LIES TO INCITE RIOT

Frank Carpenter Tells of the Despicable Methods of Celestial Saints.

VILE CARTOONS AND OBSCENE PICTURES

Foreigners Held Up Before the Popular Gaze as Veritable Devils.

BABY STEALING ONE OF THE MINOR CRIMES

Accused of Scooping Out Eyes and Slicing Up Maidens for Medicine.

CHRISTIANITY IS DUBBED HOG WORSHIP

Horrible Things that Are Said About Us in the Yangtse Valley—Missionaries and Merchants Equally Hated—British Gunboat's Magical Effect.

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KIUKIANG, China, May 10.

See the long-haired barbarians!
Look at the kidnapers of babies!
There goes a pig-goat blue-eyed devil!

These are some of the expressions which are hurled at me in Chinese in every city I visit. A tall Chinaman, in a blue silk gown and big spectacles, spat at me as I walked through the streets here this morning, and wherever I stop a crowd collects and the remarks which my interpreter translates for me are by no means elegant or polite. At Hankow I had great trouble in getting a man to go about with me. There was a well educated Chinaman, who spoke good English, but he said if he went the people would call him "a foreigner's dog," and he evidently did not want to be seen on the street in my company. I confess I don't like it. Even the babies yell at the foreigners in some of these towns. The dogs, who will not molest a strange native, recognize a foreigner by his smell, and rush for him, snapping at his heels. I carry a good club and I think that this protects me to a certain extent from both dogs and men. This is one of the most rebellious parts of China, and the Chinese here are far different from those you find in America. They are big, broad-shouldered fellows, with stronger features than the men of south China, whence our coolies come. They speak a different language and are more independent in their actions. The better classes all over the empire hate the foreigners, and the millions which the viceroy of Hankow is putting into his factories and rolling mills are spent because he hopes by them to make China entirely independent of the rest of the world.

It was throughout this Yangtse valley that the great riots of 1891 began, and they extended from here all over the empire. They resulted in the massacre of hundreds upon hundreds of native Christians, and for a time all sorts of foreigners feared for their lives. At Wusueh one of the English customs officers and a Methodist missionary were killed by the mob and foreign property was burned and looted at a dozen different stations along the river. Today an intense dislike to foreigners prevails among the literary and official classes of the empire.

CALL IT HOG WORSHIP.

They look upon us as savages and boors, and they would if they dared sweep us from the country today. It is from them that the stories come as to the wickedness of the Europeans. They distribute books full of all sorts of lies about the missionaries, and the chief cause of every riot comes from such publications. Just before the Tientsin massacre a pamphlet was issued charging the foreigners with stealing Chinese babies and cutting them up for medicine, and the same stories were printed and shipped over the empire by the million during the riots of three years ago.

At this time there were published colored prints, under the title of the "Devil's Picture Gallery." These represented in the vilest of scenes the alleged practices and institutions of the religion of the foreigners. I have secured a set of these prints, and they lie before me as I write. I have also procured a translation of the Chinese characters which surround them and which so explain the pictures that the most ignorant Chinaman can see just what they mean. The word for hog and Jesus are pronounced almost the same in Chinese and the Christian religion is called here the worship of the hog. Among the pictures are cuts of hogs, labeled Jesus, hanging to crosses, with Chinese men and women kneeling before them and other men and women going through the most obscene and licentious performances in the background. One of the hogs so hung is filled with arrows, which Chinese soldiers are shooting into him, and a mandarin is directing the attack. The foreigners are represented in these pictures by goats, the words or characters representing the two being practically the same, and one of the cuts is entitled "Slaughter the Pigs and the Goats." Some cuts represent the slaughter going on, and others incite the people to rise against the "hog sect," as they call us. The pictures state that the Christian religion is a worship of lust and the pigs and goats are painted with green heads, which in Chinese typifies this. Many of the paintings could not be described, much less illustrated, in any respectable newspaper, and the whole is incendiary in the extreme. Many of the common people believe the stories. They look upon us as demons, who are possessed of witchcraft powers, and backed, as some of the publications are, by extracts from public government documents, they receive full credit.

ROBBED OF THEIR EYES.

In the blue books of China, for instance, you find how the foreigners scoop out the eyes of Chinamen for medicine or to grind up to make photographic materials. The Chines have eyes which are invariably black. They think that their eyes have different qualities from ours, and that we are always seeking to get them. In one of these prints, which I have, two bloodthirsty villains in foreign clothes are cutting out the eyes of a dead Chinaman, while another foreigner is gloating over a saucer full of eyes, which he has just captured. The blue books of China say that the Christians shroud the dead that they may hide this scooping out of the eyes, and from my translation of "The Death Blow to Corrupt Doctrines" I copy the following:

"In case of funerals the religious teachers of the Christian sect eject all the relatives and friends from the house and the corpse is put into the coffin with closed doors. Both eyes are secretly taken out and the orifice sealed up with plaster. They call this the sealing of the eyes for the western journey. * * * The reason for extracting the eyes is this: From 100 pounds of Chinese lead can be extracted eight pounds of silver and the remaining ninety-two pounds can be sold at the original cost. But the only way to obtain this silver is by compounding the lead with the eyes of a Chinaman. The eyes of foreigners are of no use for this purpose. Hence, they do not take out those of their own people, but only those of Chinese." The writer here goes on to speak of the use of Chinese eyes as photographic material and he shows that these eyes spread over the surface in a way take magic pictures, which the Christians prize.

Further on in the work there is an extract from the public records, showing how a Chinese scholar cheated a missionary and saved his eyes. I copy the extract verbatim:

"In the reign of the Emperor Wan Lie a foreigner named Pa-Ta-Li came into Chekiang and began to persuade men to join the Christian sect, and great numbers were ensnared by him. Now, there was a certain military undergraduate named Wang Wen-Mu, an athlete, who, hearing that when any one who joined this sect died they secretly took out his eyes, had a desire to test the matter. So for some days he ate nothing, and word was sent to the priest that he was about to die. The priest came, and, sure enough, he had a little knife in his hand. Coming forward, he was about to cut out Wang's eyes, when he, springing up suddenly, beat him and drove him out of his house, and cut off his head and destroyed his image of Jesus. When this affair came to be known in the capital the emperor rewarded him liberally."

HOW RIOTS ORIGINATE.

Speaking of the medical treatment of the foreigners, these books describe just how the foreigners make them. I would say first, however, that the average Chinaman of the interior knows no distinction between German, French, English or American. Merchant and missionary are all one to him, and a great riot will kill the men in business as well as the preachers of the gospel. These books, which have been circulated by the million all over China, state that the brains of Chinese babies are very valuable to us, and a part of the recent riots at Wuhu were caused by two missionary nuns calling some children into one of their houses. Their parents had an infectious disease and the nuns wanted to protect the children from it. A relative of one of the children tried to take them away, but the children would not go, and he roused the people, telling them the nuns were going to kill the children and use their eyes for medicine. In a short time a mob of 6,000 infuriated Chinese was collected. The nuns were arrested and the buildings of the missionaries burned. After the riot was over a placard in Chinese was put up by the rioters inciting the people to more bloodshed. I visited the town yesterday. It is a dirty Chinese city lying on the banks of the Yangtse and is now comparatively peaceful. The mission buildings have been rebuilt. The placard I spoke of is quite long, but a part of it reads as follows:

"The country is betrayed and the people are ruined. Human beings are trampled down and reduced to dust. Lately the Christians are building churches in every portion of this city. Every convert is paid a monthly sum of $6, and it is by such means that ignorant males and females are led to enter churches where men and women congregate together without discrimination. Now women are procured from other places and are paid to abduct children, whose eyes and intestines are taken out and whose hearts and kidneys are cut off. What crimes have these little children done that they should suffer these terrible deaths?" The proclamation then goes on to state how the children were being smuggled away, and cites a number of instances of Chinese babies which have disappeared through the magic of the foreigners. It states that a year ago a woman by the name of Shen had a 1-year-old child lying in a cradle, when "it was taken away in the twinkling of an eye, cradle and all, without leaving the slightest trace." It speaks of underground cells where the devilish foreigners hide the babies, and closes by calling upon the people to rise and drive out the barbarian thieves.

GUNBOAT'S ELECTRICAL EFFECT.

The riots of 1891 were general. They extended all over the empire and proclamations inciting the people to drive out the foreigners were everywhere put up. Dates were fixed upon again and again for a massacre, and the Hunanites, among other threats, said they would butcher the Christians, foreign and native, and slice them into pieces, and weighing divide them among the people for a cannibal feast. These Hunanites are the best soldiers of the empire. They come from an immense province south of here and are the most fierce of all of the Chinese. They form to a large extent the great secret society known as the Koloa Hui, and they have their organization everywhere. They are especially strong at Nanking, and from that point the working of the rioters seemed to be directed. There is no doubt but that the educated classes of the Chinese incite these troubles. They say they come from the people, and they cannot control them, but this is evidently false. At Hankow the viceroy or governor of the state, who lives in the big capital city of Wuchang, just across the river, said he could do nothing, and thousands of Chinese students who were there to attend the examinations collected on the walls of the city to watch the people massacre the foreigners. At this time, however, an English gunboat appeared on the scene. Its commander sent his compliments to the governor, saying it was unfortunate that he could not control his people, for at the first outbreak he would have to shell the city. The messenger then went on as follows: "The commander would regret this very much, as his guns are pointed just in the line of your excellency's palace, and they will probably destroy it." It was wonderful how quickly Wuchang became quiet. Runners were sent out by the hundreds from the palace that night to all parts of the town, and one of the most rebellious cities became the most respectful and quiet. The tracts against the Christians and the books and pictures which I have described are gotten up by the scholars of the empire. One book is called "Death to the Devil's Religion," and eight men alone subscribed to 800,000 of these and scattered them over the empire. Boatloads of these books were carried through the provinces near here and the pawnbrokers and booksellers aided in getting them to the people. Doggerel songs against the Christians are written and taught to the children in some of the cities, and you hear their cries of derision hurled at you everywhere you go.

INCITED BY VILE PICTURES.

These pictures, of which I have already written, paint not only the Christians on earth, but they show their fate after death. In one all the horrors of the Buddhist hell are called to bear upon them. A hog labeled Jesus is being sawed in two by two devils, and other devils are tormenting the foreigners. One picture shows how the foreign books should be burned, and there is a great fire, with Chinese coolies bringing stacks of volumes and throwing them into the fire. In the background are foreigners tied to crosses and Chinamen tormenting them. On the ground lie other foreigners, held by Chinamen, while other Celestials pour down their throats, through funnels, the vilest of slops. This print is labeled the beating of the devils and the burning of the books, and the Chinese characters on the margins read: "The depraved religion of the hog is propagated from foreign lands. Its followers insult heaven and extirpate ancestors. Ten thousand arrows and a thousand swords will not expiate their crimes. Their magical books stink like dung. Let them be burned and let —— be poured down the throats of the devils."

Another cartoon states that it is hateful that the name of Jesus should descend to a thousand generations, and it describes how the believers should be treated as above. It states that all Chinese believers should be forced to drink slops and to defile the picture of a cross placed before them. Another shows how children are mutilated for the making of foreign medicines, and a third contains a picture of a nude Chinese woman tied down in a chair, while two villainous-looking Englishmen are cutting slices out of her for use in the manufacture of their devilish potions. Another shows a woman so tied, with her breasts cut off, and the Chinese script states that the foreigners catch Chinese girls and cut off their nipples and breasts. There are in all thirty-two of these vile sheets. They are each about twice the size of a sheet of commercial note and are printed in half a dozen different colors. The work is fairly good, from a Chinese standpoint, though it would be considered very bad in any European country.

I can't describe the effect such things have on the lower classes of the Chinese. They despise us as a nation, and they believe all such reports as these. The missionaries work among them under the greatest of disadvantages and they really do a vast deal of good. No one, however, can appreciate the awful difficulties they have to contend with, and the lies which they have to refute at every step. If it were not for the literati and scholars they could make more headway. As it is, I find their churches in every city I have visited, and I have seen a number of mission schools. In all of the points where the riots occurred they were for months in danger of their lives, and the man who thinks that preaching the gospel to the heathen Chinee is a sinecure is very much mistaken.

Frank G. Carpenter

We could not improve the quality if we paid double the price. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the best salve that experience can produce, or money can buy.

WESTERN FARM MORTGAGES

Official Figures Proving the Stability of Such Securities.

DEBT ON ALL FARMS IS BELOW 17 PER CENT

Farm Mortgages Have Drawn Interest Punctually Without Scaling Principal—A Record Stock Investors Can Not Show the Past Year.

BOSTON, June 1.—(Correspondence of The Bee.)—So much was heard last year about the mortgage companies which failed that not only were the solid companies smirched by the odium thus created, but they were utterly ignored by investors. It was a year of depression in that particular business which will ever be remembered as one of complete stagnation. Literally no business was done at either end. Lenders stopped loaning, and borrowers were forced to quit borrowing. Though unable to borrow, the farmers paid off both interest and principal out of current earnings, a thing which many railroads were unable to do. But there has come a change in the situation. Investors are realizing that these investments are more desirable than most other offerings, and they are now quite freely patronizing the western loan companies. Many of these latter have sold more loans during the first four months of 1894 than they did during the entire year of 1893.

Several factors are at work effecting the change in sentiment, and not the least in importance is the knowledge that so many companies have emerged from the panic with clean records. There are today some of the strongest companies in the farm mortgage loan field that can be found in any line of business. This fact and the individual records made by the companies has a good effect upon the minds of investors.

THE MARGIN OF SECURITY.

To the populists we are indebted for the compilation by the United States government of statistics as to the mortgage debt of the entire country. It was due to their continual wail that the farmer was burdened beyond his power of self-relief with a load of mortgage indebtedness, that congress finally decided to make a thorough investigation of the matter. In 1889 congress ordered a special census to be made of the mortgage indebtedness, and appropriated $1,000,000 for the purpose. Of course the desire, though perhaps not the expectation, of the populists who had made so much noise, was to prove that the farmer was indebted to the eastern investor to such an extent as to make the farmer hopelessly insolvent. But when the returns of the census takers commenced to show a condition exactly the reverse of their allegations these calamity criers claimed that the figures were doctored. Fortunately, though, the work of the compilers was capable of being proven correct, and it was so proven by corroborative results from other sources. There is then every reason to accept unhesitatingly as true the figures hereinafter used, as they are taken from the census reports for 1890.

The situation, as brought out by the census statistics, is, briefly, this: There are over 4,500,000 of farms in the United States, and they average 137 acres each; 80 per cent of all, except the southern farms, are owned by the people who live upon and cultivate the land, and less than one-half of them are mortgaged. The farms which are not free of debt are mortgaged for less than 50 per cent of their real value. This is the point which interests the lender. He is desirous of knowing the value of his security, and in view of the fact that before the census figures were obtained it was stated that the farms were mortgaged for more than their value, the following deductions are important: The total debt on all acres and lots is but 16.67 per cent of the total value of all acres and lots. That, of course, gives no clew to individual security, but it may be further stated that the average value of farms owned is $3,190, and the average mortgage on same is $1,130. These latter figures completely disprove the great point made in 1889 by Farmers alliance lecturers that the debt exceeded in amount the security. They prove that there is, in the aggregate, a splendid margin of equity between the amount of the mortgage and the real value of the property.

THE ESSENTIAL POINT.

But while the above facts prove the stability of farm mortgages in general, it is no assurance to the investor that his individual loan is as good as the average. Experience teaches that no matter how good may be the ninety-nine loans held by other investors, the 100th loan, if a bad one, will cause just as much loss to the owner as if the entire 100 were bad. It is evident, then, that safety does not necessarily exist in a favorable average. Where, then, must the investor look for safety? The men who manage and make the loan companies are the most important elements of security, because their judgment in placing only good loans has been tested and proven true. But there are, of course, other elements to be considered. No men are infallible and all are liable to be mistaken. It follows, then, that besides choosing reliable companies to deal with, the investor must give some attention to other matters, such, for instance, as the record made by the territory wherein the loans are as to the nonfailure of crops, whether improved or unimproved property, the habits and prospects of the borrower, etc.

RESULTS TO INVESTORS IN WESTERN LOANS.

The past year was a crucial one for investments of all kinds, and it is a safe estimate to say that 99 per cent of all except real estate loan securities shrank considerably in market value. The annual reports of insurance companies prove this, for there are very few of their stocks and bonds which have not been marked down in market value. And what is true of insurance companies is equally true when applied to small investors, except that the circumstances are aggravated on account of the latter's small holdings. Those who bought Cordage, Reading, Atchison, Starch and hosts of other stocks when prices were high, and who do not, as insurance companies do, have a large assortment of better securities amongst which to divide the losses, find that at least 75 per cent, if not all, their capital has gone. On the other hand, the face value of real estate mortgages has not changed nor has the interest defaulted. It is true that some of the large so-called western loan companies have failed and that losses have thereby been entailed upon investors. But these concerns owe their downfall to causes other than poor western farm loans. Of course the loss to the investor is just as hard no matter what the cause, consequently it is a matter of congratulation on all sides that the two larger ones are about to resume business and save the investor from loss. The western loan business must not, however, be charged with the failures, for the investor who selected his company from those who confine their loans to the legitimate lines of such concerns has received his interest just as promptly in 1893 as in any other year, and his principal has not been scaled down a cent. The holder of other stocks and bonds who can say the same is a curiosity.

J. HENRY WOOD.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures piles

JEWELS HIDDEN LONG AGO.

Old-Fashioned Valuables Recently Found in a Well in Mississippi.

What has been known for half a century as the old Freeland residence, six miles from Jackson, Miss., was recently torn down after having been a ruin for many years, says a correspondent of the Philadelphia Times. Beneath it was discovered what had been an old curbed well, and on clearing this out there was brought up a small steel casket containing several articles of old-fashioned jewelry. These numbered among them a watch of the style worn during the last part of the last century and a comb such as was affected by ladies of continental times. These were set with large pearls, which must have been valuable, but which are ruined by the action of the water. A tiara of small diamonds bore the device of "D" in small German characters, but beyond this there is no clew as to the owner of the jewels. The family to whom the house belonged has long been extinct and the place for some years until recently has been inhabited by negroes. Some of the older citizens remember that this mansion replaced another far handsomer, which was destroyed by fire, and which was one of the oldest places in the state. At the time of the war the house was rented to a poor family named Lucey, who would hardly have possessed such jewels, so their presence in the well can scarcely be accounted for on the theory that they were hidden there for safety. The present value of the articles is not more than $100, but when new they must have been worth something over $1,000, according to the valuation of a local jeweler. They are now in the possession of the gentleman who owns the land on which the old place stood. The watch is curious for its antique workmanship, though most of the works have been eaten away by rust.

AND WE'LL BE HAPPY THEN.

Hugh Blake Williams.

When it rains because we want it to—
Gets warmer because we like;
When we order all our blizzards—
Tell the lightning where to strike;

The world will be a jolly world
To all the maids and men;
With life a song the whole day long,
And we'll be happy then!

When crops grow at their own accord,
Without a plow or hoe
When bill collectors cease to bring
The lengthy bills we owe;

The world will be a jolly world
To all the maids and men,
And birds will sing and cash will ring,
And we'll be happy then.

CONNUBIALITIES.

Cards have been issued for the marriage of Miss Edith Cruger Sands to Mr. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, to take place June 6 in Trinity chapel, New York.

Mr. Slimpurse—But why do you insist that our daughter should marry a man whom she does not like? You married for love, didn't you? Mrs. Slimpurse—Yes; but that is no reason why I should let our daughter make the same blunder.

The engagement is announced of Kenneth Frasier, a young Philadelphia artist, and Miss Julia Rogers, daughter of William Rogers and granddaughter of the late Hamilton Fish. Miss Rogers is herself an artist, and has painted several excellent oil portraits.

She—This narrow band of gold is very sweet, of course, but you—you said you intended to bring me a cluster diamond ring. He—Y-e-s, but afterward it occurred to me that such a ring would hide those lovely dimples in your fingers. She—Oh, you darling!

"I am opposed to the word 'obey' in the marriage service," said a strong-minded young woman. "It is an outrage; it is——" "Oh, it does no harm," interrupted the married woman languidly. "No one ever pays any attention to it, you know, and it tickles the vanity of man."

Kokomo, Ind., is the home of a preacher who easily holds the championship of the state, if not the nation, in the number of marriages solemnized. This famous preacher, Rev. Hayden Rayburn, is 82 years of age, and during his sixty years in the ministry has united 1,200 couples, as is shown by a carefully kept record of the transactions.

Edward Gay White, a turf writer on the Chicago Inter Ocean, eloped one night last week, from Richmond, Va., with Miss Addie Virginia Johnson, a handsome and talented young society lady of Washington, and the couple were yesterday married in Washington. White is a native of old Virginny, where he is well connected, and is a brilliant and versatile writer.

The family of Yung Kwai, who married Miss Burnham of Springfield, Mass., the other day, is said to rank next to the Chinese emperor. He is about 30 years of age, and has spent twenty years in this country. He was fitted for Yale at the Springfield High school. He is a member of the Congregational church, and is thoroughly Americanized. He has discarded the queue and wears American clothing.

The engagement of M. Ernest Carnot, the second son of the French president, to Mlle. Chiris, daughter of the senator of the Alpes-Maritimes department, is announced in "Le Courrier des Etats-Unis," the French organ in America. It adds that President Carnot has two other sons, Sadi, an officer of infantry, and Francois, a pupil engineer in the Ecole Centrale at Paris. The fiance, Ernest, is 27 years old, and just returned from a long voyage to both coasts of South America, where he was sent as inspector for the French Steamship company of the Messageries Maritimes.

Among the Lolos of Western China it is customary for the bride on the wedding morning to perch herself on the highest branch of a large tree, while the elder female members of her family cluster on the lower limbs, armed with sticks. When all are duly stationed the bridegroom clambers up on the tree, assailed on all sides by blows, pushes and pinches from the dowagers, and it is not until he has broken through their fence and captured the bride that he is allowed to carry her off.

One of the very prettiest of the spring weddings in New York was that of Miss Johnson and Mr. Townsend on the 15th ult. A symphony in white and yellow were the bridal toilets. The chief beauty of the bridesmaids' gowns was in the materials—the softest and finest of white mull, draped over silk, with several insertions of fine Valenciennes crossing each corsage. Irregular fringes of buttercups hung from the soft satin girdles in the back and the immense bouquets were entirely of buttercups, looking as fresh as if just plucked. Clusters of the same flowers and white ostrich plumes trimmed the large white mull hats. The satin, the point lace and the superb diamond ornaments worn by the bride made a magnificent combination, and one which accorded well with the royal looking canopy under which the newly married couple stood when receiving the congratulations of their friends.

ASTONISHED THE ISLANDERS.

Effect of Modern Inventions on the Kanakas.

When one of the Australian squadron was patrolling the South seas lately she came up with a sailing vessel, and one of her officers boarded the stranger, says the Sidney Mail. She proved to be a colonial craft engaged in recruiting Kanakas for the Queensland plantations. On board the naval officers noticed a phonograph. He was told that before the vessel left Queensland the captain visited some of the sugar plantations where South Sea Islanders are employed. He took a camera and a phonograph, and then he went into the business of photographing groups of natives on the plantations, also taking individual pictures of well known natives from the New Hebrides and others from the Solomon group. Edison's invention was then brought into service, the best known of the natives, especially those who have relatives and friends in the islands, being asked to speak in the phonograph anything they would like to tell their friends. Large numbers of these phonograph letters were procured, giving accounts of what sort of life the Kanakas were having on the plantations and other news that would interest the "old folks at home" at Mallicollo, Ambrym, San Christoval, Malaita and other islands. After securing a good supply the ingenious shipmaster sailed for the islands, and, when last seen, was astonishing the natives. Many of the photographs he had transferred to glass for use with the lime light, and with the photographs and phonograph he was in a position to give such an exhibition of life on a plantation as fairly changed the native doubts into an enthusiastic desire to emigrate. Nor was that all. At the lime light show he would produce a full-sized picture of an absent friend, a native who was well known in the island in which the shipmaster happened to be, and to the amazement of the dusky audience, would make him speak words of greeting from his plantation home in Bundaberg—1,000 miles away. If any misgivings were felt before the phonograph was produced, that bewitched machine dispelled them by making the lime light figure of their friend address the natives in their own tongue, and in the same voice that they knew so well when he dwelt among them. Needless to say, the phonograph has proved a valuable accessory.

Mrs. Youngever—Before we were married you never smoked in my presence. Mr. Youngever—True, and you never scolded in my presence.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC

"10"

Positively Cures

DYSPEPSIA

INDIGESTION,
WEAK STOMACH,
LOSS OF APPETITE,
WATER BRASH,
HEART BURN,
NIGHTMARE,
COATED TONGUE,
OFFENSIVE BREATH,
JAUNDICE,
BAD COMPLEXION,
LIVER SPOTS.

DYSPEPSIA, OFTEN MISTAKEN FOR OTHER DISEASES.

How a Business Man Regained His Health.

In the mad rush for gain, many business men give way under the strain, the impression being that the WORRY and CARE has affected them physically and mentally. They frequently seek relief in travel, change of air, change of scene, and sometimes retire to an infirmary or sanitarium. In view of this condition of things the experience of one of the supposed "overworked and care-ridden," the manager of a large corporation, is interesting. We give the story in his own words: "I first began to feel nervous, impatient, easily startled, restless, tired, had an aversion to work, doubted my ability to continue my labors. Of rest I knew none. My thoughts and deeds of the day were lived over through the night, and I frequently tossed for hours without being able to win 'nature's sweet restorer.' At first my trouble seemed to be entirely in the head, and I feared apoplexy, and thought my brain was giving out. Again my lungs seemed affected, suffering pains in the chest, and I feared the approach of consumption. At another time my heart was the affected part, and the fear came over me of sudden death. Believing that my trouble was caused from OVERWORK and STRAIN, I sought the open air as much as possible, both walking and driving, but no relief came.

"In despair I sought the president of the company to arrange for a leave of absence. He listened attentively to all my troubles, and after scanning me carefully with his sharp eyes remarked that his belief was that my entire trouble was caused by Dyspepsia; that the dull eye and sallow cheek indicated stomach troubles, and urged me, oh, how earnestly, to try HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC NO. 10. With little faith I took a few doses, and the very first night had a good rest, the first refreshing sleep for months. Naturally, I continued its use, and the result was, no leave of absence, but the return of a naturally buoyant, hopeful state of mind. I was able to attend to business with renewed vigor, and from that day to this all that has been required to keep me in perfect health has been an occasional dose of No. 10."

The inference is that many persons who think they are suffering from an overworked brain, nervous prostration, consumption, or even heart disease, are really the victims of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Weak Stomach.

One of the Gentler Sex Saved After the Doctors Had Given Her Up.

The story of one of the many careworn women is best told in the words of her niece: "Auntie was truly a wreck—completely run down, wasted to a skeleton, could hardly raise hand or foot, the slightest exertion was an effort. By the advice of her doctors she gave up housekeeping and came home to die. At least the doctors offered no hope, intimating that nothing could be done for her. It's true her stomach was disturbed and she suffered great pain, but it was generally supposed she was suffering from nervous prostration and we never suspected that her trouble was Dyspepsia until a friend urged the use of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC NO. 10. The effect was almost miraculous. Auntie began to gain at once—the improvement continued steadily and rapidly to an entire recovery, gaining both strength and flesh."

There is little doubt that nine-tenths of all the suffering attributed to Nervous Prostration is due to Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Weak Stomach.

IT REQUIRES THE INVESTMENT OF A QUARTER OF A DOLLAR TO TEST NO. 10. IF THE TRIAL IS NOT SATISFACTORY IT COSTS NOTHING, FOR YOUR QUARTER WILL BE REFUNDED ON APPLICATION BY THE UNDERSIGNED, A CORPORATION DOING BUSINESS UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

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