

Farming on Sandy Soil.
It requires a good farmer to make a success in cultivating crops on sandy soil. The manure applied usually produces quick effects, but the fertility exhausts with the first crop and requires to be restored before it can produce another. Much of its mineral fertility is leached down into the hard pan of the sub soil, and it is this mineral plant food which has leached into the clay, rather than the clay itself, that makes its value as a fertilizer when brought to the surface. In some places blue clay is found under a sandy soil. This is a favorable indication, for this blue clay usually contains phosphate of lime that when mixed with the sand makes a soil in which almost anything can be grown. Where the subsoil is itself sandy it needs to be seeded with clover in order to supply the soil with vegetable matter, without which the sand would quickly become a barren waste.

All plants of the melon family do well on sandy soil, but it is not adapted to growing grain crops, except when the seeding of grass or clover runs out, and it becomes necessary to sow grain to renew the seeding. Yet when the soil was newly cleared of its thin forests there was a streak of vegetable humus on the surface that would bring a clover seeding. By plowing under clover each alternate year, and sowing wheat with a clover seeding again, good wheat crops could be grown for a few years. But after a while the small amount of phosphate in the sandy soil would become exhausted, and then even when stable manure was applied the sandy land would produce only a rank growth of straw, which rusted, and the heads would not yield any grain. It was on sandy soil that the grain first failed in the locality in western New York where our first farming experience was gained. Most of our own farm was a heavy clay, and after a few years cultivation became very wet. The sandy soil, because easily worked, was in the early settlement thought most valuable. It could be more easily cleared of forest, but this was more than offset by the greater durability of fertility in the clay land and its much greater productiveness after it had been underdrained.

A great deal of sandy land is set with peach trees wherever this fruit succeeds. It needs extra supply of phosphate and potash on such land to grow the peach, and it needs some kind of organic manure to keep these minerals in available condition. Strawberries and all small fruits can be grown successfully on sandy soil, provided it is well supplied with mineral fertilizers. They can usually be ripened earlier on sand than on heavy soil. This is not so great an advantage as it used to be before the early market for strawberries was supplied from the bulk of the crop was grown on heavy soil.

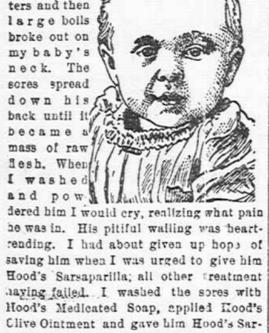
Look For the "Planet of Romance," on May 28th.
Part of the investigations of May 28th will be directed, not to the sun itself, but to the space lying between the sun and Mercury. We are told in a paper by Julia MacNair Wright in the May "New Lippincott" that it has been the dream of many astronomers that about half way between the sun and Mercury lies a little planet, lost in the expanse of the sun. Sir William Ball names this the "Planet of Romance." Other astronomers have searched for it, christening it Vulcan before it has been found. If ever such a planet rolled exactly between the earth and the sun, it would sometimes be seen crawling like a black dot across the sun's disk. In the gloom of an eclipse such an orb might show its face if its position as regards the earth were favorable. Most astronomers have concluded that there is no such planet, but that the space between Mercury and the sun is empty.

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

The unsuccessful man consoles himself with the thought that lots of men are too brilliant to become famous. So. 17

A Mother's Tears.

"I Would Cry Every Time I Washed My Baby."



"When he was 3 months old, first fevers and then large boils broke out on my baby's neck. The sores spread down his back until he became a mass of raw flesh. When I washed and soaped and powdered I would cry, realizing what pain he was in. His pitiful wailing was heart-rending. I had about given up hope of saving him when I was urged to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla; all other treatment having failed. I washed the sores with Hood's Medicated Soap, applied Hood's Olive Ointment and gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla. The child seemed to get better every day, and very soon the charge was quite noticeable. The discharge grew less, inflammation went down, the skin took on a healthy color, and the raw flesh began to scale over and a thin skin formed as the scales dropped off. Less than two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, aided by Hood's Medicated Soap and Hood's Olive Ointment, accomplished this wonderful cure. I cannot praise these medicines half enough." Mrs. Guxarior, 37 Myrtle St., Rochester, N. Y.

The above testimonials are very much condensed from Mrs. Cleveland's letter. As many mothers will be interested in reading the full letter, we will send it to anyone who sends request of us on a postal card. Mention this paper.

WHY YOUNG MEN FAIL.

ONE MAIN CAUSE GIVEN BY SUCCESSFUL NEW YORKERS.



Demand for Youths Who Display a Certain Characteristic—Difficulty of Finding the Right Sort to Fill Places—An Experience in Journalism.

WHY is it that so many young men have difficulty in getting along these days? It is a question which has recently been put to a number of professional and business men by a New York Evening Post reporter. For the most part, the persons I talked with (men of position in professions and business) had little hesitation in answering. They answered in a way highly complimentary to the young men concerned. One after another of them accounted for the majority of present failures by a single word—laziness. Though the importance of intelligence and education as essential factors in a successful career was not overlooked, the general opinion appeared to be that the one indispensable quality was industry, willingness and ability to work. And this, according to the statement of several of the leading business men of New York, is the quality that is most lacking in young men to-day.

The first person interviewed was a successful lawyer in large practice. "Young men complain that there isn't any chance to get ahead in law nowadays," suggested the reporter, and the reply came quickly: "That all depends upon the young man. I used to be a young man myself, and I have been watching young men ever since that time. I have made up my mind to one thing; that is, that the chief trouble with a great many young men is that they are afraid of work. This is true of every occupation, and I have seen illustrations of it many times in my own profession. Here is a case in point: You noticed that I was interrupted just now by a young man, who came in and asked me a question, and you perhaps observed that I said 'No' rather impatiently. The reason was that the question was too silly for any man to ask who had ever got a place in a law office. In point of fact, that young man has had the best advantages. He went for three or four years to one of the finest fitting schools in the country, then he had four years in one of the largest colleges, and afterwards three years in what I consider the best law school. Yet I sometimes think that he does not know any more law now, after he has been some time in his office, than he did when he left home for the preparatory school.

"And the chief reason is because he never was willing to work hard, and there is not the slightest reason to suppose he will begin at this late day. Of course, there are other reasons why young men do not succeed as lawyers than laziness. For example, I know of a man whose legal learning is extraordinary, and who obtained a good place in a leading law firm, but after he had been there a dozen years his employers said that he was not worth \$2500 a year. The trouble in this case was because he could not utilize his great learning, and he could never get on with clients. But, after making due allowance for all exceptional cases, I am convinced that laziness is the chief obstacle to success in the legal profession, as in every other walk of life."

"What do I think is the reason why young men don't get ahead faster in the railroad business?" It is the President of an important railroad, which has its offices in this city, who speaks now. "My opinion is that the great trouble with most of these young fellows is that they are not willing to work as hard as they must if they are ever going to amount to anything. Let me tell you my own experience and observations. It is, let me see, fifteen years since I left college, and decided to go into railroading. The first chance I got was a job at \$40 a month in the office of a railroad out in the Rocky Mountain region. There were a number of other young men in the office. I soon observed that the interest in seeing how little work they could do in return for their pay, and how early they could get away from the office, in order to have more time for cards, billiards, the theatre and other amusements. I was interested in my work, and after I had done my day's duty in the office I would go to my room and devote the evening to reading railroad publications and studying all the books bearing on railroads that I could find. Of course, my superiors soon noticed the difference between me and the rest of the fellows. It was not long before a hard job of work was to be done, not at all in my regular line. I was given a chance to try my hand, and I did the work so well that I was soon promoted. It was not long after that when I found a better chance in another railroad office, and each change I made afterwards was in advance, until I was offered my present position. All this time I have been working as hard as I could, and it is because I have worked hard that I have got on. The lazy fellows whom I first struck in that office out West have either gone to the dogs, or are pegging along with no better pay now than they used to get fifteen years ago."

They were often ignorant of the editorial attitude of the paper regarding local matters. The consequence was that, when a man was given an assignment, it might turn out that he knew nothing about what the paper had printed regarding the matter beforehand, or what the editorial policy of the paper about this subject was. It is very hard work to induce reporters to get to the office promptly. Unless they are hauled up sharply every little while, many of them put the paper to inconvenience by being late. I have actually known of cases where young men in vigorous health, who were anxious to secure regular positions on the city staff of an evening paper, were so lazy that they would not get around until nearly noon to see if there was a chance for them to do any work. My opinion is that most folks are lazy, and I certainly know that laziness is the only reason why many young men in the newspaper business whom I have known did not succeed better."

One of the leading life insurance company Presidents, whose opinion was requested, held the view that: "While there are pathetic exceptions, I think it can be regarded as a rule that men who fail in life fail principally because of indolence. Genius without industry, I find, accomplishes very little in this world; while industry without genius accomplishes a great deal. Some man—Emerson, wasn't it?—has defined genius as the infinite capacity for taking pains; and it is this infinite capacity that, in the long run, proves successful."

"It is true that there are some corporations that are guilty of nepotism and favoritism; that promote rather the sons and the nephews and the cousins than the men who have demonstrated their fitness for advancement, but these corporations always have to pay dearly for it. I think that all business men now recognize the principle that the most expensive habit they can acquire is to disregard merit."

A bank president who, in his earlier years, was a newspaper reporter, talked in a similar strain. "The great mistake that young men make," he said, "is in keeping too close watch on the time of day. They begin to put on their overcoats ten or fifteen minutes before the pointer reaches the hour when they are free to leave the office. The majority, therefore, never worry about anything except the particular work they are required to do. They pay little attention to the men just ahead of them, and make no attempt to familiarize themselves with their work. The result is that when a vacancy occurs I have no one in my office who can fill it. There are many opportunities for promising young men during the year, but I usually have to go outside to get the proper persons for them. It is not because the average clerk is not capable. It is because he is lazy. He is fearful of giving more time to his employer than the regulations require. Legally this custom may be all right; but it is the most fatal error the young men can fall into."

Increase of Population.

Some interesting statistics in regard to the increase of population have just been compiled by Sir Robert Giffon, a distinguished English expert on this subject. He shows that England now has possessions on all five continents, and that a quarter of the population of the entire earth is subject to her suzerainty. The extent of territory owned by England amounts to 13,000,000 square miles, and on this enormous tract is a population of 300,000,000. During the last twenty-seven years the English realm has increased 2,854,000 square miles, and within the same period 125,000,000 have been added to the population. Since 1871 the population of the United Kingdom—England, Scotland and Ireland—has increased from 32,000,000 to 40,000,000. At the beginning of this century England, Scotland and Ireland had a population of 11,000,000, and France of 26,000,000, yet to-day the proportion of population in both countries is almost alike. Russia has increased her population by 60,000,000 since 1870, the result being that she has now a total population of 130,000,000. Germany had a population of 20,000,000 at the beginning of this century; now she has between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000, of whom almost a quarter is the result of the increase of births over deaths. Germany, too, is making vast strides as a colonial power, and her population in these distant possessions already amounts to a considerable number.

The Doctor's Wife.

The doctor's wife has, indeed, much need of patience. She sees but little of her husband, and when she does see him, late at night, early in the morning, or when they are driving together to a dinner party, their chances of sustained conversation are but few. This is why the consultant's wife rarely or never employs her own husband as a family doctor, but intrusts the care of the family's health to a general practitioner. It might be weeks before the great man could find time to examine Freddy's eyes or see whether baby was suffering merely from teething, rash or from measles. It is told of a celebrated physician, not long dead, that having one day met in Harley street, not far from his own door, a nurse and two children, with whose charming appearance he was much struck, he stopped and chatted with them. "May I ask whose children those are?" he said to the nurse on parting. "Your own, sir," the nurse replied.—Temple Bar.

BEES IN A BATHROOM.

A Baltimore Family Supplied With Honey by a Big Working Colony.

Honey bees of different times and countries have chosen many peculiar locations for their homes, but none have shown themselves more domestic in their choice than a colony in north-west Baltimore, which has invaded a dwelling-house, and cannot be induced to go elsewhere. This colony, which has thousands of members, has pre-empted for its own use a part of the dwelling 1945 Harlem avenue, occupied by Mr. E. J. Godman.

When that gentleman moved into the house, several years ago, he noticed that a large number of bees collected around the windows of the bathroom, on the second floor, and, on observing them closely, he saw that they came out and went into the opening in the house wall through which the pipe from the bathtub ran. He concluded that there was a hive somewhere in the vicinity of the bathroom, and on cutting out a small section of the flooring he found in the vacant space under the floor, and between the joists, on which the flooring rested, what seemed to him a million bees, with a large amount of honey.

Tubs and large pans were brought into requisition to hold the honey. The honey combs stood at right angles to the joists. They were an inch in thickness and about ten inches square. The squares of honeycomb, set on edge side by side, completely filled the space between the beams. To take them it was only necessary to detach them at each side from the beam and lift them out. The members of the family had all the honey they wanted and it was freely distributed to neighbors and friends.

The "robbing" took place in the fall. A small amount was left for the bees to subsist upon. Mr. Godman thought it would be better to transfer the bees to a hive and take them out of the house. There were some disadvantages connected with their presence since the hole had been bored in the floor to get at them. The children could enter the room and take the bees up from their place by the double handful, and smooth them along their laps with their hands, but the workers of the colony were opposed to certain members of the family, and stung them whenever they got a chance. That was why Mr. Godman desired to put them in a hive in the yard.

The hive was prepared, and an effort was made to induce the bees to enter it, but the effort was not a success. It brought about a schism in the colony, however, and nearly all the bees went away. During the blizzard last February the colony that remained beneath the bathroom perished, and Mr. Godman thought he had gotten rid of the bees.

About a year after the exodus of the bees a swarm that seemed larger than the one that had gone away returned to the Harlem avenue house and reoccupied their old quarters. While entering through the aperture in the wall the bees swarmed about the waste pipe, and formed a bundle about as large as a half-bushel basket. They have remained there ever since, supplying the family with honey at intervals.—Baltimore American.

A Tale of Three Brothers.

Three brothers, all rich, live together in a fine old home not a thousand miles from Frankfort. They are bachelors, and probably none of them will ever marry, for the youngest will soon be sixty years old. It is singular how they live. The two younger ones are inseparable companions, and the oldest one does not speak to either of them. Years ago the quarrel happened—no one knows why—and though their enmity must have burned itself out long ago, the habit of not speaking has grown too strong for them, and will no doubt continue, like their habit of bachelorhood, till the end. There is a story to prove this assertion. The oldest brother once lay very ill. It was thought that he would die, and his fraternal enemies came in for the final reconciliation. A moving scene followed. They shook hands, wept, each blamed only himself, and all was forgiven and forgotten. But at the end the sick man said coldly, in his weak voice: "This don't count, you know, if I get well." "Oh, that was understood," the others answered. "We insisted on that before we would consent to come in." The head on the pillow nodded; the weak voice said: "Good-bye, boys," and a fortnight later the owner of those two properties was downstairs, dining heartily, pointing, in the old way, to the bread or the water instead of asking for them, and when signs would not avail, getting up and helping himself in preference to breaking the long, long silence that had been resumed once more.—Philadelphia Record.

Queer Things About Sleep.

One of the most remarkable things about sleep is the total inability to resist its onset in cases of extreme fatigue. A writer in Harper's Magazine recalls several remarkable instances in which persons have continued to walk onward while sleep has overcome them, the automatic centres of the brain evidently controlling and stimulating the muscles when consciousness itself had been completely lost.

It is recorded at the battle of the Nile, amid the roar of cannon and the fall of wreckage, some of the over-fatigued boys serving the guns with powder fell asleep on the deck. Dr. Carpenter gives another instance of allied kind. In the course of the Burmese war, the captain of a frigate actively engaged in combat fell asleep from sheer exhaustion, and alog soundly for two hours within a yard of one of the biggest guns, which was being actively worked during his slumbers.

It is a matter of common medical knowledge that extreme exhaustion in face of the severest pain will induce sleep. Here the imperative demand of the body—a demand implanted, as we have seen, in the constitution of our frames—asserts its influence; and even pain, the ordinary conqueror of repose, has in its turn to succumb.

The total catch of seals by Canadian sealing vessels during the past season was 34,344, as compared with a total for the preceding year of 28,552.

Some men try to give the impression that they are suffering from gout, when they are really troubled with bunions.

We refund 10c for every package of PUSAM FABRILE DYE that fails to give satisfactory results. Monroe Drug Co., Unionville, Mo. Sold by all druggists.

If money talks, one would scarcely care to listen to the conversation of filthy lucre.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c. F. J. CHERRY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

One man counts for as much as another when it comes to taking the census.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of Grove's Tansy and Chills Tonic. It is simple and in quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 25c.

Blobs—"I missed my bath this morning." Slobbs—"Have you reported the matter to the police?"

Ask Your Dealer for Allen's Foot-Ease. A powder to shake into your shoes; relieves the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Fuel Oil Tests. So far the tests with fuel oil intended as a substitute for coal on ships of war, which are being made at Norfolk and New York, do not appear to have sustained the glowing reports of tests made abroad. It is most probable, however, that coal will some day be superseded by some more easily handled fuel. The authorities having charge of the present tests have nearly reached the conclusion that fuel oil will be valuable only in times of emergency, especially on board torpedo boats, when it is necessary to get up steam quickly. At such times the question of economy need not enter into the matter. It is yet too early to determine whether fuel oil will be smokeless, and the other features which have recommended a trial have not been fully demonstrated, therefore it may be some time before anything definite in the way of an improvement will be discovered.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAWZEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

FITTS permanently cured. No. 10 or 1000. Pills for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Headache, Migraine, Nerve Restorer, \$2.12 a bottle and treated free. Dr. R. H. KLING, Ltd., 331 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

FOR WOMAN'S HEALTH

Earnest Letters from Women Relieved of Pain by Mrs. Pinkham.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before I commenced to take your medicine I was in a terrible state, wishing myself dead a good many times. Every part of my body seemed to pain in some way. At time of menstruation my suffering was something terrible. I thought there was no cure for me, but after taking several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound all my bad feelings were gone. I am now well and enjoying good health. I shall always praise your medicine."—Mrs. AMOS FESCHLER, Box 226, Romeo, Mich.

Female Troubles Overcome

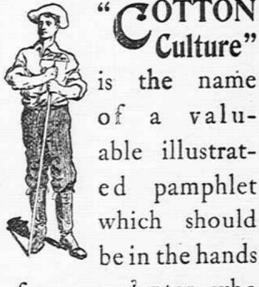
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I had female trouble, painful menses, and kidney complaint, also stomach trouble. About a year ago I happened to pick up a paper that contained an advertisement of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and when I read how it helped others, I thought it might help me, and decided to give it a trial. I did so, and as a result am now feeling perfectly well. I wish to thank you for the benefit your medicine has been to me."—Mrs. CLARA STIEBER, Diller, Neb.

No More Pain

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Your Vegetable Compound has been of much benefit to me. When my menses first appeared they were very irregular. They occurred too often and did not leave for a week or more. I always suffered at these times with terrible pains in my back and abdomen. Would be in bed for several days and would not be exactly rational at times. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and menses became regular and pains left me entirely."—Mrs. E. F. CUSTER, Brule, Wis.

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Such things as creditors' meetings are likely to be over-run.



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A Swallow HIRES is one of the earliest harbinger of spring—an equally sure indication is that feeling of languid depression. Many swallows of HIRES Rootbeer are best for a spring tonic—and for a summer beverage. 5 gallons for 25 cents. Write for list of premiums offered free for labels. Charles E. Hires Co., Malvern, Pa.

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W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 & 3.50 SHOES MADE!

Worth \$4 to \$6 compared with other makes. Indorsed by over 3,000,000 wearers. The genuine have W. L. Douglas's name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send a pair on receipt of price and 25c extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Cat. free. W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENTION is facilitated if you mention this paper when writing adverstisers. No. 17

WINTER BILE



Causes bilious head-ache, back-ache and all kinds of body aches. Spring is here and you want to get this bile poison out of your system, easily, naturally and gently. CASCARETS are just what you want; they never grip or gripe, but will work gently while you sleep. Some people think the more violent the griping the better the cure. Be careful—take care of your bowels—salts and pill poisons leave them weak, and even less able to keep up regular movements than before. The only safe, gentle inside Spring cleaner for the bowels are sweet, fragrant CASCARETS. They don't force out the foecal matter with violence, but act as a tonic on the whole 30 feet of bowel wall, strengthen the muscles and restore healthy, natural action—buy them and try them. You will find in an entirely natural way your bowels will be promptly and permanently put in good order for the Spring and Summer work.

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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.