A World Pilgrimage.

Life on the Other Side of the Atlantic-German American Life and Ways Contrasted.

From the Chicago Interior. If I should wait many weeks before striving to acquaint my friends with my new surroundings, I might very possibly gain more accurate and complete views of German life and manners. On the other hand, my own impressions would very likely become duller. The many little contrasts between American and German ways are obscured after a time and almost forgotten. It seems to me advisable. therefore, to recall and record in this letter some of the marked differences which we notice every day.

To me the most astonishing contrast between my present and my reality and not "a pious fraud in the almanac." The Province of Hanover is in the same latitude with Labrador, but it has the spring climate of Virginia. I have seen people on the 16th of March enjoying their bread and beer sitting out of doors. One great gush of blossoms is now storming the world. Our tables are covered with bouquets of "February flowers," so called because they sometimes blossom in the second month of the year. The gardens are golden with grocuses and blue with hepaticas, over which I watched the bees and butterflies hovering as I took my yesterday's stroll. Nowhere else have I seen hepaticas so large, and nowhere else have I found them in gardens in such beautiful profusion. The anestors of these blue firstlings of March may have decked the yellow tresses of Saxon maidens who cheered the warriors that marched over these hills and through these valleys nearly two thousand years ago, to fight the legions of Rome. Yes, the German spring has a charm of its own and is not confused with summer, as with us in America. Passing from the world of nature

rouses himself from slumber, is not his coffee, but his paper. "What is the news from the stock market? What is going on in Washington or In London? What has happened in Paris? or South Africa? What is the society news? What fires, accidents, murders, scandals are giving a lurid interest to life?" Here when we wish any tidings of the outside world we resort to the Cafe National and look over the London Times. Little dailies, know, are published in Gottingen, but they are far from exciting, and contain few items of news, except from Hanover or Berlin. So far as I have heard, the only thing that ever roused Gottingen to any highpitched excitement was Roentgen's it was discovery, which has filled all the book stores and print shops here with a variety of interesting photographs. We are living in a newly-built house containing what is here a rare luxury, a bath-tub. Still, cleanliness is a German virtue. Brooms, however, are little used. The maids; crawling around the floor, give it a hasty brush, and then, every morning, thoroughly wash it with an abundance of water. We have had a wet winter, and two American young found their floors so continually damp that they were forced to vear rubbers in their rooms all the time, from December to March! Housekeeping is simplified and its cares lessened by the absence of the formidable American breakfast. Any time before 10 o'clock we go to the lining-room, singly or in pairs, and take our bread and coffee with the additional luxury of one or more How we come to enjoy the hard German rolls! And what a contrast this German bread, the swartz-brod and the zwiebach, presents to the great variety of soft breads which help to weaken and spoil our American teeth! Dinner comes at 2 o'clock, and, with us, is profuse and generous. Some of its haracteristic features are chopped eats roasted, lentils, peas and carrots together, beans and apples together, stewed fruit and a delicious variety of puddings and cakes. No beer or coffee is served with our dinner! At half past four, earlier or later, coffee (or tea) is made ready with zwiebach and cakes (kuchen). This is the meal to which we are expected to invite our friends, and it can be served in our own sitting-Supper is ready at 8 o'clock, and then, besides several hot dishes. we have cold meats and a variety of salads. The quantity of food which people eat in Germany astonshes Americans, who find it easy. however, to conform to German hab-This arrangement of meals affords great leisure for work and Only dinner and supper consume any great amount of time and after these two all rise from the table and say "Gesegnete Mahlzeit," that is, "May the meal be blessed," A great deal of sport has been

of the German single bed, where

Purify the Blood by way of the Kidneys. This is Nature's way of doing it, and the

DODD'S Kidney Pills Do It!

See that you get DODD'S

The maids receive almost nothing, except a living, and welcome fees which would be laughed at by the rulers of our American kitchens. Housemaids are continually sent on errands, and we see them on the street, hatless and sleeveless, with their healthy and good-natured faces, utterly free from that pride which will not permit your servant to walk to the letter-box unless she is quite as well-dressed as most of the ladies of Germany. Our maid, Theresa, 15 years of age, builds our fires, washes our floors, brushes our clothes, cleans our shoes, and runs on our errands. It is hard for me to get used to the sight of the peasant women, carrying oig, heavy baskets strapped on their backs as they trudge past my window every morning on their way to market. The loads of care which which many American women bear may be far more crushing, but still I have the feeling that womanhood, wifehood and motherhood are not properly respected, are not clothed with appropriate dignity, where-ever women are accustomed to do the work of horses and oxen. A few mornings ago four members of this household made an early start for a two weeks' trip to the Hartz mountains. An order, left the night bethe trunk and hand-baggage to

station, brought promptly to the

many the wife walking by her husband carries the bundles.
Of course the green and feathered hats which we see on the street, the colored caps of the Corps students and the constant presence of soldiers, are to us quite noticeable, as is also the absence of horses. Gottingen is not quite like Venice in this last respect, for a few of these noble quadrupeds are occasionally visible. body about us seems to be in a hurry. Many, besides the large number of idle students, seem to give their lives to "bummeling," as aimless walking to the world of human life, I find the streets is called. Unlike those of that I have at last gotten beyond the an American city, these streets are stirring domain of the metropolitan clean. No one seems disposed to litmorning journal. The first interest of every citizen of Chicago, as he ter them with papers and rubbish. have no disposition to throw anything away. Small economies are everywhere practiced. An American girl who tried in vain to get rid of an old mucilage bottle only to find it returned to her study by her careful maid, was finally obliged to carry it off and drop it into the river! All labor is cheap, including that of university professors. Nobody here expects ever to be rich, so that life appears to have more moderation and contentment than with us. My excellent landlady, a woman of wide ex-perience and high intelligence, who has had her residence in Jena and in Frankfort, reports that in Frankfort it was not pleasant to live, because so many are restlessly eager to be

A BRITISH FLAG.

The Union Jack of England-Its Origin and History.

There are many people, no doubt

who, if they have ever given the subject a thought, imagine that some clever or distinguished person took it into his head one day that Great The Peculiar Case of Mrs. Hill, of Britain wanted a flag, and promptly designed one. As a matter of fact, (we quote from "The Story of the Sea" for December), the Union Jack was no more built in a day than Rome or the British Empire. The flag of Eingland down to the year 1606 was the St. George's Jack, St. George, the Red Cross Knight, is, of course, the patron saint of England, and the shield of St. George gave England her flag-a red cross upon a white ground. This is the flag under which our fathers defeated the Spanish Armada. and won our earlier naval successes, and they were as jealous of its honor as ever we can be of the Union Jack's. In those days the foreigner who refused to dip his flag to the St. George's thereby acknowledging England's sovereignty of the sea, was apt to find himself rudely called to order. In the year 1554, in Queen Mary's reign, Lord William Howard was sent with a fleet of 28 sail to escort Philip of Spain up the channel. Prince Philip was accompanied by 160 of his own ships, and the Spanish admiral came along very proudly with the Spanish flag flying at the main topmast head. seems to me little short of miracul-He was probably surprised to find himself greeted with a good round fined, and shortly after I was takshot by Lord William Howard, who en with canker in the mouth, and flatly refused to give the Prince any suffered terribly. other welcome till the Spanish colors were hauled down. About the year seem to get better. In fact other 1604, again, Sir William Monson was complications set in which seemed cruising up and down with his fleet, fast hurrying me to the grave. I grew with instructions to assert and con- weaker and weaker until at last I vince foreigners of that supremacy which the royal house of Stuart had three months. My bowels were in a the sleeper lies down and is covered with a mountain of inclosed feathers. Calais, and found there six The covering, however, is not heavy, ships newly arrived to join the Dutch I had consumption of the bowels. My is not easily displaced, except by over-nervous children, and one is squadron, which he had left off Dover limbs and face became terribly swolsure to be kept warm during the whole night. The stoves here are was the admiral's ship. On Sir Wil- blood seemed to have turned to watusually architectural structures six dipped his flag thrice. Sir William living skeleton. At last the doctor or more feet high, but ours, of modern pattern, are not three feet in sent him a message to take it in al- told me that I was beyond the aid These stoves are usually together. The Dutchman refused, as- of human skill, and that further atserting that he had struck his colors tendance on his part would do no built into the house and are rarely moved. Service here is very cheap. thrice, and that was acknowledge- good. One day sometime later my ment enough. Sir William assured friends stood around my bedside him that it was not, and added that if thinking every moment to see me he did not promptly salute as he was | told, the British admiral would at the urgent solicitation of a friend it once weigh anchor, fall down to him, and settle the question with powder and shot. "For," as he put it, "rather than I would suffer his flag to be worn in full view of so many nations taken place, and from that out I as were to behold it, I resolve to bury myself in the sea." The Dutch admiral, however, was convinced at yourself, I am once more a healthy ast. He took down his flag, fired a gun for the rest of the fleet to follow im, and stood off to sea in a huff. "And thus," Sir William winds up, very dryly, "I lost my guest next day at dinner, as he had promised." Among the eye-witnesses of this little incident was the Spanish general Sciriago, who had been present, as he afterwards told Monson, when Lord story, so that some other suffering sister may be able to find health in the medicine which I believe will never fail."

The experience of years has proved

ordered this flag to be used, and the suggestion is that it took its name from James (Jacques), and so was "Jasques Union," or "the Union of Jacks," very easily shortened into "Union Jack." When England and Scotland were finally united in 1707, it was formally declared the "Ensign Armorial of the United Kingdom of Great Britain."

THE MAKING OF PENS.

More Steel Used for Them Than for

"Do you know anything about asked a Nassau street stationer of a reporter. "I thought you didn't. Now, let me tell you sometring about the metallic pen that you never dreamed of. It requires the finest kind of steel to make a really first-class pen. I have been overhauling records and find that a greater quantity of steel is used annually in the pen-making business than in all the gun, sword and needle manufactories in the world. The recent popularity of the typewriter has of course, diminished the use of pens, but the output is enormous, never-

"In Birmingham, England, there are a number of pen manufactories that turn out a total of 150,000 pens every working week. The majority of the workers are women, and wages, while low, help to make Birmingham a notable seat of industry. To make a million pens a full ton fore, for express service in carrying of steel is required. There is really so much work about the manufacture of a pen that it is surprising that house, at 7 o'clock, a stalwart wo-man with her hand cart! In Ger- as I have said, the production is so great that it is a profitable business. Pens have been in use a whole century now, but 40 years ago, when they took the place of quills as the popular ink spreader, it was one of the secrets of the age how that slit was made in the pen. Those employed in that particular branch of the work were obliged to record an oath that they would not reveal the secret of that slit-cutting process.

"The secret became an open one, though, in the natural course of events, and soon almost every inwas made with a pair of scissors fixed in a press. Men perform the mitial work. That is to say, they roll out the steel to the proper thickness. The women then take hold, cutting the steel into strips as wide as the pens are long. Presses do the cutting for the women. The steel when it leaves the presses is shaped like a pen, but is flat. The forms made by these presses are then put into red-hot furnace, and when thoroughly heated are taken out and permitted to cool slowly. This process makes them soft. Then the women use fast presses, that hammer the points as well as stamp the name of the manufacturer.

"This done, the pens are heated again, and while still hot are cast into oil. They are much harder, but dirty and greasy when taken out. To clean and whiten them they are boiladded. The next step is to place them in a cylinder which revolves over gas jets. This turns them blue. A number of other minor details and the pen is packed and ready for the market. Whether it be the rich or the poor man's pen, the mode of manu-

HOPE WAS ABANDONED.

Winchester.

The Dector Told Her That Her Trouble Was Consumption of the Bowels-There Was No Hope of Recovery -But Health Was Almost Miraculously Saved.

From the Morristown Herald.

Mrs. Hill, wife of Mr. Robert Hill. of Winchester, not many months ago, was looked upon as one whose days were numbered. Today she is a handsome, healthy woman, showing no trace of her former desperate condition, and it is therefore little wonder that her case has created a profound sensation in the neighborhood. To a reporter who called upon her Mrs. Hill expressed a willingness to give the story of her illness and recevery for publication, and she told it with an earnestness that conveyed to the listener better than mere words could do, her deep gratitude to the medicine which had brought her restoration to health and strength. "I feel," she said, "almost like one raised from the dead, and my case ous. About a year ago I was con-Although I had good medical attendance I did not was confined to bed, where I lay for Dutch me, as with the other complications One of these len, my heart became weak, and my breathe my last, but I rallied, and at was decided that this apparently hopeless juncture to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. In less than two weeks a slight improvement had slowly but surely progressed toward recovery until, as you can see for It is impossible for me to woman. express how grateful I feel towards Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which under God's blessing have restored me to health and family and friends. feel that the world should know my story, so that some other suffering

William Howard sent a shot at King that there is absolutely no disease The experience of years has proved Philip II, for wearing his flag in the due to a vitiated condition of the narrow seas when he came a-courting blood or shattered nerves that Dr. Queen Mary. But with the accession Williams' Pink Pills will not promptof James I., and the union of the ly cure, and those who are suffering crowns of England and Scotland, the from such troubles would avoid much national flag was altered to give Scot- misery and save money by promptly land a share in it. The patron Saint resorting to this treatment. Get the of Scotland is St. Andrew, and the Genuine Pink Pills every time, and Scottish flag was blue with a white do not be persuaded to take an imi-St. Andrew's cross. To put a stop tation or some other remedy from a to all squabbles about the precedence dealer, who, for the sake of the extra

erimposing a red cross with a white border on the Scottish flag. The white border is the remains of the white ground of the old flag of St. George. It was in the year 1606 that James I.



A Traveler's Tale About a Buddhist Life of Christ Is Clearly Disproved-Prof. J. Archibald Douglas Visits a Hamis Monastery and Disproves a Russian Fiction.

discussion two years ago over a book published in Paris by a Russian traveler, named Notovitch. Its title was "Une Vie Incon nue de Jesus-Christ." In it the author described at length a journey which he claimed to have made through the wildest part of Easter Kashmir, and declared that, while suffering from a broken leg, he was received and cared for by the Chief Lama of a Buddhist monastery at Hamis, in the province to which are applied, by geographers, the various names of Ladakh, Bulti and Little

While in the monastery, M. Notovitch wrote, he had many long and interesting conversations with the priests, in regard to their own religion and those of other nations, including the Egyptians, the Assyrians and the Jews. Finally, the Chief Lama showed him an ancient manuscript, which were set down in detail the life and doctrines of "Issa," as the Mohammedans call Jesus, and which declared that the mysterious years of Christ's early manhood were spent among the Buddhists of India. Realizing that this was an important

discovery, M. Notovitch said, he persuaded the Lama to translate portions of the manuscript, and these alleged translations appear in the "Vie Inconnue." They attracted instant attention from scholars and theologians all over the world, for the so-called "Life of Issa" differed in both biographical and doctrinal details of great importance from the narratives that appear in the acepted Gospels.

Persons best qualified by their knowledge of Orietal languages and religions to judge of the matter at once expressed doubt as to the reality of M. Notovitch's "find," Muller wrote an article in which he denounced the whole story as an impudent forgery, committed by a man of little real learning, and containing intrinsic proof of its own falsity. M. Notovitch made a bold and vigorous defense. He reasserted the exact of every statement in his book, and concluded by teling doubters to go to Hamis, interview the Lama, and examine the wonderful manuscript for themselves. This, while it did not convince his critics, more or less silenced them, for the Province of there is not convenient or easy. Many and English, were sold, and its author a bystander suggested that he should ler and the other skeptics.

Russion gentleman's security was only Douglas' article is a complete refuit is not at all certain; but he did not the prisoner was taken into custody receive treatment for a broken leg in the police did not know that the fatalthe monastery, he did not discuss religions with the Lama, and, most important of all, he did not see a manureason that there is no such thing in krows, in any other in all Tibet. The refutation, as stated, is complete in every respect. Prof. Douglas started on his journey into the Himalayas News, April 6.

rather disposed to believe that he would find there confirmation of a part, at least, of M. Notovitch's story. had read Prof. Muller's criticism, and had regarded it as a bit unwarranted, in that it reached conclusions founded on a promise only to be established by a visit to Hamis. While ready to admit that the famous manuscript might not be either ancient of authentic, he was inclined to believe that a manuscript of some sort existed, and that M. Notovitch had seen and studi-

ed, and been misled by it. Soon after crossing the Indian frontier, Prof. Douglas discovered that the Russian was a man of more imagination than veracity. M. Notovitch deon inquiry he learned from old inhabitants of the district that they had for damages may be brought. The never seen or heard of tigers or panthers, or other dangerous creatures there, and that any stories about men attacked or eaten were nonsensical

"tales of a traveler." Arriving at Hamis, Prof. Douglas was hospitably welcomed by the Lama. That personage, when questioned as to M. Notovitch's visit, said that several Europeans had visited the monastery inherited from the Royal House of terrible condition, and at last the at about the time when the Russian Tudor. In July, 1605, he put in to doctor said he could do no more for claims to have been there. M. Notovitch might or might not have been one of them; there was, however, no record of his name, and none of the monks remembered him. This proved nothing, and the professor proceeded liam's approach this Dutch admiral er. I became simply an emaciated to investigate the whole matter with great care. He was accompanied by a native Tibetan named Joldan, who an official in the British Imperial Postinterpreter, Prof. Douglas laid before the Lama all the important points included the arrival at the monastery of a European suffering with a broken leg, the long conversations on abstruse problems in comparative theology, the Lama's answers when questioned in regard to the Buddhist view of "Issa," the existence in the Tibetan monasteries, especially at Lassa, of documents brought from India written in the Pali language; the existence at Hamis of a Tibetan translation of one such document, in which the life and doctrines of "Issa" are recorded, and, lastly, the examination and translation of that "Life of Issa" by the foreign visitor.

The Lama studied this synopsis with care, declared through the man Joidan that he understood it perfectly, and then down up a statement covering every point submitted to him. In it the Lama says that he has been at the head of the Famis Monastery for fifteen years. During that time no European with a broken leg has stop-ped there. Neither the Chief Lama nor any of his monks ever showed to because or book in the Mbrary at Hamis. In of the rival banners, of St. George and St. Andrew, the Union Jack, as it was then called, was made by blending the two, or rather by sup-limitations are dangerous!!

dealer, who, for the sake of the extra profit to himself, may say is tjust as good."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills on the life of 'Issa'?" the Iama replied: "I have been a Lama for 42 years, and am well acquainted with agents.

There was much and rather excited all the well-known Buddhist books and manuscripts, and I have never heard of one that mentions the name of Issa,' and it is my firm and honest

belief that none such exists.' As to M. Notovitch's assertion that he had discussed with the Lama the religions of Egypt, Assyria and Palestine, the reply was: "I know nothing whatever about the Egyptians, the Assyrians, or the people of Israel, and do not know anything of their religions whatever. I never mentioned these peoples to any sahib." Continuing, he said he knew of no Buddhist writings in the Pali language; all with which he was acquanted were translated into Tibetan from Sanskrit and Hindi. As to the alleged "great respect" felt for "Issa" by the Tibetan Buddhists, the Lama said they did not even know his name, save through missionaries and European sources. Prof. Douglas says that of the three

or four persons in Ladakh who could have served M. Notovitch as interpreter during his stay-if he made oneet Hamis, no one remembers seeing him, and not one would have been competent to grasp such ideas as "the attenuation of the Divine principle, or "the dominion of things palpable," which are among those which the Russian says he debated with the Yet M. Notovitch says 'shikari," or native peasant, used by hunters as a beater, and never knnwing more than a few words of foreign tongues, "fulfilled the role of interpre-There are many other proofs in the professor's article that hardly a word of the "Vie Inconnue de Jesus-Christ" is true. Enough has been given to show how absolutely he has demolished the whole story. Prof. Muller has suggested that M. Noto-Prof. vitch may have been hoaxed by the nonks. Prof. Douglas denies him even this loophole for escape, and declares that he is simply a notoriety hunter and a reckless forger, who trusted for safety to the remoteness of the scene n which he laid his fable.

Drunkard in Charge of a Corpse.

Francis James Potter, a young carman, was charged at the Westminster Police Court on Saturday with being incapably drunk while in charge of a horse and van. The police evidence was very singular, Constable 9BR being attracted to the prisoner by his horse falling at St. George's Place, Knightsbridge. On speaking to the Ladakh is a long way off, and to get driver (prisoner), the officer saw that he was the worse for drink, and was editions of the book, both in French about to take him into custody, when snapped derisive fingers at Prof. Mul- look inside the van. He did so, and there found a dead man. Prisoner was It now turns out, however, that the unable to explain satisfactorily how he came to be driving a dead body His challenge to visit Hamis about, but it was afterwards ascerwas at last taken up, and in the April tained that the deceased was a cyclist number of the Ninetenth Century who had collided with a hansom cab, Prof. J. Archbald Douglas tells what and an omnibus passing at the moment ne found there, what he learned by one of the wheels passed over his head. talking with the Chief Lama, and just Prisoner was close by, and as he ofhow much, or rather, how little, basis fered to convey the deceased to a hosthere is for M. Notovitch's story. Prof. pital, the bystanders allowed him to do co. He was on his way there when his tation of every assertion made by the horse went down. Inspector Seabrook Russian traveler, except the assertion asked his worship to deal leniently that he did make a journey into Little with the prisoner. A doctor's fee of Tibet. This he may have done, though 3s 6d had been incurred, as at the time ity was not due to his negligence. They were now quite satisfied that he was merely performing a friendly act. script "Life of Issa," for the very good Mr. Sheil said had it not been for this would have sent the prisoner to that monastery, or, so far as the Lama Jail. Nothing could be more dangerous than incapable persons driving about the street. Prisoner would have

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

to pay the medical fee.-London Daily,

Newbury .- Can a village council compel a railway company to place a watchman on the crossings as the buildings on each side of the track shut out the view, so that a train cannot be seen until the track is reached? Ans .- No; they can only recommend or petition the company to do so, and the company will only do so if the danger justifies the expense as a matter of good policy. Tort .- At the court last week one lawyer spoke of a tort, and the other of a tor, both apparently referring to scribed many thrilling adventures with | the same subject. Which is the correct tigers and panthers.' None of these word, and what does it mean? Ans .beasts molested Prof. Douglas, and A tort is the name of any legally wrongful injury for which an action

CONTENTS OF THE BOTTLE,

standard dictionaries say that it i

derived from the Latin.not the French.

and is therefore to be pronounced as

spelled.

Where a Rheumatic Sufferer Was Cured With One Bottle of South American Rhoumatic Cure.

The cures effected by South American Rheumatic Cure are so quick and certain that they may well be termed manvelous. The secret is that the medicine removes from the system the acids that are really the cause of rheumatism. W. H. Cooper, of Delhi, Ont., says: "My son, 15 years old, was a sufferer from rheumatism for six had learned English thoroughly while months. He became so bad that he was unable to walk. I purchased one office. With the aid of this man as an bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure from Mr. Byers, our local druggist, and the following day he was made in M. Notovitch's book. These able to drive a load of wood to Delhi."

> Paula Szalit, a 9-year-old Polish girl. is Vienna's latest musical prodigy. Sne can play works by all the great masters, and also improvises.

> SLEEPLESSNESS is due to nervous excitement. The delicately-constituted, the financier, the business man, and those whose occupation necessitates great mental strain or worry, all suffer less or more from it. Sleep is the great restorer of a wor-ried brain, and to get sleep cleanse the stomach from all impurities with a few doses of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, gelatine-coated, containing no mercury, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded.

> Founded by Cardinal Wiseman and Daniel O'Connell in 1836, the Dublin Review is about to celebrate its 60th anniversary.

How to Cure Skin Diseases,

Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures a European traveler a "Life of Issa," tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions or there is no such manuscript the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the in the library at Hamis. In skin clear, white and healthy. Its great reply to the question, "Are you aware healing and curative powers are pos-

Letters Come



Letters come day by day telling us that this person has been cured of dyspepsia, that person of Bad Blood, and another of Headache, still another

of Biliousness, and yet others of various complaints of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood, all through the intelligent use of Burdock Blood

It is the voice of the people recognizing the fact that Burdock Blood Bitters cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood.

Mr. T. G. Ludlow, 334 Colborne Street, Brantford, Ont., says: During seven years prior to 186, my wife was sick all the time with violent headaches. Her head was so hot that it felt like burning up. She was weak, run down, and so feeble that she could hardly do anything, and so nervous that the least noise startled her. Night or day she could not rest and life was a misery to her. I tried all kinds of medicines and treatment for her but she steadily grew worse until I bought six bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters from C. Stork & Son, of Brampton, Ont., for which I paid \$5.00, and it was the best investment I ever made in my life. Mrs. Ludlow took four out of the six bottlesthere was no need of the other two, for those four bottles made her a strong, healthy woman, and removed every ailment from which she had suffered, and she enjoyed the most vigorous health. That five dollars saved me lots of money in medicine and attendance thereafter. and better than that it made home a comfort to me.

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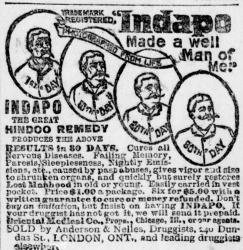
Thos. Bryan

Break Up a Cold in Time BY USING PYNY-PECTORAL The Quick Cure for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, BRON-

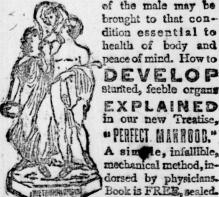
CHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc. Mrs. Joseph Norwick, of 68 Sorauren Ave., Toronto, writes: "Pyny-Pectoral has never failed to cure my children of croup after a few doses. It cured myself of a long-standing cough after several other remedies had failed. It has also proved an excellent cough cure for my family. I prefer it to any other medicine for coughs, croup or hearseness."

H. O. BARBOUR, of Little Rocher, N.B., writes: "As a cure for coughs Pyny-Pectoral is e best selling medicine i have; my cus-mers will have no other." Large Bottle, 25 Cts.

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