FIREMEN AT OMAHA.

A NATIONAL TOURNAMENT AT THE EXPOSITION.

Prizes Amounting to $10,000 Will be Awarded by the National Firemen's Association—Last National Tournament was at Chicago in 1878.

The National Firemen's association will hold a national tournament on the Trans-Mississippi Exposition grounds at Omaha, Sept. 5 to 10.

Prizes amounting to $10,000 in value are offered by the National Firemen's association, and a similar amount will be expended by the exposition directors in the erection of buildings and preparation of the grounds for the tournament. Several structures will also be erected for the express purpose of being wet on fire to give the laddies a chance to do some real fire fighting.

The railroads have agreed to make very low rates for the tournament, and it is expected that 50,000 firemen and their friends will be in attendance.

The national firemen's tournament was held at Chicago 20 years ago. At that time there were but two state firemen's associations in the country, whereas there is now one in nearly every state. The tournament to be held in Omaha will be very much more elaborate than was attempted at Chicago in 1878. There will be three times as many contests and a very much larger number of competing companies and it is probable that nearly every state in the union will be represented by one or more companies.

The man who prefers praise to money is the one who is happiest when he is working for the good of others.

Coe's Cough Balsam
Is the oldest and best. It will break up a cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

When a young man is in love he should press his own suit instead of employing a tailor to do it for him.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me large doctor bills.—C. L. Baker, 4228 Regent Sq., Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8, 1896.

A great many men succeed by making the most of other people's opportunities.

"We have never had a bottle returned," generally accompanies the proprietor of Brown's Teething Cordial.

Arbitration generally proves that both the contending parties are wrong.

Some men are long on energy, but short on the ability to use it.

Shake into Your shoes.
Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, nervous, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

But few men decline a nomination for office if they think there is any show of being elected.

Life and the Liver.
"Success in life depends upon the liver" is the way Chas. Lamb, the poet and punster put it. Medical science has proven, that nine-tenths of the ailments of living have their origin in the liver, and in constipation caused by its derangements. Keep the liver lively and it will be well. Modern science points out Cascarets as the only perfect, gentle, positive liver regulator fit to be used in the delicate human organism. All druggists sell Cascarets 10c, 25c, 50c, and we recommend them heartily.

It is easy to see the bent of a man's mind when he engages in a crooked transaction.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away
To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c, or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

By the time some people make up their minds what to do it's too late to do it.

H. P. C. Catarrh Cure
Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

A woman always believes a statement until she hears a contradictory one.

A bath with COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP, exquisitely scented, is soothing and beneficial. Sold everywhere.

A cat may look at a king but she won't do it if there is a mouse in sight.

Dr. Carter's K. & B. Tea
does what other medicines do not do. It regulates the four important organs of the body—the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels. 25c package.

The average man is always wanting to do something he can't.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Why is a man of the smallest caliber always the biggest?

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

Does the man who rides a chainless wheel travel in-cog?

MORE ABOUT THE PHILIPPINES

Racial, Commercial, Political and Social Conditions of the Inhabitants of Those Islands.

The Philippine group were discovered by an expedition under Magellan in 1521, the islands, on the occasion of a later expedition under Villabos, were named Philippine in honor of the then Prince of the Asturias, afterwards Philip II. Manila was founded in 1571, and since that date has been held by the Spaniards, except for a brief interval between 1762 and 1764, when it was occupied by the British.

Situation. Topography.

The islands of the Philippine archipelago are described by Sir John Bowring as "innumerable." Other authorities variously estimate them at from 400 to 1,200 in number. The eleven most important, embracing some 95 per cent of the total area (computed at 114,350 square miles), and the great mass of the population are Luzon, Mindanao, Negros, Panay, Mindoro, Cebu, Samar, Leyte, Palawan, Bojol and Masbate. Lying between Borneo and Formosa, the archipelago extends some 300 leagues from north to south, and 180 from east to west, and covers 14½ degrees of latitude and 9 degrees of longitude. Luzon and Mindanao together exceed all the other islands combined. Manilla, the capital, situated on the west coast of Luzon is in latitude 14 degrees 36 minutes north and longitude 120 degrees 57 minutes east. Its position, "as a central point between Japan, China, Annam, the English and Dutch ports of the Malayan archipelago and Australia," is, observes Jagor, "extremely favorable to the development of a world-wide trade." Some 7,000 miles distant from San Francisco, it is but 650 miles from Hongkong; while from the northern extremity of Luzon to the south cape of Formosa is little more than 200 miles.

The Town of Manila.

The site of Manila was selected chiefly on account of its fine harbor or bay, circular in form, and "capable of holding all the navies of the world." Into this debouches the river Pasig, which, with a breadth of about 350 feet, flows through the city, dividing it into Manila proper or old Manila, and new Manila or Binondo. The former, occupying the left or southern bank of the river, is the fortress or citadel. It contains, besides the principal fortifications, the palace and the cathedral, and is surrounded by old walls, bastioned and moated, and dating back in part to the sixteenth century. These walls have been cracked by earthquakes, and could easily be breached by modern artillery. Jagor describes the old town as "a hot, dried-up place, full of monasteries, convents, barracks and government buildings." "It still preserves," says a later writer, "all the austere appearance of a city of the reign of Philip II." Upon the walls, however, and beneath them, have been arranged pleasant promenades, where the aristocracy stroll and drive and ride in the cool of the evening. The district of Binondo, on the right bank of the river, is the place of business, the real commercial capital; and here are the shops and warehouses and the movement of modern life. Here, also, and in the pleasant suburban villages or pueblos behind the city, live the foreigners and the wealthier class. Behind the city stretches a flat region rich in tropical vegetation, through which flows for some twenty miles the river Pasig which forms the outlet of a great fresh-water lake called the Laguna; the country around being known as the Laguna province. Beyond this region the land rises towards the irregular mountain chain or sierra which runs parallel with the east coast, and, which, abounding in grand and picturesque scenery, is the home of the wilder native tribes. From this range ascends Mayon, an active volcano of conical form, about eight thousand feet in elevation, a conspicuous landmark from the sea. This height, with that of Banajao (6,500 feet), and San Cristobal (7,375 feet), are but little exceeded by Halcon in Mindoro (8,864 feet). Next in population to Manila is the town of Cavite, at the southern point of the bay, eight miles distant, where were the Spanish naval and quarantine station and arsenal, and the defences so cleverly turned by Admiral Dewey in the dawn of that eventful first of May. Other ports in the Philippines which have been opened to general trade are Sual in Luzon, Iloilo in the island of Panay, and Zamboanga in Mindanao. Sual has probably the best harbor, but Iloilo is the more important point, its province being the most advanced after that of Manila. The pina fabrics made here are the most esteemed. Capis, or Capiz, also in Panay, is another considerable town. Tacloban, the chief town of the island of Leyte, has an excellent harbor and is the emporium of trade between Manila and the islands of Leyte and Samar. Another trade station is Cebu, the principal town of the island of Sebu. From Manila to Iloilo it is 36 hours by steam and 18 hours further to Cebu. Other points in provinces or districts of Albay, Bulacan, North and South Cansarines, Batangas, Pagsanjan, and in the Cagayan Valley (rich in tobacco) might readily be developed into important centers by a growing commerce.

The Government—The Church.

The head of the government of the Philippines is a Governor or Captain General, a dignitary with half a page of titles, appointed from Madrid, the incumbent frequently changed with the changes of ministry. These changes have been most prejudical to the interests of the islands; some of the Governors have been provisional only, and the uncertainty of their tenure has very materially impaired their efficiency. Each province has a lesser governor of its own; each peblo a gobernadorcillo, or captain, a species of alcalde who is commonly a mestizo or native Indian. The Governor General commands the army, but the fleet remains subject to the Ministry of Marine at Madrid, and is under the orders of the commandant of the station. The church is governed by a Metropolitan Archbishop at Manila, with bishops for the most populous provinces. The local ecclesiastical authority is mostly in the hands of the religious corporations of Augustine, Dominican and Franciscan monks and friars, whose members are legion. Some of the fraternities and of the individual monks have become most opulent; their landed possessions immense, their revenues enormous, the monasteries and convents almost palatial, their equipages even costly and elaborate. That they have been the chief civilizers of the Indians, that they have repeatedly intervened with good offices between the natives and their civil oppressors, is undeniable. At the same time the records of the church in the Philippines abound with evidences of hostile and protracted controversies with the authorities of the state, and of bitter contentions between the orders themselves.

The Climate.

There are two seasons at Manila, the wet and the dry, or the seasons of the southwest and northeast monsoons. Broadly speaking, the wet, or rainy season, ushered in by the southwest monsoon, is from June to November; the dry season, when the northeast monsoon prevails, is from November to June.

In the wet season the country is inundated, the roads become impassable, and bridges disappear. The annual rainfall at Manila is variously reported at from 75 to 91 inches. The hottest months are April and May; the droughts are then long continued, and accidents from fires are to be guarded against; it is then that the mosquitoes and white ants are most troublesome. The coolest months are December and February, when the freshness is grateful at night. The average temperature of the year is about 80 degrees. The periods of the changes of the monsoons, in May to June, and in September to October, are marked by the heaviest blows and thunderstorms. Cyclones, typhoons and hurricanes then visit the coast. A typhoon on September 27, 1865, drove some twenty vessels ashore, and did great damage in the city. A typhoon or hurricane on October 30, 1875, killed 250 persons and destroyed 3,800 houses. One of 1882 is also memorable; and that of September 29, 1890, demolished the seawall that protected the inner harbor. The hurricanes at these times often sweep away crops and destroy plantations. The roadstead, with a violent southwest wind is unsafe, and sailing vessels take refuge in the port of Cavite.

Earthquakes.

Of the earthquakes Sir John Bowring writes that "the destructive ravages and changes produced by them are nowhere more remarkable than in the Philippines. * * * They have produced great changes in the geography of the islands. * * * They have overturned mountains, filled up valleys, desolated extensive plains, and opened passages from the sea into the interior and from the lakes into the sea. He mentions as especially "calamitous" the earthquakes of 1796, 1824 and 1828. In the more recent instance of June, 1863, the old town of Manila was rendered a mass of ruins" and many persons were buried alive. Four hundred are reported to have been killed and two thousand injured, and the loss of property is estimated at eight million dollars. This earthquake was also very destructive at Cavite. The many volcanoes, some of which have been named showing as they do, signs of constant activity in the throwing up of clouds of smoke with frequent flame, are a perpetual source of alarm. Such vicissitudes and portents, the climate of Manila is, for the tropics, a not unhealthy one. It may be noted on the east coasts of the islands the order of the seasons, as above given, is reversed.

Population.

The population of all the islands is probably between seven and eight millions, but the estimates are necessarily somewhat conjectural in view of the difficulty in computing the inhabitants of the remoter localities. Of this total not over 10,000 are Spaniards. In a few days hence the American population will number 25,000 men. The population of Manila in 1896 is stated by Wakefield at 220,000, including 16,000 "pure Celestials," 48,000 "Chinese mestizos" (offspring of a Chinese father and an Indian mother), 4,500 "pure Spaniards and about the same number of Spanish mestizos—of whom he says "not more than 250 settlers are of European origin apart from Spaniards, and the remaining 147,000 or thereabouts, are all natives of the Philippines." Of Cavite (old and New Cavite) the population is said to be upwards of 60,000; of Iloilo some 30,000; of Cebu, 40,000. Of the constituents of the population in general, the Chinese and Chinese mestizos are the most valuable. The Chinese, many of whom have acquired wealth, are the retail shopkeepers, and the greater part of the local trade is in their hands. Their arrival in the islands is said to have anticipated even the coming of Magellan. The mestizos "furnish the educated and professional class," hold most of the minor offices and with Indians compose the army. The Indian of Manila is an indolent creature, given up to gambling and cock fighting. The Spaniards taught him gambling as we taught our Indians the taste of whisky. Of the forms of gambling, cock-fighting is the most popular—is, indeed, almost universal throughout the islands. The Philippine Indian, it is said, is as much attached to his gallo "as is a Bedouin Arab to his horse." An early Spanish writer characterizes the Indians as "perpetual idlers, who go from cockpit to cockpit, these universities of every vice." Investing in lottery tickets sold on the streets is also much favored, and the government adds materially to its revenues by taking advantage of these practices in exacting license fees for the maintenance of places of gaming.

The Insurrection of 1896.

The characteristics and present attitude of the Indians of the Philippines are illustrated by the insurrection which was initiated in August, 1896, and has since continued. There had been previous similar risings, notably one in 1872, but none where the insurgents were so numerous or formidable. The moving causes of this outbreak are to be found in the oppressive taxes, excises, license fees, and other burdens imposed by the government and enforced by extortionate officials, among which, besides the grievous and unreasonable pecuniary mulcts, was the corvee of forty days' labor for public purposes which every man was compelled annually to furnish. The grievance of the taxes was aggravated by the usurious loans to which the natives were compelled to submit to raise money, and especially by the confiscations of property which were resorted to where the dues claimed were not satisfied. The authority to confiscate placed a great power in the hands of unscrupulous officials, who used it corruptly against the more prosperous for the purpose of extorting money. These grievances became so general that a secret Revolutionary Society or League was formed, which by August, 1896, rose to the proportions of a army of 50,000 men, Cavite being the center of the revolt. The original rebels were joined by deserters from the army, vagabonds and escaped criminals. In the course of their conflicts with the forces of the government, which was instructed from Madrid to show no mercy, a spirit of atrocious inhumanity was developed on both sides, and a savage destruction of life ensued. The killing of prisoners captured or surrendered, smothering of captives in dungeons, burning alive, mutilation and disemboweling were practiced by both, without any regard to the usages of civilized warfare. The Spaniards, to extort confessions, resorted to the thumbscrew and revived the tortures of the Inquisition. Their proceedings were claimed to be justified by the plea of retaliation, but no law or exigency could justify retaliation pushed to a point so malignant and brutal. And its fatal impolicy is shown by the fact that the insurrection has not been suppressed, but is suspended only.

Cougs.

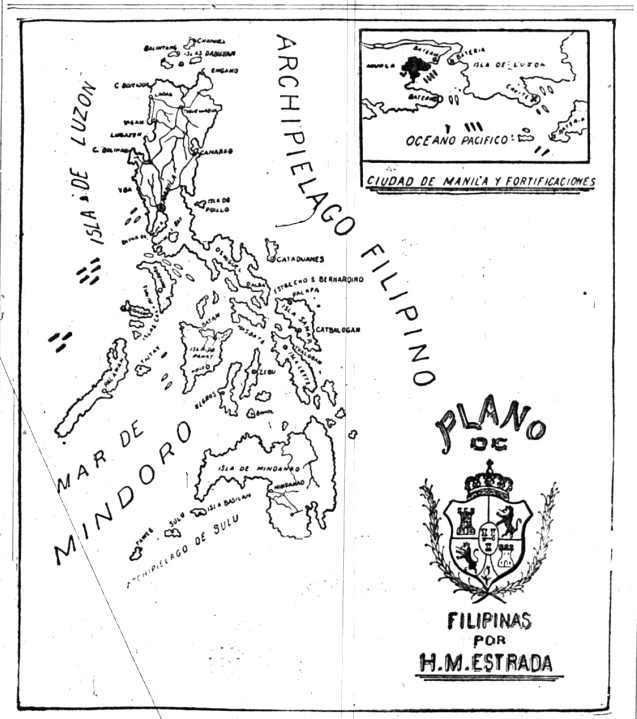
Every person who coughs should not alarm himself with the idea that he is in a bad way. Experience has convinced us of a fact that there are two distinct kinds of coughs—one proceeding from an affection of the lungs and air-tubes, as in a cold, the other proceeding from effervescence in the stomach. The lungs cough is a symptom which all know to require attention, lest serious consequences ensue. The stomach cough is a much more simple matter, and may easily be got quit of. It is caused by the food and drink which are put into the stomach effervescing, and producing an irritation. A knowledge of this fact ought to lead persons so affected to ponder a little on the nature of their ailment and the tone of their digestive powers.

A Handsome Race.

Travelers declare that the finest-looking people of Europe are the Tuligaues, or gypsies of Hungary. Physically they are splendid specimens of men and women, and are rarely ill. So pure is their blood that their wounds quickly heal without the application of medicants.

Products.

The Philippines possess a very fertile soil, though their capacities have been but imperfectly developed. In many localities the soil must be quite or nearly virgin. Where cultivated the products are sugar, hemp, tobacco, rice, coffee, cacao, gums, arrowroot, indigo, cotton, hides, pepper, cochineal, gutta percha, sesame betel root, arecanut, coconut, cocoanut oil, pinacloth, tortoise, shell, birds' nests and trepang; also bamboos and rattans, with logwood, ebony and other hardwood timber. The material known as "Manila hemp" is not produced from the plant of hemp with which we are familiar (Cannabis sativa), but from the fiber of a species of banana (Musa textilis). The rice of the islands is the staple food of the natives. The cultivation of sugar is jeopardised by the terrible plague of locusts, to which this crop is subject; these insects arrive in "swarms of millions." The manufacture of cigars, etc., was for a long period the monopoly of the government, and extensive cigar factories were established in Manila and Cavite, but the monopoly induced a universal contraband traffic, and was discontinued in 1882. The entire trade of the islands with other countries in the year 1894 (the last fully reported) was valued at the following totals: Exports, $33,149,984; imports, $28,529,777. The revenues of the Spanish government from the islands in 1895 were estimated at some thirteen and a half millions; the expenditures at but little less. Besides the products above specified, the yield is abundant of fruits, grown spontaneously—such as the orange, banana, mango, pineapple, roseapple, mangosteen, guava, tamarind and chico. Of minerals, gold has been found in small quantities in divers localities, but its extraction has not been extensively prosecuted. Mines exist of lead, copper, iron and sulphur. The island of Cebu contains considerable beds of coal, which, though not of the first quality, is preferable to that of Australia.



MAP OF PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
(Drawn by a Spanish Artist Now at Manila in the Service of the United States.)

SKILL OF DOCTORS TESTED.

Fifteen Years of Suffering.

"I thought I should surely die."

When the stomach begins to fail in its duties, other organs speedily become affected in sympathy, and life is simply a burden almost unbearable. Indigestion and dyspepsia are so common that only the sufferer from these diseases knows the possibilities of misery that inhere in them. A typical example of the sufferings of the victim of indigestion is furnished in the case of John C. Pritchard. He went on for fifteen years, from bad to worse. In spite of doctors he grew constantly weaker, and thought he would die. He got well, however, and thus relates his experience:

"For fifteen years I was a great sufferer from indigestion in its worst forms. I tested the skill of many doctors, but grew worse and worse, until I became so weak I could not walk fifty yards without having to sit down and rest. My stomach, liver, and heart became affected, and I thought I would surely die. I tried Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills and they helped me right away. I continued their use and am now entirely well. I don't know of anything that will so quickly relieve and cure the terrible sufferings of dyspepsia as Dr. Ayer's Pills."—JOHN C. PRITCHARD, Brodie, Warren Co., N. C.

This case is not extraordinary, either in the severity of the disease or the prompt and perfect cure performed by Dr. Ayer's Pills. Similar results occur in every case where Dr. Ayer's Pills are used. "They helped me right away" is the common expression of those who have used them. Here is another testimony to the truth of this statement:

"I formerly suffered from indigestion and weakness of the stomach, but since I began the use of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills, I have the appetite of the farmer's boy. I am 46 years of age, and recommend all who wish to be free from dyspepsia to take one of Dr. Ayer's Pills after dinner, till their digestive organs are in good order."—WM. STRINGER, Grant, Neb.

Dr. Ayer's Pills offer the surest and swiftest relief from constipation and all its attendant ills. They cure dizziness, nausea, heartburn, palpitation, bad breath, coated tongue, nervousness, sleeplessness, biliousness, and a score of other affections that are, after all, only the signs of a more deep rooted disease. You can find, more information about Dr. Ayer's Pills, and the diseases they have cured, in Ayer's Curebook, a story of cures told by the cured. This book of 100 pages is sent free, on request, by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

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HAS MANY IMITATORS, BUT NO EQUAL.

This Starch is prepared on scientific principles, by men who have had years of experience in fancy laundering. It restores old linen and summer dresses to their natural whiteness and imparts a beautiful and lasting finish. The only starch that is perfectly harmless. Contains no arsenic, alum or other injurious substance. Can be used even for a baby powder.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT AND TAKE NO OTHER.

"A BRIGHT HOME MAKES A MERRY HEART." JOY TRAVELS ALONG WITH

SAPOLIO

What You Don't Know Would Fill a Book.

Isn't that so? Of course it is. Every sensible person admits it. But

Why Not Get That Book?

We have it. It is full of THINGS YOU DON'T KNOW but OUGHT TO KNOW. It does'nt matter on what subject you need information, this book will supply it.

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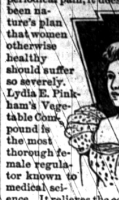
Is the latest and best work published. It is just what its name indicates—THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD. To educate the people, we have arranged to send this work to anyone sending us $1.00 cash and $1.00 per month thereafter for eleven months. In this way you will never miss the money and your library will be enriched by the addition of the greatest work of the century.

STANDARD DICTIONARY AGENCY,
22 Clinton Street,
DETROIT, MICH.
LET US HEAR FROM YOU.

PERIODS OF PAIN.

Menstruation, the balance wheel of woman's life, is also the bane of existence to many because it means a time of great suffering.

While no woman is entirely free from periodical pain, it does not seem to have been nature's plan that women otherwise healthy should suffer so severely. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the most thorough female regulator known to medical science. It relieves the condition that produces so much discomfort and robs menstruation of its terrors. Here is proof:



DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—How can I thank you enough for what you have done for me? When I wrote to you I was suffering untold pain at time of menstruation; was nervous, had headache all the time, no appetite, that tired feeling, and did not care for anything. I have taken three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, one of Blood Purifier, two boxes of Liver Pills, and to-day I am a well person. I would like to have those who suffer know that I am one of the many who have been cured of female complaints by your wonderful medicine and advice.—MISS JENNIE R. MILES, Leon, Wis.

If you are suffering in this way, write as Miss Miles did to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for the advice which she offers free of charge to all women.

The great trouble with the world's idols is that they are all more or less cracked.

No such thing as "summer complaint" where Dr. Flower's Extract of Wild Strawberry is kept handy. Nature's remedy for every looseness of the bowels.

The small boy with the tin can doesn't worry the bob-tailed dog very much.

Eczema, scald head, hives, itchiness of the skin or of any sort, instantly relieved, permanently cured. Doan's Ointment. At any drug store.

When a man can't do anything else he can develop into a chronic kicker.

Burdock Blood Bitters gives a man a clear head, an active brain, a strong, vigorous body—makes him fit for the battle of life.

Most men believe in the divine rights of others to fight for their country.

The matinee girl says that it's a poor villain who doesn't attempt to kiss the heroine when he has a good opportunity.

Fools wait for things to turn up; wise men go and turn them up.

For a perfect complexion and a clear, healthy skin, use COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP. Sold everywhere.

A man always imagines he wants the earth until he gets sick.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

Fuzziness peaches are more plentiful than fussless women.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Potters are not the only people who make family jars.

PIMPLES

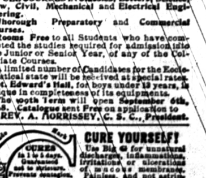
"My wife had pimples on her face, but she has been taking CASCARETS and they have all disappeared. I had been troubled with constipation for some time, but after taking the first Cascaret I have had no trouble with this ailment. We cannot speak too highly of Cascarets."—FRED WARYMAN, 5709 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 324

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

EDUCATIONAL



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The 60th Term will open September 8th, 1898. Catalogue sent Free on application to REV. A. FORRISSEY, C. S. C., President.

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Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of the mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

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