Bowel Troubles of Children of ANY AGE. Costs only 25 cents at Druggists, Or mail 25 cents to C. J. MOFFETT, M. D., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Did You Ever Know any one who smoked the same kind of Five Cent cigar any length of time? Five Cent cigar smokers are always dissatisfied—always trying something new—or something different, as there always seems to be something wrong about the cigars they have been smoking. Ask your dealer for Old Virginia Cheroots They are always good. Three hundred million smoked this year. Price, 3 for 5 cents.

WINCHESTER FACTORY LOADED SHOTGUN SHELLS "New Rival," "Leader," and "Repeater" Insist upon having them, take no others and you will get the best shells that money can buy. ALL DEALERS KEEP THEM.

BILE IN THE BLOOD

No matter how pleasant your surroundings, health, good health, is the foundation for enjoyment. Bowel trouble causes more aches and pains than all other diseases together, and when you get a good dose of bilious bile coursing through the blood life's a hell on earth. Millions of people are doctoring for chronic ailments that started with bad bowels, and they will never get better till the bowels are right. You know how it is—you neglect—get irregular—first suffer with a slight headache—bad taste in the mouth mornings, and general "all gone" feeling during the day—keep on going from bad to worse untill the suffering becomes awful, life loses its charms, and there is many a one that has been driven to suicidal relief. Educate your bowels with CASCARETS. Don't neglect the slightest irregularity. See that you have one natural, easy movement each day. CASCARETS tone the bowels—make them strong—and after you have used them once you will wonder why it is that you have ever been without them. You will find all your other disorders commence to get better at once, and soon you will be well by taking—

THE IDEAL LAXATIVE
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CANDY CATHARTIC
BEST FOR THE BOWELS
10c. 25c. 50c. ALL DRUGGISTS

To any needy mortal suffering from bowel troubles and too poor to buy CASCARETS we will send a box free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York, mentioning advertisement and paper. 421

Advertise in this Paper and increase your BUSINESS. An advertisement is a silent Canvasser who is Always at Work in your Interest. For liberal rates apply to the Publishers.

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