CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

London, Thursday, March 6.

THE DEMON WHO TURNS TO THE LEFT.

There are all kinds of people abroad in the street.
Of every condition and class;
Some jostle and crowd us whenever we meet,
And others go peacefully past.
But there's one we encounter wherever we stray
Of whom we'd be gladly bereft,
Oh, why doesn't Providence call him away!
The demon that turns to the left.

He seems to take pleasure in dodging about—
To him 'tis the highest delight
To fill your soul with horrible doubt
If he'll turn to the left or the right.
In a manner that baffles your reason complete—
With a movement both subtle and deft
He'll manage to knock you clear off of your feet—
The demon who turns to the left.

There's the woman we all of us frequently meet,
Whose parasol's aimed at our eyes;
And the chumps who persistently tramp on our feet,
They're all pretty hard to get by.
But there's no other lunatic running around
Who so sadly of sense is bereft—
No other transgressor has ever been found
Like the demon who turns to the left.

PROFESSOR PAUL.

The Story of a Life's Love.

(By Stuart Livingston, Barrister, Hamilton.)

"During the latter part of my second year, when my health had given way under my continued labors, I remember many a time, almost fainting as I climbed these long, winding flights of stairs that led up to my little room beneath the roof. But I must not speak of this now, as it will be necessary for me to mention it later on.

"I formed no companionships which might interfere with my studies, and indulged myself in none of the many amusements of which my fellow-students at the Academie were so fond. I had thus time to take lessons in architecture, which I knew could not fail to be of great assistance to me, and also a thorough course in anatomy at L'Ebole de Medicin in the Quartier Latin.

"I visited the ateliers of the foremost French artists, and while there I was a constant and earnest listener to the great Babel of discussion upon every branch of art by men of all countries and all kinds of previous training. I thus acquired a broad and comprehensive understanding, untrammeled by the peculiar characteristics of any one school.

"I did nothing but work.

"When I was too exhausted to work, I read the biographies of eminent artists which I borrowed from my fellow-students at the Academie, and thus obtaining a new inspiration. This, however, only had the effect of urging me on to still greater efforts. I rarely slept longer than six hours a night, and during the remainder of the time I lived in a continuous atmosphere of art, not thinking of the intense exhaustion that each day more surely followed my labors. I was animated only by one great purpose, that of one day becoming a great painter and attaining to all the happiness which I knew it was destined to bring.

"I had all along looked forward to spending the summer vacation with my aunt and Winnie at Seaton village, and the thought of this had consoled me in many a weary hour.

"But it was not to be.

"I remember well how I almost gave way under my disappointment when one day I received a letter from my aunt, saying that Winnie's father had taken her home to stay with him in London, and adding that she thought it would be unwise for me to visit her there. I was so weak from my long-continued efforts, and my disappointment so keen, that I remember well how I had myself to sleep that night just as if I had been a child.

"I replied to my aunt's letter, however, by saying that perhaps it was for the best, as I would now remain in Paris during the summer, and have a opportunity of thoroughly visiting the art galleries which my studies had not before allowed.

"And so the uneventful days dragged on slowly, and I toiled on, unconscious of the way in which my health was being steadily undermined.

"I remember well the night when I first began to suspect that something was wrong with me. I had arisen as usual at 6 o'clock that morning, and studied upon my anatomy work until it was time to go to the Academie. I had no classes in the afternoon, and remained in my room painting until dark. I worked very hard as I wished to get the canvas covered as soon as possible, it being a mere 'catch' picture, intended for sale, and I was much in need of money. When it was to dark to paint any longer I laid down my brushes and arose to set my easel back in the corner for the night. As I did so I felt an unusual whirling sensation in my head, and staggering backward sank down upon the bed and was forced to remain there.

"I had been resting in this way for perhaps half an hour or more, when a young American artist, who occupied a room four flats below mine pushed open my door and came in.

"He was a genial, good-hearted fellow, and had been very kind to me in many ways since our acquaintance began. Indeed he was the only one of the students with whom I became at all intimate. He had come to Paris, as he was fond of saying, 'to study art and have a good time,' and I never remember hearing him make this statement without he also added, 'and especially the latter.' He certainly did have a good time in the ordinary sense of the term, and being a thoroughly unselfish fellow he had often begged me to share it with him, always offering to pay everything if I would only accompany him.

"This had occured so often of late that as soon as I heard my door open, and knew who it was, I suspected what he wanted before he spoke.

"As he entered, not being able to see me in the darkness, he remained standing near the doorway, and called to know if I was there.

"I answered that I had lain down for a few minutes, as I did not feel very well and asked him to light a lamp.

"When he had done this he began as usual.

"'Now, Paul, old fellow, I want you to come out to-night, and I know you won't refuse this time, as it is instruction and entertainment combined. Happy combination, isn't it? You see a few of us English students—Johnson, Lennard an some others—are going to meet to-night at the cafe down on the Place Pigalle to discuss art matters—upon my word, Paul only on art matters—and I told them I knew you would come. Now, you won't disappoint us, old fellow, will you? You know it was only last week that I asked you to lay aside work and come over to the Odeon to hear one of Moliere's best, and you wouldn't go, and if you won't come to-night, why I'll have to give up trying.'

"'Well, Harry,' I said, 'I really don't think I feel well enough to-night, anyway, and it's so good of you to keep on asking me after so many refusals that I think I'll go to-night, and perhaps the change will do me good.'

"'Do you good? well now you are talking. Why, of course it'll do you good. You're turning yourself into a regular machine, Paul, with the way you are slaving along here. But we'll wake you up to-night, now you see if you don't.'

"Then after adding that it would be time to start in about an hour, and asking me to call at his room on my way down, he went out in high spirits.

"I had not been at the cafe much over half an hour, when I again felt the strange sensation in my head which I had experienced in the afternoon. I tried to overcome it but it was no use, so I told Harry that I felt poorly and would go back. He insisted upon accompanying me, but as I refused to go at all unless he remained, he at last consented to do so, and watching an opportunity I slipped quietly out.

"I was obliged to walk very slowly on ascount of my head, and when I at last reached the door it was after 9 o'clock, and I found it closed for the night. I rang the bell, and then felt so faint that I was obliged to lean agaitst the side of the doorway to support myself. I remember thinking how long it took the concierge to pull the cordon.

(To be Continued.)

FUN, FACTS AND FICTION

A Judicious Compound of Wit and Wisdom.

When a man makes his last visit to the pawnbroker's we suppose it's all up with him.

Peculiarities of the Hair.

There are times when all persons require to pay some particular attention to the hair. To rekindle the life and energy of the roots is a simple matter if taken in time. Dr. Dorenwend's Great German Hair Magic will do the work. It works in accordance with nature, supplies fresh nourishment to the glands, keeping the hair luxuriant and natural in shade. Be sure to get it; you cannot afford to miss it. Every druggist sells it. It is money well spent. See Dorenwend's advertisement in another column.

"Be not over-zealous in urging your friend to disclose a secret," says a philosopher, and he is right. Let her alone and she'll let it out herself before long.

Carter's Little Liver Pills must not be confounded with common Cathartic or Purgative Pills, as they are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

Some men object to having a bill presented to them—unless it is a bank bill.

A man's wife should always be the same especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she cannot be, for they will make her "feel like a different person," at least so they all say, and their husbands say so, too.

Times are getting better. Even snowbanks do not come as high as they used to.

Mothers

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation; its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep. Castoria is the children's panacea—the mother's friend. 25 doses, 35 cents.

Wednesday is said to be the luckiest day in the week to get married on. We suppose that is why it is generally written Wed.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—A positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker, Mouth. W. T. STRONG, 184 Dundas street, London.

First Tramp—What a lovely scene? Behold the winding river and the sloping hills, golden with the ripening harvest! But see you foul blot upon the beauteous landscape! Second Tramp—What's that? First Tramp—A woodpile.

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price, 10 cts., 50 cts. and $1. W. T. Strong, 184 Dundas street, London.

Brown—Does your wife keep her temper very well? Jones—Um—er—some; but I get the most of it.

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Indigestion Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow Skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure W. T. Strong, 184 Dundas street, London.

In some respects horses can beat blacksmiths at their own trade. It doesn't take them as long to make a bolt.

To Nervous Men.

If you will send us your address, we will mail you our illustrated pamphlet explaining all about Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Appliances, and their charming effects upon the nervous debilitated system, and how they will quickly restore you to vigor, manhood and health. If you are thus afflicted, we will send you a Belt and Appliances on a trial.

VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marsnall Mich.

Bashfulness is very becoming sometimes to a young man, b[illegible] for him to get over it if he is [illegible]

Remember that A[illegible] Pectoral has no equal as a specif[illegible] coughs, and all effections of the thro[illegible] For nearly half a century it has [illegible] demand than any other re[illegible] pulmonary complaints. All druggi[illegible]

"BARKWELL'S I[illegible] M" cures all kinds of coug[illegible] up and bronchitis. Ask [illegible] take no other.

YEOMEN'S CONVENTION.

The Farmers of North Middlesex Spend a Profitable Time.

Three Busy and Interesting Sessions—A Number of Thoughtful Speeches and Essays.

The spacious Town Hall at Coldstream was crowded with attentive listeners at the three sessions of the North Middlesex Farmers' Institute. A series of excellent addresses and thoughtful essays made up a very interesting programme. The business of the first session was opened by Mr. John I. Hobson, who gave a very instructive essay on cattle raising and the system of soiling. The speaker found, from his own experience, cattle could be fed and fattened much cheaper in the summer than in the winter. He thought that the cattle should be stabled throughout the day and allowed to run in a paddock during the evening. The stable should be kept dark and the cattle would thus escape the worry of flies. Is was found to be more profitable to sell fattened beef at Christmas than at any other season. The speaker did not place much value on the droppings of cattle in the fields. He held that the manure could be carried to the field to advantage because a considerable amount of grass was lost by cattle dropping. He held that corn was the most profitable soiling crop. The man who cultivated tares and oats must be very careful of the former because there was danger of the introduction of the mustard seed. The farmer of to-day must give more attention to the soiling of his farm owing to the decreasing fertility of the farm lands. To be successful to-day it was neccessary to pay attention from the first of January to the last day of December to every item on the land. The cultivation of soiling crops will immediately clean the land of all noxious weeds and plants. The speaker had paid considerable attention to the feeding of horses. He had followed the example of John McMillan, the well-known horse authority, and fed his colts corn and the results had been most satisfactory. It would be found very profitable during the hot and dry summer months.

At the conclusion of the essay a general discussion on the different points was taken up by the audience. In answer to inquiries Mr. Hobson stated that where stock was kept, no matter what substitutes were used, there must be fed supplementary grain foods. It was impossible to carry on stock-raising and receive maxium profits and depend solely upon pasturing.

Mr. J. M. Denton, of this city, made some thoughtful remarks about manuring and spoke strongly against applying it in the winter.

Chairman Simmons took up the subject and advocated the application of the manure in its green state. There must be care exercised when piling manure. It should be put out so that it will become solid and merely heat. By this process it will only heat and not turn to blue mold.

Mr. Hobson said that he had noticed farmers manuring in three different ways. Some were spreading it, others hauling it, and leaving it in large heaps on land, and the other way was to leave it in small heaps. The first system would not be advisable where the land was hilly because the manure would fall into the hollows which did not need it. It was not settled yet whether or not it was advisable to leave it in large heaps or spread it. It would not be profitable to spread manure when the snow was deep. The leaving of the manure in small heaps left it open to frost. The only objection to putting the manure on in large heaps was the cost of labor. There was no danger of the manure being weakened by the passing off of the ammonia.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Joseph Cobbledick, of Biddulph, was introduced, and spoke on the subject of "Mixed husbandry, or how to make farming a success." He held that the most important feature of farming was cattle-feeding and grain-growing. It was found that with many farmers it was impossible to have the profits of one season extend over the expenditures of the next. To go into cattle-feeding it was necessary to practice the most rigid economy. It was desirable to have the calves dropped in March or April. Nothing could be more disastrous than to follow the practice of some farmers who feed up their cattle well and leave them out in a paddock to feed on a strawstack, where the cattle would lose 200 pounds in the time it is there. The stable should be warm. The best feed was chiefly straw with a little hay and roots ground in and the addition of a little bran or meal. There should be no noise in the stables, and it was of the greatest importance that the cattleman should be of an even disposition and treat the cattle gently.

Mr. Miller, of Parkhill, read a paper on "Dairying." The successful dairyman must exercise great judgment and skill in the development of the animal's powers and abilities or the cattle would drop into general purpose cows, which was not at all desirable. The raising of stock helped nature to do its work in feed-raising. The creamery system had opened up a way to improve in the manufacture of good butter and obtain prices which were profitable, and had done away with the practice of destroying the calves. If only dairy cows are kept they can be kept in large numbers to advantage. He thought that those that remained on the farm and sought to understand the dairy cows and their requirements would find it very profitable study. He held that the Holestein was the best milker and beefer that could be handled.

Mr. John Dryden, M.P.P., was introduced with a paper on the "Mistakes of farming." The first mistake that should be guarded against was that of a young man just entering on life. No one should undertake the business of a farmer unless he had some liking for it. Do not be astonished or disappointed if some of the boys express a desire to change their position in life. The men who are occupying the most prominent places in the largest American and Canadian cities were made up of persons who in early life were brought up on a farm. If all the farmers had a taste for the business there would not be half the grumbling now heard from men following that vocation. After the man enters the business the next mistake that he would make is when he thinks he knows all about the business and is unwilling to acknowledge or learn. Such a man could not keep up with the advancements of the times. To be successful now the farmer must take advantage of all the improvements of systems. It was a mistake for farmers not to help one another. If one man feeds good steers he will not receive a fair price for them if his neighbor raises poor cattle, because it is the average that tells. What difference will twenty head of good cattle make in a herd of 1,000. Farmers all have a common interest and should stand together and throw away party politics. Care should be taken in accepting theories without good authority. What will be a good practice for one farmer may not answer the purpose for another, because of the differences in soil and climate. A common mistake is the attempting of farming without sufficient capital. The man that owns the land very frequently leaves the farm for someone else to work, and in many cases the one that attempts it is the farmer's former assistant. The greatest curse of the farmers' life is the credit system, which has ruined many would-be agriculturists. Care should be taken to guard against undertaking of too much work with a little labor. By this means the work on the farm will get behind and then it will take twice as long to accomplish it. Farmers should not be ashamed of their business, and ought to take hold of affairs when needed. The looking down upon their own business and the holding up the dark side of their own life while they look on the bright side of every other man's business is one of the greatest mistakes that could be made by any class of artisans. We always see the result of their labors and not the vast amount of work that is necessary to secure these results. No man need expect to succeed in farming without paying attention to all the little details, as there is no business with so many leakages at that of the farmer. The profits, if they come, will be little by little. It is a mistake to expect too much from the wives and daughters of a farmer. It is very distasteful to see what the condition of the women is. They are patient and work away in silence, but it is no wonder that they long for a change and have a desire to go into towns and villages.

Mr. C. C. Hodgins, vice-president of the institute, read a paper "Why the Boys Leave the Farm." Many of those who leave the farm go off because they do not hold a sufficiently high opinion of the husbandman's life. The occupation of the farmer was shown by all the great personages of the present and the past generations by their example to be a very desirable calling. The farm offers advantages to lovers of the different branches of science that nothing else can give. It may be that the home associations and early training are not what they should be to interest them in the routine work of the farm. The lack of suitable reading matter is frequently the cause of much dissatisfaction, and the almost total absence of home amusements may also be accountable for some of the vacant places.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. John I. Hobson came to the front again and spoke on agriculture depression and how to guard against it. He claimed that the many wonderful changes in living which have taken place of late were mainly responsible for the altered condition of affairs. The houses, furniture, manner of living and in fact everything was of a more expensive nature and it was impossible to save money in the same way in which their fathers had done. The Canadian farmer had to compete with all the markets of the world. The markets were continually opening up and many of them are receiving Government care and money, especially in South America. In the opinion of the speaker the Canadian farmer by reason of his self-reliance and education should be able to stand the competition of any class of agriculturists. There was no force so great as that of example. The thrifty and progressive farmer is a standing reproach to the careless and indifferent one. The Legislature and Dominion Government were doing much good by the establishing of experimental farms in different parts of the Dominion and Province. There was, however, the possibility of trusting too much to Governments. Real prosperity can only attend when made in conjunction with a frugal and industrious people. The greatest tax the people could pay was that of ignorance, and any expenditure made in the direction of improving the educational system should be welcomed with eagerness. The success of the farmer of to-day was not to be measured by the strength of his arm, but rather by brain power. The best farmers of to-day performed their labors on scientific principles and it would be found very advantageous to the young men if they could by three years' study master what it took their fathers a lifetime to work out. It is very important that the young farmers should be observant. It is essential for success that a man should love his profession.

Mr. J. M. Denton, of this city, was then called upon for his paper on horticulture. He dwelt chiefly with the apple and pear fruits and the poorness of railway and steamship accommodation, which prevented the shipping of these fruits in good shape to the best markets, and especially to the English markets. He advocated mixed husbandry as a profitable system for a young man starting in business. The Canadian apples were the best—according to the opinion of the most competent judges—grown on this continent. They always brought the first price in the English market, and the demand would continue to increase as different markets were opened.

Mr. E. Zavitz was introduced, and read a paper on "A Farmer's Son and Politics." He stated that farm after farm in the country had been sold, and that such meetings were called for the purpose of improving their condition. It would be advisable if the farmers could obtain a better system of tillage, a wiser method of feeding, and the practice of a simpler manner of living. The speaker was of the opinion that the Governments were responsible for the existence of the bad times by subsidies and grants, and the Government was violating its obligations when it allowed itself to be influenced by combines and cliques. There were some people who think that they could improve on the laws of God, and politicians seem to think that they must be continually making laws. The time is coming when the farmer must cast his ballot and destroy that fair but fatal goddess "Protection," which protects the rich, and was a hood which scheeming capitalists have thrown over the heads of the people. Farmers were suffering a great injustice in not sending more of their own profession to represent them in the Parliaments.

Mr. Dryden again took hold, speaking on the education of the farmers' sons, which would be found most beneficial. The sons and daughters of farmers will need something more than an intellectual education. They must be able to turn the cold shoulder to those who make light of their business and pay no attention to the speeches made against it by persons who have not made it a success, and by those who do not understand it. It is necessary to cultivate the physical constitution or the intellectual will be of no use. The boys should be taught to do work around the house while they are studying at school. It was possible to learn how to work and take a pleasure in it, but it may be done because the person feels that the work must be done. The one will be happy and the other will be a slave and never take any enjoyment out of it.

The Rev. Mr. Ledger made a short congratulatory speech on the attendance at the meeting and the ability of the various gentlemen who had taken part in the business and general work of the institute.

Rev. Mr. Munro defended the dignity of the farmer and pointed out that the opinion once held that anyone could become a farmer was fast becoming a thing of the past. He congratulated the institute on the success of the meeting.

THE LADIES!

A New and Distinct Form of Disease which is afflicting Canadian Women.

Now some of Them Regained Fresh Complexion, Perfect Health and Superb Physical Beauty.

A great London Physician says that he notes a new and distinct form of nervous disease produced in Canadian women by worry about servants and overwork in caring for the home. This is only too true. It is why we see so many ladies pale, weak, languid, and suffering from headaches and innumerable weaknesses. They cannot stand the strain upon their nervous system. Many of them have found the means to sustain their failing strength, to give color to the cheeks, and new life and vigor to the body, in Paine's Celery Compound. This pure and scientific remedy is especially adapted to the needs of woman, and is daily making the most remarkable cures. Mrs. W. E. Cooper, 60 St. Hypolite St., Montreal, was for a long time troubled with nervous headaches, loss of appetite, low spirits, etc. After using the Compound, her headaches disappeared, appetite was good, and her spirits revived.

Annie Gourley, of River Beaudette, P.Q., found the Compound a certain cure for weakness, and now feels as well as she ever did.

Many a Canadian lady has the same reason to be grateful.

Paine's Celery Compound can be purchased at any druggist's for one dollar a bottle. If he should not have it on hand, order direct from WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., MONTREAL.

NO. 4 COAL

Bowman & Co.

Have now in stock plenty of

SCRANTON NO. 4 COAL, ALSO EXCELSIOR COAL

FOR OPEN GRATE FIRES.

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642 Bathurst Street.

W. J. MOFFAT,

Bookbinder, 181 Dundas Street.

Blank books ruled and made to order. A descriptions of bindings neatly executed. ywt

ALL THE GOODS

—IN—

OAK HALL

Are Our Own Manufacture.

These goods, with the fair treatment which we extend to our patrons and the advantages of the

One-Price System,

—WITH—

EACH SUIT AND OVERCOAT MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES

Remove all the "dregs" which have been a detriment to HONEST trading in READY-MADE CLOTHING, so far as we are concerned.

We cordially invite all to call and inspect our

Men's and Children's Clothing

OAK HALL, 150 Dundas St.,

LONDON, ONT.

GEO. S. ROONEY, Manager.

Coughing

IS Nature's effort to expel foreign substances from the bronchial passages. Frequently, this causes inflammation and the need of an anodyne. No other expectorant or anodyne is equal to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It assists Nature in ejecting the mucus, allays irritation, induces repose, and is the most popular of all cough cures.

"Of the many preparations before the public for the cure of colds, coughs, bronchitis, and kindred diseases, there is none, within the range of my experience, so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For years I was subject to colds, followed by terrible coughs. About four years ago, when so afflicted, I was advised to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and to lay all other remedies aside. I did so, and within a week was well of my cold and cough. Since then I have always kept this preparation in the house, and feel comparatively secure."—Mrs. L. L. Brown, Denmark, Miss.

"A few years ago I took a severe cold which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continual use of the Pectoral, a permanent cure was effected."—Horace Fairbrother, Rockingham, Vt.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

THE HUNT

Our Great Picture Going off fast.

Get a Copy

—ON—

HEAVY PAPER

PRICE, 15 CTS.

BLOXAM'S

Electric Hair Restorer

RESTORES GRAY HAIR

To Its Original Color, Beauty and Softness. Keeps the Head Clean, Cool and Free from Dandruff.

CURES IRRITATION AND ITCHING OF THE SCALP.

Gives a beautiful gloss and perfume to the hair, produces a new growth, and will stop the falling out in a few days. Will not soil the skin or the most delicate head-dress. Full directions with each bottle. Try it and be convinced. Price, 50 cents per bottle. Refuse all substitutes.

—SOLE AGENT FOR CANADA—

H. SPENCER CASE

Chemist and Druggist, 50 King street west, Hamilton, Ont.

Sold at Barkwell's drug store, 264 Dundas street. ywt

FOR MEN ONLY!

A POSITIVE CURE For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD, General and NERVOUS DEBILITY, Weakness of Body and Mind; Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS of BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 47 States, Territories, and Foreign Countries. You can write them. Book, full explanation, and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT OF CANCER AND TUMORS WITHOUT THE KNIFE. Book Free. L. D. McMICHAEL, M. D., 180 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

J. H. BACHELER, M.D.,

CANCER SPECIALIST,

POSITIVELY CURES CANCER

Cure Guaranteed. No Pay until Cancer is Out

Office—First Floor over 26 Monroe street.

GRAND RAPIDS - - MICHIGAN.

Call and get, or send for, circulars containing the address of more than 100 persons he has cured. Office Hours—10 to 12 m., 2 to 4 p.m. Sundays, 12 to 1 p.m. d&w

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address,

Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

RHEUMATISM

CAN BE CURED

Kern's Rheumatic Cure

One bottle is usually sufficient for the most aggravated case. For sale by all druggists.

PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE.

is the only remedy yet discovered that will cure all cases of Inflammation, Sciatica, Neuralgia and Chronic Rheumatism in their worst forms.

Try the Chicora, the best 5-cent cigar in the city, at ED. PALMER'S 376 Richmond street, opposite Masonic Temple.