

Manchester Enterprise
By Mr. D. B. BROWN.
THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1903.
SIX PAGES.
The masonic fraternity at Teunuch...
A peculiarity about 1801, was an exchange...
The track of the South "York" branch...
The Jackson Citizens say: A remark...
White in Teunuch a few days ago...
School closed in district No. 7 on Friday...
Mrs. Frederica Miller, who lives three-quarters...
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At Our New Room!
Arbeiter Hall Block
Ready For Your Careful Consideration!
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THE ANVIL
Many hours have I stood watching...
THOUGHTS FOR EASTER.
The Significance of Christ's Resurrection...
AT A MINISTER'S BLUNDER.
The Rev. Elton Barclay had been called to a pastorate in the flourishing town of Newburgh...
THE HUMMING BIRD.
These little emblems of birds, as the Western Indians call them...
THE LADY'S HOME COMPANION.
A large and popular magazine...
THE LADY'S HOME COMPANION.
A large and popular magazine...

SUNDAY SCHOOL
LESSON I. - APRIL 5. - SECOND QUARTER.
Golden Text: "Forasmuch as the Lord is our God, we will not forsake him."
THE LADY'S HOME COMPANION.
A large and popular magazine...
THE LADY'S HOME COMPANION.
A large and popular magazine...

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Sells more Goods for LESS!
THAN ANY OTHER DEALER IN MANCHESTER
Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery, Boots, Shoes, &c.
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Cook Book Free
IT WOULD BE CHEAP AT \$1.00
THE LADIES HOME COMPANION
DR. F. A. KOTT'S DENTIST
TERTH INSERTED WITHOUT PLATES
CONTINUOUS GUM PLATES

By Max D. Blossom

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1931.

The temptations thrown in the way of youths by sweets are terrible. It is now claimed that prize packages of confectionery initiate children early in the charms of lottery, and it has been long known that no boy ever sees a stick of candy that he doesn't want to lick it.

NATURALLY enough, the Indian himself is not anxious to become a ward of the army, but his opinion in this matter ought not to be the controlling one. It is known that the present system is corrupt and inefficient. It is known that the bureau fails miserably to perform the duties expected of it.

ALL who have paid attention to penal statistics know that a considerable proportion of convicts are led into crime through hereditary taint, poverty, drunkenness or emotional weakness, before old enough to exercise self-control. Under the prevailing method of sentencing convicted persons no account whatever is taken of different forces driving the convicted to law-breaking.

THERE'S a great difference between "winning" money and "making" it; a great difference between getting it out of another man's pocket into ours, or filling both. Collecting money is by no means the same thing as making it; the tangle of the house is not the Mint; and much of the apparent gain (so called), in commerce, is only a form of taxation on carriage or exchange.

NEW YORK sent to the heathen of India last year 2,000 pairs of corsets, 700 rubber garters, and 3,500 dresses ribbed with whalebone and steel. The heathen refused to wear them, but New York's conscience is clear. Having laid up these second-hand treasures in heaven, if the heathen will not touch them they will be there for the use of the New Yorkers in the sweet by and by.

If advice could have any effect on the men who point guns and pistols at each other that sort of homicide would have gone out of fashion long ago. There always will be, as there always has been, a certain class of people who think that a gun or a pistol is a playing thing. Of course, the man who doesn't know it is loaded always curses his foolishness after he has killed somebody, but that doesn't help his victim any. He is a regularly established agent of death, and we must all accept his existence and take our chances with him.

Or all the unhappy creatures on the face of the earth the one most to be pitied is the vain, sensitive, egotistical bundle of humanity who always imagines everything is intended for him. The preacher preaches at him, the editor writes at him, the gossip gossips about him, and, taking it "by and large," the whole world, while seemingly engaged in other matters, is really occupied in observing his mightiness, smiling when he smiles and trembling when he frowns. Such persons ought to stick a finger in a pall of water and drawing it out learn from the hole left how much real importance they are to the world.

The liquor traffic itself is refusing openings to men who are victims of the liquor habit. A prosperous Chicago firm, which have multiplied attractive places of sale and gives employment in the aggregate to a large number of persons, will continue no man on its payroll, bar-tender or porter, who is not absolutely a teetotaler. The members of the firm do not themselves drink and they will have nobody about them on their side of the bar who does. This is significant testimony to the value of teetotalism from a merely practical standpoint. It is a dram-seller's temperance lecture, which ought to have its influence on the other side of the counter.

THE best half of life is in front of the man of forty, if he be anything of a man. The work he will do will be done with the hand of a master, and not of a raw apprentice. The trained intellect does not see "men as trees walking," but sees everything clearly and in just measure. The trained temper does not rush at work like a blind bull at a haystack, but advances with the calm and ordered pace of conscious power and deliberate determination. To no man is the world so new and the future so fresh as to him who has spent the early years of his manhood in striving to understand the deepest problems of science and life, and who has made some headway toward comprehending them.

ANYBODY who undertakes to pay \$150 in six months in return for the payment of one dollar a week, or any similar excess of usury, intends either to cheat you or to rob somebody else. There is no possible way in which the various so-called beneficial orders now so popular can perform anything like what they promise except at the expense of the majority of their members. The larger the payments they make to a few the greater must be the loss of the many. They do not pretend that they can earn these great sums. What they really propose is that those who go in first shall persuade others to come in and then divide their money. It may be all right for those on the ground floor; the others get nothing but the experience.

SCIENCE IS ALL ALIVE.

BUILDING THE MT. BLANC REFUGE OBSERVATORY.

The Highest Scientific Station in the World Successfully Established—The 4 Days to Reach It From Below.

The ascent of Mt. Blanc has always been regarded as one of the most fatiguing in the list of Alpine climbs. Many tourists anxious to make the trip have been deterred by the fact that there has been no refuge at the summit in which the Alpinist could rest before retracing his steps. Last summer J. Vallot, a member of the French Alpine club, conceived the idea of constructing near the top of the mountain a building which could be used both as a shelter and as a scientific observatory.

When Vallot announced his plan of building a refuge on the summit the idea was laughed at. It would be impossible, it was said, to engage in any kind of work at such an altitude. The originator of the idea expressed his willingness to demonstrate the incorrectness of this belief. He proceeded to pass three days and three nights at the mountain top. During the daytime he busied himself with scientific observations; at night he slept under a tent. The practicability of working at a high altitude had been proved, and Vallot received abundant assistance to carry his scheme into effect.

Plans of a small structure best adapted for withstanding high winds were drawn, and the building was constructed at Chamounix. The house was then taken apart, and each timber was marked properly so that the parts could be put together readily on the mountain top. One hundred guides volunteered their services to carry the parts of the building to the point fixed upon as the site. The dismantled structure was tied up into 111 loads, and the work of transportation was begun. It was a tedious undertaking carrying the cumbersome packages up the ascent. Three days were consumed in conveying each load to its destination. The work commenced on June 15 and on July 31 the last section of the building and the last of the ninety packages of scientific instruments had reached the site of the refuge observatory.

Six days before the last date Vallot selected five of the hardest mountaineers as masons and carpenters, and set out for the mountain top to build the foundation. Two tents were set up for the temporary shelter of the party. The temperature was rather low for summer; the mercury dropped to 59 degrees below zero at night, and did not rise much above zero at noon. The men were clothed in regulation Esquimaux costume with huge woolen gloves and heavy mountain gaiters. The style of dress was not conducive to rapid work, but the men labored vigorously from 7 in the morning till 7 at night. In two days the foundation was completed, and on the third the frame-work was in place, in spite of the persistent attempts of the wind to overthrow it. On the fourth day the last plank was nailed on the roof, and at night the workmen were able to sleep in a less windy chamber than their tent.

The work, however, was extremely exhausting in the rare atmosphere. At the end of the second day "one of the men was disabled. He was given a few whiffs from the oxygen bag which Mr. Vallot had taken the precaution to include in his supplies, and recovered sufficiently to start down the mountain. The following day a second mountaineer was exhausted, and a third weakened on the third day.

Although the house was not entirely finished on the fourth day it was thought inadvisable to remain longer on the summit, especially as the weather had become unfavorable. All hands, therefore, descended and took a brief rest. On Aug. 31 the party ascended the mountain, accompanied this time by Mr. Vallot's wife, an enthusiastic Alpinist. The refuge was properly braced with masonry, and the finishing touches were added. Lightning rods were put in position, after which colors were hung to the breeze to celebrate the completion of the work.

The building is divided into two apartments, one designed for the use of travelers, and the other for scientific observers. The latter room is a private compartment. The public room is supplied with all the conveniences needed by the tired tourist. Nine beds are placed in the room, and a supply of oil for light and fuel is always kept on hand. The observatory, which is said to be the highest in the world, is 14,550 feet above the sea level. It contains automatic registering devices and the most approved appliances for making scientific observations in high elevations.

How She Advertised For Him. Some years ago a Connecticut woman, who, having lost her husband, advertised the matter in the following manner:

"Lost, strayed or stolen, an individual whom I, in an unguarded moment, adopted as my husband. He is a good-looking but feeble individual, who answers to the name of Jim. When last seen was in company with a cross-eyed woman, walking, his arm around her waist, up the plank road, looking more like a fool, if possible, than ever. Anybody who will catch the poor fellow and bring him safe back, so that I may chastise him for running away, will be invited to stay for tea and see the fun and no questions asked."

A Lover of Pomp. The German emperor is a great lover of pomp and ceremonies on state occasions, and aims to revive the court manners of earlier generations. It is only a few months ago since he surprised his people with the order that at leading court ceremonies the knee breeches and other paraphernalia of the Rococo period should be again introduced at the court of Berlin; and this has been done. The emperor himself does not spare time or trouble to conform himself to these ideals. During the morning audiences he often changes his uniform a half dozen times. If, for instance, the son of a deceased artillery general is to appear to receive the honors of the emperor, in order to honor the deceased officer, appears in military uniform. In this way he exchanges his uniform for that of the cavalry, infantry, admiralty, according to

the character of the audience he grants. If representatives of foreign rulers or states are to be received, he invariably dons the uniform of this people, or at any rate wears their orders and decorations.—Independent.

ALL BY CHEMISTRY. What We Owe to the Work of the Laboratory.

We rise in the morning and proceed to dress. We find that every article which we put on depends for its condition upon chemical arts. Our white underclothing has been bleached. If this be of cotton or of linen we are reminded of the destruction of vegetable colors by chlorine; of the manufacture of bleaching powder and of Weldon's great discovery of the regeneration of manganese, which, as an eminent French savant remarked, "has cheapened every yard of cotton cloth made in the world." Before this series of inventions cottons and linens had to be bleached by the slow process of exposure on grass lands to the action of air and dew and light. Turn to the colored articles of dress. These have been either dyed or printed. The dyeing of the industrial arts these too exhibit, perhaps, the most brilliant of the results of chemistry. Behind the dyer and the printer stand the manufacturers of alum, tin crystals, the color refiner, the maker of coal tar colors, and an ever widening train of other chemical industrialists. The production of soap is a chemical art practiced in former ages by rule of thumb, but now carried out on scientific principles. Behind there are alkali making, oil and fat refining. As to boots and shoes, tanning is a chemical art which involves no little study, and which is capable of evident improvement. Our dining table is loaded with the triumphs of chemical art in porcelain, glass and cutlery. We may here be reminded of the adulteration of food and medicine, an evil accompanying civilization, and we may be asked whether these frauds have not been facilitated and multiplied in consequence of chemical research. Too true; for the light of science like that of the sun may be used amiss. But the same research has rendered it possible to trace these sophistications and bring their authors to punishment. All arts, all employments, turn to chemistry. The physician, the agriculturist, the manufacturer especially. Did we not have chemistry, civilization as we know it would have no existence.

Healing By Electricity.

The doctors and electricians say there is no probability of a rheumatic receiving benefit from riding in the electric cars, but, in spite of the doctors and electricians, there are dozens of men who have been materially helped by going to and from their business in the motors, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. There is a downtown clerk who every winter is laid up, sometimes for weeks at a time, with rheumatism of the lower limbs. It usually begins in October, but this fall, having an idea that the electric cars would do him good, he began riding in them, spending as much time as he could spare in the evening, riding to the end of the line and back, and thus far he has not had a touch of the old trouble, and others can testify to the good that has been done them in the same way.

They all say they can feel no current, but in some manner they have been helped—and that is enough for them to know, without bothering to find out how the thing was done.

Facial Expression.

A man's occupation has a great deal to do with making his facial expression. Studies, or scholarly professions, intellectual pursuits, when coupled with moral habits, brighten the face and give a superior look. An unselfish nature, or love of studies or arts, will make a bright, pleasant face; but, on the contrary, a man may have a face that does not please any one, because of pure selfishness. It may be noticed that soldiers get a hard, severe look; laborers look tired; reporters look inquisitive; mathematicians look studious; judges look grave, and a man whose home life is unhappy looks all broken up. The business often makes the face. How often we think this man is a butcher, this one a lawyer, that one a minister, the other a doctor, and so on. It is seldom we are mistaken, for the callings show through the faces. And who fails to recognize the genuine farmer the minute one sets eyes on him?—N. Y. Ledger.

Hard to Please.

They tell a good story of a certain West side gentleman who owns a number of houses. He recently rented one to a young clerk, assuring him that it was in perfect order. A week later the young man rushed into the office and exclaimed:

"See here, I want to talk to you about that house I just rented from you."

"What's the matter?" demanded the owner.

"Matter? Why, great Scott, the cellar is full of water!"

"Water? Well, what do you expect? Champagne?"—Peck's Sun.

Crime in Paris.

It is said that in Paris twice as many crimes are committed by persons between the ages of 15 and 20 as by those between 20 and 40. In one year minors are credited with thirty murders, thirty-nine man slayings, thirty-three poisonings, forty-four infanticides, 4,212 blows and other physical injuries, twenty-five cases of incendiarism, 153 of theft, eighty of immorality, 458 of attempted theft, and 11,382 of other misdoings.

Free of Charge.

There was a slide in the Himalayas Mountains of India in January which beat the circus out of sight. Over 250 acres of surface, and extending to a depth of twenty feet took a tumble of over two miles, and built a barrier sixty feet high across a valley. Everybody who will catch the poor fellow and bring him safe back, so that I may chastise him for running away, will be invited to stay for tea and see the fun and no questions asked.

SMART SACRED MONKEYS

THEY ARE ONE OF THE WORST PESTS OF INDIA.

They Abound in Some Parts and Are a Great Nuisance, but They Must Not Be "Kept" With—The Big Cobra.

An Englishman who has lived many years in India tells some queer stories about the sacred monkeys that are a great nuisance in some parts of that country. No one is allowed to molest them. They run about the streets, help themselves to whatever they please at the shops, rob orchards and gardens and play havoc generally. To threaten them is regarded as a misdemeanor and to shoot a monkey might cause a second mutiny.

The gentleman had a garden where grew delicious fruits. The sacred monkeys easily scaled the walls and helped themselves. They were not content with simply eating, but amused themselves with throwing half-munched fruit at each other. To shoot these pests was out of the question and to hit them with stones was impossible, as they easily dodged any missile that might be thrown at them. An idea struck the Englishman one day and he at once proceeded to carry it out with great success. He got a large basket of the largest potatoes that were to be found and had them boiled. When they were scalding hot he had baskets and potatoes placed under one of the trees. The monkeys were watching these movements from the trees. Presently every monkey seized a hot potato and then followed the most unearthly screeches and chattering. A monkey will never let go any article of food that he once gets hold of, even if he has to die, and these monkeys, true to their nature, would not drop the hot potatoes. They held them in one hand and then in the other, and then they would take a bite and scald their mouths, and roll in the dust, writhing in pain, but never letting the potatoes once out of their grasp. They ate up the potatoes—and then disappeared over the walls and never returned.

The Englishman once witnessed a pathetic, as well as heroic, scene in one of the city squares, in which the sacred monkeys were the actors. He saw a number of monkeys seated and standing in a large circle, and a female monkey hugging and wailing over the dead body of her baby that had just been killed by a cobra's bite. The other females were trying to console her by caresses, while the males appeared to be in earnest consultation among themselves. In the center of the circle was the large cobra that had inflicted the fatal bite. Coiled and with head erect, watching the enemies by whom he was surrounded.

Suddenly a young and athletic male monkey sprang into the arena. He carefully approached the cobra, which prepared itself to strike. The monkey made a few passes, and just as the cobra was about to dart his head he sprang to one side and then over the cobra. This was repeated so often and with such astounding rapidity that the cobra became bewildered, when the monkey seized the snake by the neck and proceeded to crush its head to a jelly by rubbing it on the ground with all its might. The snake tried to free itself by coiling around the monkey's neck, but in vain; its struggles became weaker and weaker until life was extinct. When the snake's head had been reduced to a shapeless mass the simian hero dropped the cobra and executed a series of hops and somersaults.

Up to that moment the other monkeys had maintained the most anxious silence, watching every movement of the combatants with eager interest. The snake's death, however, was the signal for the most joyous chattering and gambols. They took hold of the conqueror of the snake, patted him on the head, scratched his back, danced round him, and gave every manifestation of their great appreciation of his valorous achievement. The poor monkey carried about her dead babe for two days longer.

The Nickel With a String to It.

If you drop a nickel with a string attached, keeping the end of the string in your hand, have you really dropped the coin? An Iowa judge has decided in the affirmative. An ingenious youth in that state tied a thread to a nickel, dropped the nickel in a slot machine, got what he wanted, then, withdrawing the nickel by the thread, repeated the operation until he had made a "clean" sweep of the receptacle's contents. He was arrested on a charge of theft, but the judge who tried him held that he had committed neither burglary, larceny nor robbery, nor even obtained property under false pretenses. He had merely done what the inscription on the machine told him to do—dropped a nickel in the slot and had kept on doing it. "Nothing was said about leaving the coin where it was dropped. This decision will probably abate a nuisance.—Chicago Journal.

Big American Bell.

The largest bell in America is that of Notre Dame Cathedral, Montreal, which hangs in the south tower. It is 6 feet high, 8 feet 7 inches in diameter, and weighs 24,780 pounds. It is ornamented with images of the Blessed Virgin and St. John the Baptist, together with emblems of agriculture, commerce and industry. It was cast in London in 1847.

In the opposite tower hangs a chime of ten bells, the smallest weighing 897 pounds, the largest 6,011; total, 21,696 pounds.

The largest bell in the United States is the alarm bell on City Hall, New York, which was cast by Blake, of Boston. It is 6 feet high, 8 feet in diameter and weighs 23,000 pounds.

And He Smiled.

A young woman sent to a newspaper a poem entitled, "I Cannot Make Him Smile," and was very much displeased when the editor sent it back with a line saying that she would probably succeed if she showed him "the poem."—Boston Traveler.

Light Hearts and Plenty Money.

I have completed my first week with my Plater, and have 245 clear money. I am charmed with the business. I bought my Plater from W. H. Griffith & Co., Zanesville, Ohio, for \$3. and feel confident if people know how cheap they could get a Plater, and how much money they could make, we would see many more happy homes. It is surprising the amount of tableware and jewelry there is to plater, and if persons now idle would get a Plater, they would soon have light hearts and plenty money. Mrs. J. E. Nash.

Seven native sons of Vermont will sit in the United States senate.

It costs the government \$72,000 a year to tie up the mail packages.

To Dispel Colds, Headaches and Fevers, to cleanse the system effectually, yet gently, when constive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, use Syrup of Figs.

Not a single marriage license was issued in Sumner county, Kan., last year.

In New York city last year the savings banks handled over \$188,000,000, and had over 770,880 open accounts.



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For an inactive liver to do its work, exposes himself to all the diseases that come from tainted blood. Don't wait! Languor and loss of appetite warn you that graver ills are close behind. You can keep them from coming; you can cure them if they've come—with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It's the only blood and liver medicine that's guaranteed, in every case, to benefit or cure. Your money back if it doesn't. Thus, you only pay for the good you get. Can you ask more? It cleanses the system and cures pimples, blotches, eruptions and all skin and scalp diseases. Scrofulous affections, as fever—sores, hip—joint disease, swellings and tumors yield to its superior alternative properties.

SICK HEADACHE! **CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.** Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Liver Troubles. A perfect remedy for the most distressing cases of Headache, Dizziness, and all Liver Troubles. Sold by all Druggists. Price, 25 Cents.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

GARFIELD TEA Cures Constipation. Free samples at all druggists or 219 W. 4th St., N. Y.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES A Cure for Asthma. Sold by all Druggists.

DENSION JOHN W. MORRIS A Cure for Rheumatism. Sold by all Druggists.

MANHOOD RESTORED. A Cure for all Weaknesses. Sold by all Druggists.

SEED CORN Improved yellow dent corn. Sold by all Druggists.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED. A Cure for Obesity. Sold by all Druggists.

SMOKE YOUR MEAT WITH KRAUSERS LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE. Sold by all Druggists.

THE DEAF MUTE. A Cure for Deafness. Sold by all Druggists.

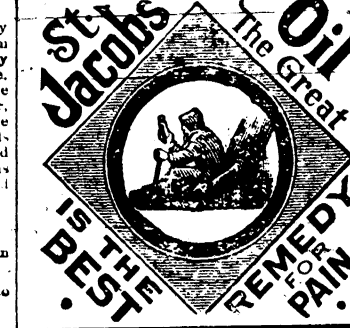
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Combines 3 Complete Brass Machines. Sold by all Druggists.

P. C. LEWIS. Sold by all Druggists.

Box 2. Sold by all Druggists.

CATSKILL, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists.



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THIS PICTURE, Pencil size, mailed for 4 cents.

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TELEGRAPHY. We guarantee a good paying position in the telegraph service. Write for free literature. J. F. Smith & Co., 255 & 257 Greenwich St., N. Y. City.

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CURE Biliousness,

Sick Headache,

Malaria.

BILE BEANS.

SPRAY YOUR FRUIT TREES & VINES

Wormy Fruit and Leaf Blight of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, EXCELSIOR SPRAYING. Perfect Fruit Always Sells at Good Prices. Catalogue showing all necessary insects to fruit raised trees. Large stock of Fruit Trees, Vines, and Berry Plants at Bottom Prices. Address W. H. Smith, Cherry, Ill.

HAWKEYE GRUB and STUMP MACHINE

Works on either standing timber or stumps. Will pull an ordinary Grub in 15 minutes. Makes a clean sweep of Two Acres at a sitting. A man, a boy and a horse can operate it. No heavy chains or rods to handle. The crop on a few acres the first year will pay for the machine. Send postal card for latest Catalogue, giving price, terms and testimonials. JAMES MILLS & SON, 305 W. 3rd St., Scotch Grove, Iowa.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only safe, pure and reliable pill for the treatment of all cases of Female Complaints. No heavy chains or rods to handle. The crop on a few acres the first year will pay for the machine. Send postal card for latest Catalogue, giving price, terms and testimonials. JAMES MILLS & SON, 305 W. 3rd St., Scotch Grove, Iowa.

100 Pills in a Bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Price, 25 Cents.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PIRATES REMEDY FOR CATARRH—Best, Easiest to Use.

Chichester's Catarrh Remedy is a cure for Catarrh of the Bladder, Uterus, and Vagina. It is an Ointment, of which a small portion is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

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