

# The Safest, Surest and Most Dependable Treatment For Men

If afflicted with any Special Pelvic or Private Diseases or Weaknesses you should consider well the dire results which must follow neglect. There is absolutely no need of your eking out a miserable existence when it is possible for you to be strong, healthy and buoyant. But how? By consulting a true and reputable Specialist and have him prescribe the proper treatment for your trouble. Don't make the mistake of intruding your case with a specialist who has neither the ability nor desire to give you relief. Investigate the claims and reputation of each and every one offering you treatment and consider the matter carefully before making your choice. Use the same judgment you would in a business transaction. Extensive advertising serves for a time to attract attention, but merit alone stands the test of time. For a quarter of a century our ORIGINAL and EXCLUSIVE treatment has been the choice of discriminating men—men who expect and demand full value for their expenditure of time and money. The fact that these men have never been disappointed, speaks volumes for the honesty, quality and efficiency of our methods and it GUARANTEES Satisfaction to you or to anyone who is seeking expert, reliable and absolutely dependable treatment. Another thing to be considered is that you take no risk, but are insured against any possible loss because of the fact that we deal fairly with all callers and never accept incurable cases. This, of itself, is a GUARANTEE.

WE TREAT PAINLESSLY, BLOODLESSLY AND WITH NO DETENTION FROM BUSINESS.

WE CURE PROMPTLY, SAFELY, THOROUGHLY AND AT LOWEST COST CATARRH, RUPTURE, SCROFULA, ECZEMA, EPILEPSY, NERVOUS DECLINE, LOST VITALITY, BLOOD POISON (all stages), STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, HYDROCELE, CYSTITIS, ENLARGED PROSTATE, PILES, FISTULA AND ULCER, and all CHRONIC SKIN, KIDNEY, BLADDER, RECTAL AND PRIVATE AND WEAKNESSES OF BOTH SEXES.

## CATARRHAL CONDITIONS.

Catarrh of the Nose, Throat and Lungs successfully treated by our new method of treatment, which removes all irritation, pain in the head, hawking, spitting and drooping, and prevents lung complications, chronic bronchitis and all pulmonary diseases.

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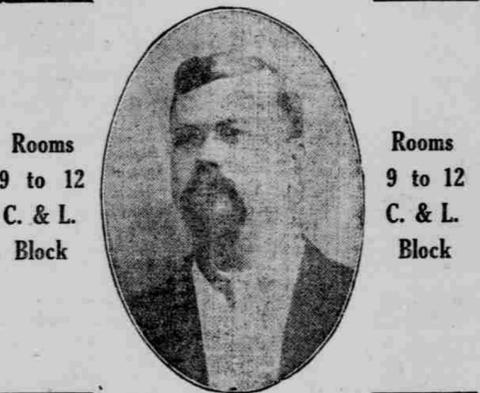
If weak, nervous, irritable, despondent, lack ambition and energy, get up mornings feeling badly, unable to concentrate your thoughts, we can relieve these symptoms promptly and eradicate permanently the diseased condition that is causing them.

## BLOOD POISON

We cure blood poison with a predigested Nucleide preparation, in all its stages. We use no mineral poison, our treatment does not affect the stomach, cause eruptions or other discomfort. Symptoms overcome in 30 days. If suffering from ulcers, sore mouth or throat, falling hair, bone pains or any other symptom of this formidable disease, we will drive the poison from your system forever.

## TISSUE WASTE.

Either due to disease or indiscretion is entirely overcome by our new electrical absorbent local treatment, applied by our original and successful method. Call and we will explain why it cures when all else fails. Can be used in the privacy of the home, and costs little.



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Frequently causes Nervous Debility, Melancholy, and various nervous reflexes, which are very aggravating and sometimes serious troubles. OUR TREATMENT restores normal circulation and effects a perfect and permanent cure in every case. No pain, no knife or other dangerous procedure employed.

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We cure stricture without the use of knife, sounds or other operative measures. Our treatment acts directly upon the parts afflicted only, dislodging the stricture and leaving the canal in a perfectly normal condition. Neglected stricture results in serious bladder trouble and frequently Bright's disease. The treatment does not detain you from business duties.

## SPECIAL DISEASES.

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Is a boon to suffering humanity. With our special generators we are enabled to charge the body with 200,000 volts without the least pain or discomfort. It makes middle-aged men as strong as the youth, revitalizes the nerves when exhausted from overwork or worry, banishes pain, stimulates, tones and invigorates the entire system, is pleasant to take and inexpensive.

## FOUR FREE BOOKS.

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another. They are said to be bullies and wife beaters, and the woman has to fight for her rights. She often marries four brothers and sometimes has them all to support.

**Business in the Himalayas.**  
I wish I could take you into their bazars and show you how business is done in the midst of the Himalaya mountains. You can hear the people bargaining long before you get to the place. Every trade draws a crowd and the people shout out their views as to the goods and the prices.

The market covers several acres. It is filled with traders seated on the ground with their wares piled about them. Here the women are selling smearing, as we call it out in Ohio. They have great crocks of snow white curds, which they serve out to their customers in boxes or laves. Further on are men with ekerets and pigs, and at the right is the open-air butcher, who will kill a sheep upon order and give you a chop hot from the loin. There are Tibetans with prayer wheels, with which you can make something like ten prayers a minute. The wheels are boxes the size of a pint cup or smaller and about twice as deep. They are of copper or brass, and have Tibetan characters stamped in the metal. Inside each box is a roll of the prayers most efficient in the Buddhist religion. The box is pierced by a wire struck through the center, and this is fastened to a handle about a foot long. By a twist of the handle the box rolls round the wire and at every roll the prayers within are supposed to go up to Buddha and to wipe away the sins of the owner. There are many Buddhist priests in the market, some of them lamas who have come down from Tibet. They are mostly beggars who follow for alms.

I understand that the trade between India and the tribes on the other side of the Himalayas is increasing. The recent expeditions into Tibet have opened some markets, and a considerable business is now done at Darjeeling. The Tibetans send down to India and to wipe away the sins of the owner. There are many Buddhist priests in the market, some of them lamas who have come down from Tibet. They are mostly beggars who follow for alms.

So far there is no wagon road between Darjeeling and Lhasa. The goods are carried over the mountains on yaks or ponies, or on the backs of women and men. The most of them come by the Jelep Pass, which is less than three miles in height, and is open all the year round. It is only about five days' march from here to the pass, and once through it Tibet can be seen. I am told that a wagon road is being planned to go over that route, and if so Tibet will become open to all.

Frank G. Carpenter.

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Each Capsule bears the MIDY  
Ensures of cure without

## FRANK G. CARPENTER'S LETTER.

# ON THE ROOF OF THE GLOBE

## FRANK G. CARPENTER'S LETTER.

### STRANGE ASPECTS OF NATURE AND MAN IN THE HEART OF THE HIMALAYAS.

**How They Made India—A Look at Mount Everest Which Caps the World—Enormous Glaciers—To Darjeeling by Rail—The Jungle and Its Tigers—The Forefathers of Our Indians and the Squaws of Tibet—Business in the Himalayas—Passes Crossed by Yaks—A Wagon Road for Lhasa.**

(Copyright, 1910, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

**D**ARJEELING, India, April 25—I am in the attic of Asia, under the very eaves of the roof of the world. All about me rise the highest of the Himalaya mountains, their silvery crowns shining like diamonds under the tropical sun. At the west I can look for miles over bare granite summits against a ragged wall of perpetual snow. It is the same at the north. The mountains rise over this wall. Here they kiss the sky, there they pierce the opalescent clouds, and farther on stand out jagged shafts of silver against the blue. That mighty mass at the north is Kunchinjanga, over five miles in height, and this morning I stood on Tiger Hill and saw the sun gild the summit of Mount Everest, which is nearly six miles above the level of the sea. From Tiger Hill I could count a half dozen peaks, any one of which is higher than the topmost point of the north American continent, and several of which reach above the height of any other part of the globe. Mount Everest measures

29,200 feet, Kunchinjanga 28,176, Janu 25,304 and Gauru 24,015. And then there are three mountains in sight of over 22,000 feet. They are higher than any peak of the Andes, and in the same vicinity are a half dozen others of 22,000 and more.

#### The Mighty Himalayas.

It is impossible to comprehend the immensity of the Himalaya mountains. They are so great that you could scatter the other mountains of the world through them and hardly affect the size of the chain. You could drop the Alps into their valleys, and a few miles away you could not notice the addition. Mount Everest is, of all land, the nearest point toward heaven. It is more than double the height of Fujiyama, the sacred mountain of Japan. You could put another Pike's Peak on the top of our big mountain near Denver and it would not reach as high, and the snows crowning Mount Blanc are at least 10,000 feet lower. If you should ascend Mount Blanc and by a flying

machine go straight upward for more than two miles you would not yet reach the altitude of Kunchinjanga. It is more than a mile and a half higher than Mount McKinley, the giant of Alaska, and Mount Everest a thousand feet above it, caps the world.

I have seen all of the greatest mountains of the globe. As a boy I walked across the Alps from Italy to Switzerland and climbed the glaciers of Mount Blanc. Later I visited almost every part of our Rocky mountain plateau, and during trips to Asia saw the mighty hills of Hawaii and the Philippines. As a newspaper correspondent I traveled through the Andes from Panama to Patagonia, and it was only a year or so ago that I was writing letters for you on the highlands of Africa under the shadows of Mount Kenia and Mount Kilimanjaro.

Of all the great heights, I find the Himalayas the most difficult to describe. Their grandeur is oppressive and their immensity beyond human conception. And still, they are not the most beautiful. The finest of the world's mountains in point of form and symmetry are Fujiyama, in eastern Japan; Mount Cook, in northern New Zealand; Mount Moynan, the chief volcano of southern Luzon, and our own Mount Tacoma, on the shores of Puget Sound. As to glaciers, those of the Himalayas are greater than the ice rivers of the Alps. They surpass in size the glaciers of New Zealand, and I doubt not, those of Alaska as well. There are glaciers here which are from 30 to 50 miles long, and one in particular which is 33 miles in length and flanked on either side by giant peaks, each more than five miles in height. These glaciers are mountains of ice, often as ragged and rugged as the snow-capped peaks hanging over them.

#### Above the Clouds.

The Himalayas might be called the father of India. They protect the country, and it is largely due to them that it is able to support one-fifth of the human race. They extend like a mighty wall across Hindustan, shutting it out from the rest of Asia. This wall is intensely cold, and against it come the warm winds loaded with the moisture of the Indian ocean. As they strike it the moisture condenses and falls down in floods, watering the great plains below. There is no place on the globe which has such a rainfall as parts of the Himalaya mountains. Here at Darjeeling it is more than 500 inches a year, and there are other regions where there are 50 feet or rain every 12 months.

These winds keep the greater part of the mountains enveloped in clouds, and this adds to the beauty of the scenery. The Himalayas have a thousand and as you ride through them you see clouds of all kinds and shapes chasing each other over the hills. They crawl up the sides of the valleys, they climb to your feet and wrap themselves around you. For 10 minutes the mist is so thick that you can hardly see the ears of the horse you are riding. Then all at once you burst out into the open. A cloud has gone by and it floats up toward the towers.

In my ride to Tiger Hill I had clouds above and below me, and I could see the ghostly masses of vapor resting in the hollows as though taking a siesta. As the sun came up it tinged them with fire, spotting the mountains with gold. At the same time there were opalescent clouds at my right and my left, and clouds overhead, above which, at the breaks, the snowy peaks could be seen.

#### On the Mountain Railway.

In coming here from Calcutta I rode most of the way through the clouds. The sun was at its hottest when we passed out of the plains of the Ganges and came to the foot of the mountains. The way up was all lights and shadows. Now the sun shone, and now the train came down in torrents. We soon had clouds above and below us, and farther up often lost sight of the engine in the vapor which enveloped the train.

I shall never forget that railroad. It makes one think of the toys of his boyhood. The track is a two-foot narrow gauge, the engine is about 10 feet in length and the cars are pigmies in comparison with our American coaches. The way up is a series of corkscrew curves, zigzags and Y's. The train goes about like a snake and the cars are so small that they look like the links of a chain, the ends of which now and then seem to touch. There are a dozen horse-shoe curves every mile and you make figure 8's several times in your drunken climb up the hill. As you rise you

can see the road cutting terraces on the mountains below. You shoot under a hill and come out into a loop, and then cross your own track by a bridge overhead. The Y system is frequently used and there are double Y's which elevate you from one level to another.

The cars do not make more than six miles an hour. They are open and you can see out on all sides. You skirt precipices covered with green down which you look for a thousand feet, and climb along the sides of the mountains above valleys which are lost in the plains of Bengal. The railroad was built upon a wagon road which led up from Darjeeling, and you can see as well as though you were in a carriage. There are villages here and there along the way, and the trains stop now and then so that the passengers may pick flowers and ferns.

#### Through Jungle Lands.

In this railroad ride I came through the torrid and temperate zones and stepped out into a land of snow. Calcutta is in the tropics. We rode over hot plains through patches of rice and bananas, into a jungle of bamboo, banyans and other tropical foliage. The foothills are clad with such trees, and the first ranges, reaching a mile and a half above the plain, have magnificent forests bedded in mosses and ferns. The limbs of the trees are loaded with orchids, and here and there are tree ferns with trunks as thick as a telegraph pole and almost as tall. The fern leaves come out from the top like those of a palm. As you rise the color of the base of the trees changes from green to light gray; it hangs from the branches in clusters not unlike the moss of Georgia and Florida and the green appears to be dusted with silver. Higher still there are hard woods much like those of our American mountains; the roses bloom and there are tea plantations clothing the hills. Ten grows to an elevation of almost a mile. The trees and hardy grains rise a mile higher and it is not until three miles that the hardy shrubs disappear. I am told a few flowers are still found at almost four miles above the sea.

#### Tigers of the Foothills.

As we rode through the jungle I looked out for the tigers, which the trappers tell me are frequently seen. There are many of them in the lowlands, and they hug the base of the mountains. There is a region here covered with bamboo cane and grass which is infested not only by tigers, but also by buffaloes, bears, deer and wild hogs. The cane grows to a height of 40 feet and the grass is so high that sitting on horseback you cannot reach the tops of the stalks. The tigers are hunted everywhere, but they are still so numerous that, according to the government records, eight or nine hundred persons are killed by them every year. The beasts do not usually attack men, but if they once taste human blood they are crazy for it thereafter. One tiger is known to have killed eighty of the natives within twelve months, and another 108 in a space of three years. One of the agents of the Indian forestry department tells me that about 2000 tigers are killed every year and that the government gives a reward for every beast destroyed.

The tigers of India are magnificent, but are not equal to those of Manchuria. They are found in the mountains as high as two miles, but even that elevation does not cause the fur to grow so long as the cold winters of north China and Mongolia, and the best skins come from the latter locality. The male tigers of the Himalayas weigh up to about 500 pounds each, and the females to about 100 pounds less. Many are caught here and shipped to the zoological gardens of the world's great cities. They are so fierce that they will jump at you if you come near their cages, wounding themselves against the bars.

#### Darjeeling.

I am well situated here in Darjeeling. It is a summer resort for the British from the Indian lowlands, and has excellent hotels, fine residences and numerous furnished villas which are let

out for the season. There are also hospitals and sanatoriums. There are several stores, and the whole is a little slice of England in the heart of the Himalayas. The buildings are roofed with galvanized iron, but there are many pretty cottages and bungalows. There are several churches, public gardens and also a military camp situated outside the town. Among the finest homes in the place is that of the lieutenant governor of Bengal, who is here about four months every year.

One of the sights of Darjeeling is the bazaar filled with traders and patronized by the natives for miles around. Sunday is the market day, and at this time the town is thronged with Himalayans. Traders come here from Tibet, and there are Nepalese, Lepchas and Bhotiyans. There are natives from Sikkim and the slopes of Mount Everest, as well as laborers from the 200 tea plantations nearby.

#### Muscular Mountain Maidens.

I find these natives most interesting. Especially the women. You have heard of the strength of the girls of Tibet, where the wife bosses the household, even though she has three or four husbands. From what I see here I judge the statement is true. These girls could handle the average American hand and rest between rounds. I found a score at the depot when I arrived and hired one to carry my trunk to the hotel. The way was steep, but she agreed to take it up the hill for 5 cents, and toted it there on her back. The women are the drays of the road cars as well. They carry the dirt for repairing the streets, digging it out of the hills with pickaxes and shoveling it into great baskets fastened by a strap over the forehead to the backs of these human drays. Each basket holds two or three bushels and, well filled, will weigh more than 100 pounds. The girl stands with the basket on her back while loading, and she may, perhaps, have a baby in her arms. These women carry great weights, and I am told that one has been known to take a cottage piano on her back 12 miles up the mountain. I doubted this for a time, but not now. Their mighty shoulders, strong bodies and great calves and ankles are such that I verily believe they could move mountains. I saw one plodding up the hills this morning, carrying a basket of cordwood, two of which would have been a good load for a mule.

#### The Squaws of the Himalayas.

These Himalaya girls look like our Indians. They have the same copper complexion, the same high cheek bones, semi-flat noses and long straight black hair. If you will keep in mind the prettiest squaw you have ever seen you may have a fair type of the native belle of Darjeeling. You must add about two pounds of jewelry to each ounce of flesh and make the eyes of the squaws brighter and her look more intelligent. These mountain girls are loaded with jewelry. The poorest of them has earrings and anklets of silver, and the beauty who took my trunk to the hotel was so loaded with chains, coins and other ornaments that she jingled as she tramped up the hill. I see women who have strings of silver coins as big as 50 cent pieces hung to their necks so that they cover the bust, and there are many who wear gold anklets and leglets, bracelets and earrings. They also wear ornaments of glass and turquois. The turquois is one of the cheapest of semi-precious stones of the Himalayas. It is found in Tibet and brought over the mountains for sale. Some of the earrings are four or five inches long and so heavy that they pull down the lobes. They also wear ekerets of coral, amber or jade about their heads and have belts with gold or silver clasps. The woman is the saving bank of the family, and when a new deposit is made it is in the shape of a gold or silver ornament for her.

The men of the Himalayas are like our Indians, only not so tall. They re-

mind one of the Mongols and other natives along the borders of Siberia, leading to the belief that the American aborigines came from the Himalayas and went northward into America across Bering strait. Among the tribes near here are the Lepchas and Bhotiyans, both considerably shorter than our western Indians. The Lepcha men wear their hair braided in tails which hang down their backs, and the Bhotiyans paint their faces with brown varnish and wear balls of coral and turquois as big as marbles on strings round their heads.

The men of both tribes look fierce. They carry curved knives in their belts, and when drunk carve up one

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If you would have them grow to manhood and womanhood, strong, healthy and happy, do not give them medicines when medicines are not needed, and when nature requires assistance in the way of a laxative, give them only the simple, pleasant and gentle—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna. As you value the health of the little ones, do not accept any of the substitutes which unscrupulous dealers sometimes offer to increase their profits. Please to remember, the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—is printed on the front of every package. To get its beneficial effects it is necessary to purchase the genuine only. Buy a bottle today to have in the house when needed. Put up in one size only. Regular price 50c a bottle and for sale by all leading druggists.



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