

Bismarck's Death

Somewhat Sudden End of Germany's Greatest Statesman.

Was Apparently Recovering, But Suffered a Relapse.

His Family and Physician at the Death Bed.

The Kaiser Hears the News in Norway and Returns Home.

All Germany in Mourning—Description of the Last Hours—Bitter References in Paris Papers—Sketch of Bismarck's Great Career.

Berlin, Aug. 1.—Prince Bismarck died shortly before 11 o'clock Saturday night.

The death of the ex-chancellor comes as a surprise to all Europe. Despite the family's denial, there was an undercurrent of apprehension when the sinking of the prince was first announced, inspired more by what the family left unsaid than by any information given. But when the daily bulletins chronicled improvements in the prince's condition, detailed his extensive bills of fare and told of his devotion to his pipe, the public accepted Dr. Schweninger's assertion when he said there was no reason why Bismarck should not reach the age of 90 years. The reports were deemed to be a repetition of the alarm that Prince Bismarck was in extremis, which had been of repeated in the past. All the Saturday papers in Europe discussed Bismarck with a paragraph, noting the improvement, while his condition was completely overshadowed in the English papers by the condition of the Prince of Wales' knee.

It appears that the ex-chancellor's death was not precipitated by sudden complications, but was rather by the culmination of chronic disease—neuralgia of the face and inflammation of the veins—which was borne with the iron fortitude which might have been expected.

At the beginning of the end dates from July 20, when the prince was confined to his bed. He had been several days prostrated before the attack of the disease, which reached its height on Friday, Dr. Schweninger said:

"For the past nine days I have hardly changed my position, having been travelling nearly all the time between Berlin and Friedrichsruhe, as you may notice by my shabby velvet jacket."

He then declared that his patient's lungs, stomach and kidneys were sound; in fact that his whole general frame was sound. "As yet," said Dr. Schweninger, "there is no indication of the blood vessels, which are the cause of the face and legs worry him and shorten his sleep."

Dr. Schweninger added this verdict: "With his extraordinary robust nature he may, excluding complications, reach 90."

During Dr. Schweninger's brief absence from Friedrichsruhe, Dr. Chryseander was in constant attendance upon the patient. Although Prince Bismarck was extremely low on Wednesday, he so rallied on Thursday that he was wheeled to the dinner table to celebrate, with his assembled family, the fifty-first anniversary of his wedding. He never for a moment believed himself in danger until the last day, on Monday he ordered some new pipes, and smoked one on Thursday, and then conversed brilliantly on the topics of the day, discussing the trial and sentence of M. Zola and the peace negotiations between Spain and the New States. Count von Rantzau, the prince's son-in-law, read to him from a newspaper an obituary notice of himself, at which he was greatly amused. He perused the papers daily, and this was one reason why the family deprecated the alarmist reports as to his health.

The French press showed unabated enmity when discussing his possible death. The Temps compared his end with that of Gladstone, and said that, though the British statesman had failed in his policy and had compromised his honor, he died regretted by all on account of the grandeur of his moral influence; whereas Prince Bismarck, whose life had been successful, would perish execrated by many, even in Germany, and inquired grimly: "What sort of funeral will be given him by the nations of his country?"

The Lokal Anzeiger publishes a dispatch from Friedrichsruhe in which it says that Dr. Schweninger was present when Prince Bismarck died, having arrived from Berlin at 10:30 o'clock. The prince was unconscious for several hours before the end came, and his breath almost failed repeatedly. He died without a struggle.

THE KAISER INFORMED.

Berlin, Norway, Aug. 1.—When Emperor William was informed of the prince's death early yesterday, he was deeply affected, and ordered his yacht to return immediately. The Hohenzollern, with the emperor on board, will reach Kiel today. The flag on the yacht is half-mast.

THE DYING HOURS.

London, Aug. 1.—A special dispatch says the news of Bismarck's death reached Berlin at a late hour, and was only generally known Sunday morning. The Nachrichten gives the fullest details of the last days of a death of Bismarck. It says: On Tuesday evening an improvement set in, and the prince's condition, in which repeated changes for the worse had occurred since October 18, was such that he appeared at the table and took part in the conversation, drinking champagne and afterwards smoking several pipes, which he had not done lately. His condition was so satisfactory that Dr. Schweninger, after the prince had gone to bed, left with the intention of returning on Saturday. His condition was comparatively satisfactory throughout Friday and Saturday morning. He received papers, and conversed on politics, particularly referring to Russian affairs. In the forenoon he took luncheon, grumbling at the small proportion of

spirits in his drinking water. Then a sudden change for the worse occurred, in consequence of an acute attack of pulmonary oedema, and in the course of the afternoon he frequently became unconscious. Recently, besides periods of unusual mental clearness, the prince had had intervals of drowsiness, falling into long, sound and beneficial sleep, on awaking from which he would be completely refreshed. On Saturday evening grave symptoms appeared. Death came easily and painlessly. Dr. Schweninger was able, to some extent, to lighten the last moments. The last words Prince Bismarck uttered were addressed to his daughter, Countess von Hantau, who wiped away the perspiration from his forehead. They were: "Thanks, my child." The whole family was assembled at the bedside at the time of his death. Dr. Schweninger, Dr. Chryseander and Baron and Baroness Merck were also present. As no breathing movement or pulse were perceptible for three minutes, Dr. Schweninger declared quietly and simply that the prince was dead. Dr. Schweninger telegraphed the news to Emperor William in Norway. The prince lies as he used to sleep, in an easy position, with his head slightly inclined to the left. The expression on his face is mild and peaceful.

GERMANY IN MOURNING.

Berlin, Aug. 1.—The news of Prince Bismarck's death, which became generally known only through special editions of the papers produced, created profound sorrow, as so sudden a realization of the loss of his services was not expected. Several papers yesterday printed public articles with mourning borders, expressing in feeling terms the national sorrow, and dwelling on the brilliant and immortal services of the prince to the fatherland, his heroic greatness, and his tireless energy. Many private houses show flags at half-mast. Secretary of State von Bulow will return from Semmeringen, Austria, immediately.

A special dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Friedrichsruhe says: The death chamber in the prince's room was locked by the family doctor, and the prince died in an oak bedstead, made specially for him from wood from Sachsenwald. The death was preceded by a severe attack of the chest and terrible pain. As he lies his head is slightly fallen forward on his breast and the hands are clasped in front of him. At the foot of the bed stand two watchers.

The city looks hardly different from its wont, except that flags at half-mast are flying from the buildings. The first to go to that position was the flag over the chancellery, which was lowered by the personal order of Prince von Hohenhausen, and the various public buildings.

His last will and testament was deposited yesterday at the Schwarzenbach court house, near Friedrichsruhe. On the family retainer, Count von Hohenhausen, the prince's private rooms, taking the keys along with him. Two of the late prince's foresters, in uniform of gray and green, watch the remains.

The death scene was very painful. Up to late yesterday no arrangements had been made or orders given. Probably everything will await instructions from the emperor. The press comments are still rather scant.

Bismarck's Career.

Prince Carl Otto von Bismarck-Schoenhausen, statesman, born at Schoenhausen, April 1, 1815, studied law at Göttingen, Berlin, and Göttingen, and was afterwards a lieutenant in the Landwehr. He became a member of the diet of the province of Saxony in 1846, and of the general diet, in which he made himself remarkable by the boldness of his speech. In 1847, on one occasion, he argued that all the great cities should be swept from the face of the earth, because they were the centers of democracy and constitutionalism. Nor did this enter into his mind. In 1851 he entered the diplomatic service and was entrusted with the legation at Frankfurt. Regarding Austria as a constant adversary to Count Rechberg, in 1854 a pamphlet entitled "La Prusse et la Question Italienne" appeared, the authorship of which was generally attributed to him. In this publication, references were made to the relations existing between Austria and Prussia, and a triple alliance between France, Prussia and Russia was advocated. In 1859, M. von Bismarck was sent as ambassador to St. Petersburg, which post he held until 1862, and having conciliated the czar, was decorated with the Order of St. Alexander Nevski. In May, 1862, he was appointed ambassador to Paris, where he received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor from the Emperor Napoleon, and he was made minister of the king's house and of foreign affairs in Prussia. In 1862, the budget having been rejected by the deputies, he adopted by the upper chamber, M. von Bismarck, in the name of the king dissolved the former after a series of angry altercations. The newspapers which protested against this despotism were proceeded against with great severity, as were numerous public officials, magistrates and others who openly expressed views hostile to the government. In January, 1863, he issued against an address which the deputies presented to the king, in which he was accused of having violated the constitution, a law which placed the affairs of Poland caused fresh difficulties. The Chamber of Deputies, by a majority of 5 to 1, censured the ministry for having concluded (Feb. 9) a secret treaty with Russia. After the close of the aggressive war waged by Prussia and Austria against Denmark, in which Austria had very reluctantly taken part, Bismarck thought his time had arrived for carrying out his long-cherished project of making peace between Russia and Germany. His preparations for another aggressive war were completed, and, aided by an alliance with Italy, in a campaign of a few weeks' duration, Austria and her allies were defeated. It is probable that dread of a still more formidable

alliance induced M. von Bismarck to stop short in his career of victory, as the Emperor Napoleon, in his speech to the French chambers, declared that he had arrested the conqueror at the gates of Vienna. A preliminary treaty of peace with Austria was concluded at Nikolsburg, July 29, 1866, and as Austria consented to retire from Germany, the terms of a general pacification were arranged. M. von Bismarck was created a count on Sept. 18, 1866, on which occasion he received from the King of Prussia a valuable estate in Luxembourg. The whole family was assembled to account the victory gained by Prussia over Austria, and in advancing his favorite scheme for the unification of Germany, provinces and kingdoms were at once annexed. The free town of Frankfurt received a Prussian garrison in spite of the indignant protests of the population; Hanover was incorporated in the German confederation, and at the close of the year 1866 Count Bismarck succeeded in concluding with Bavaria, Baden and Württemberg treaties of peace and of alliance offensive and defensive, with a provision that the king of Prussia should have the chief military command. In 1867, Count Bismarck organized the North German confederation, which comprised 22 states, representing a population of 29,000,000. The King of Prussia was at the head of this powerful confederation, and the members of the different states were established, together with a diet or common parliament, the members of which were elected by universal suffrage. The new federal constitution was adopted by the Prussian chambers in June, and came into effect on the following month, Count Bismarck receiving as the reward of his services the post of chancellor of the empire. The president of the federal council, The Luxembourg question now gave rise to serious differences between the Prussian and French governments, and Count Bismarck strenuously opposed the projected cession of that province of Holland to France. Eventually, the Luxembourg territory being neutralized and the fortresses dismantled. After this both powers declared their intention to be pacific, and the French army increased their already bolded armaments. Ill-health compelled Prince Bismarck to resign his office in 1873, but he returned to Berlin in October of that year, and resumed the direction of affairs. On the first of January, 1874, he was named foreign minister of the North German confederation. In July, 1870, it transpired that the French emperor, Napoleon III, had decided to offer the crown of Spain to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern. The French people were greatly agitated at the receipt of this news, and the members of their leading statesmen declared that France would never consent to see a Prussian prince seated on the throne of Spain, and the Berlin cabinet. It was alleged by Prince Bismarck that the King of Prussia gave his consent to the acceptance by the crown by the prince only as the head of the Hohenzollern family and not as an act of the government. The French government, however, drew the prince's candidature was announced; but in spite of this France declared war against Prussia, and the campaign was fought with great success. The king of Prussia, after receiving great assistance from the troops sent into the field by the King of Bavaria, and the Dukes of Baden and Württemberg, and the Emperor of Austria, recorded the complete success of the German armies. Suffice it to say that Count Bismarck accompanied the king to the front, and after the capitulation of Paris he dictated the terms of peace, which were adopted by the emperor and the king of Prussia, and on Jan. 18, 1871, he had the satisfaction of seeing King William of Prussia crowned Emperor of Germany in the palace of the French kings at Versailles. In the same month he was appointed by his imperial master chancellor of the German Empire, and the following March raised to the rank of prince. In September of the same year he was present at the memorable meeting of the emperor and Austrian emperor at Gastein. Subsequently, Prince Bismarck greatly offended the emperor by his opposition to the measures which were directed against the freedom of the church, and which resulted in the emperor's dismissal of the emperor's minister, Prince Bismarck, in 1873, he resigned the presidency of the state ministry, although he continued to be consulted on the affairs of the empire and its foreign policy. The emperor also authorized him, in the event of his being unable to perform personally, to meet the ministry of state, to give his vote on matters concerning the interests of the empire and the president of the Imperial chancellery. On this occasion Prince Bismarck received from the emperor the Order of the Black Eagle, and on Oct. 13, 1874, as the prince was driving in the country at Kissingen, he was fired at by a young man named Kullman, and slightly wounded by a shot which grazed his right wrist. The culprit was apprehended, and sentenced to 14 years' hard labor, with a further 10 years' loss of civil rights, police inspection and costs. An attempt was made to poison the emperor, who was connected with the Clerical party, and a statement to that effect made by Prince Bismarck was adopted by the German parliament. Towards the close of 1874, at the instigation of Prince Bismarck, Count Kullman was imprisoned, and tried on the charge of having abstracted documents from the archives of the German embassy at Paris. Prince Bismarck presided over the congress of the representatives of the great powers which assembled at Berlin to discuss the provisions of the treaty of San Stefano in 1878. In the late years his activity has been as great and as unceasing as of old.

The publication of the late Emperor Frederick's diary in September, 1888, threw a new light upon some of the important transactions in which Prince

Bismarck had been engaged. Much sensation was created, both in Germany and elsewhere, by the revelation of the diary respecting the authorship of the ideas of German unity. The late emperor claimed to have proposed this policy, and to have experienced great difficulty in persuading Prince Bismarck of its practicability.

The reported resignation of Prince Bismarck as Prussian prime minister in 1873 was announced in the Reichstag on Feb. 18, 1873, but did not actually occur until March 17 of that year, when divergences of opinion between himself and the emperor led to his retirement. His departure from Berlin was made the occasion of a great popular demonstration.

Since then Prince Bismarck has remained at his country seat, and as many of his utterances have hardly displayed that command over his feelings which might have been expected especially in the early months after his retirement, considerable friction exists between the emperor and the prince, and after his visit to Vienna in June, 1882, on the occasion of Count Herbert Bismarck's marriage to the Countess of Hohenhausen, the prince published the particular instructions sent to the imperial representatives abroad in May, 1880, just after the prince had retired from office. This document stated that "his majesty discriminates between the Prince Bismarck of modern times and of today," and deprecates the importance of the press publication claiming to reproduce Prince Bismarck's views.

In 1883, however, the prince fell seriously ill, and the emperor sent him a telegram of sympathy, and offered him the use of his own residence to assist his convalescence. This offer the prince gratefully and gracefully declined, but the exchange of courtesies between him and the emperor served to make very manifest the desire of the German people for a reconciliation. This desire was granted in 1885. The emperor sent a present of white Froelichsruhe, and an autograph letter congratulating the prince on his recovery from an attack of influenza. Prince Bismarck responded to this gracious advance by going to Berlin and paying his first visit to the emperor since he had retired from office. The emperor returned the visit at Friedrichsruhe.

A Bismarck museum, containing all sorts of objects relative to the chancellor's career, has been founded at Berlin. Of the extensive literature on Prince Bismarck, the chief original sources in German are Poschinger's edition of Prince Bismarck's letters and dispatches; his correspondence by Köppen; his political life and his cabinet speeches, by Hahn; his biography by Hoesung, and the work of M. Busch, entitled "Bismarck and His People." There is also an excellent English work, "Prince Bismarck," by Mr. Charles Low, the assets about \$10,000. The estate will be wound up.

COST OF WAR

More Expensive Than Ever Before to United States.

The war for independence lasted eight years, and is cost officially estimated as \$135,000,000, using round figures. There were about 310,000 troops engaged in it, and it cost the United States \$135,000,000. As have been so far called out in the present conflict with Spain. It follows, that, accepting Mr. Dingley's estimates, it is going to cost four times as much to fight Spain for one year in 1898 as it cost to fight Great Britain for the eight years from 1775 to 1783.

The war of 1812, which lasted two years and eight months, cost the United States a little over \$17,000,000, and to fight it cost four times as much as we have now under arms. The Mexican war, which lasted two years and three months, cost the United States \$100,000,000, and 112,000 troops were engaged in it. If the number of troops which carried our flag victoriously to the capital of Mexico had been doubled, they would have about equaled the number of the army now in the field against Spain, and the cost of their two years and three months of operations would have been about \$200,000,000. From which it is a plain deduction that, if the number of men under arms, a year of war in 1898 style is about five times as expensive as was a year of war of the 1846 style.

No fair comparison can be made between the cost of a civil war and a foreign war. In the nature of the case a civil war is far more destructive of property and values, and by the very menace to the very existence of the nation, far more expensive, because, when a nation's life is at stake its credit is at the lowest point, and money can be raised only on the most exacting terms. The cost of our great war of 1861-65, which lasted four years, was at least \$1,000,000,000 a year, or \$4,000,000,000 in all. The cost of the war of 1898, which is going to cost \$500,000,000 to keep 200,000 men fighting Spain for one year, which is more than one-third as much as it cost the government to keep 2,325,000 men fighting the Confederate States for the same length of time.

These comparisons serve to show that in war as in peace, we are doing things on a far more expensive scale than we did a generation ago. If the cost of war increases at the same ratio for the next 30 years that it has for the 30 years past, it will require the expenditure of at least \$1,000,000,000 a year, which is equivalent to \$3,000,000 a day, to keep 200,000 American men fighting on land and sea in the year 1923. Suppose the number of men engaged to be 1,000,000, which would surely happen if we went to war with a first-class power, and the cost of a general war hence will be \$15,000,000 a day. That will be \$625,000 an hour, or over \$10,000 for every minute the war lasts. It is hardly believable that such a thing will be possible "at popular prices."—Baltimore Sun.

LIFE SAVED.

Mr. James Bryson Cameron writes: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the lungs and was given up by physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, stating that his wife had used it with the best results. Acting on this advice, I procured the medicine, and less than half a bottle cured me; I certainly believe it saved my life. I was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any remedy to do me good."

The Fly is made of the right stuff.

WESTERN ONTARIO

St. Thomas prohibitionists have organized for the plebiscite.

The corner stone of the St. Thomas city hall will be laid on Civic holiday with honors.

The steam barge Marion is unloading 70,000 bushels of oats at the Grand Trunk elevator at Point Edward.

The Maccabee lodges of Essex county will run an excursion to Bois Blanc Island Aug. 11, Windsor's civic holiday.

A Waterloo county farmer, near Berlin, had to have thirteen hogs destroyed on account of hog cholera. The authorities are trying to confine it within limits.

It is claimed to have been shown by a recent test of the gas wells at Leamington that the pressure has not materially diminished since the gas was first discovered.

Mr. John McPhee, of the Elora road, north of Paisley, is the champion mower for an octagonal field. Though 83 years old, he cut with a scythe an acre of hay in 4½ hours.

D. W. B. Spry, of the Chatham Banner, died Saturday from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy, suffering from a slight attack of malaria, was removed to the hospital Thursday.

Editorial of the Comber Herald, for the combination of his safe during the recent hot weather and required the services of a blacksmith to get his strong box open.

A little son of Reeve Martin, of Mount Forest, was playing around the cooper shop at the mills one day the past week, when his finger was caught in a knife, taking the digit off between the first and second joints.

The Berlin Telegraph says the 5:30 train Saturday morning was an hour late, in consequence, it is said, of a covering a number of ties piled on the track near Parkhill. Fortunately an accident was averted.

Edward Rogers, baker, St. Thomas, died Saturday from the effects of a fall, which he received two weeks ago, aged 71 years. He leaves to mourn a wife and three sons. He had lived in the city for the past thirteen years.

The People's Telephone Company has dropped out of the contest in Windsor. The Bell Company have a "clear field." The People's company claim they were blocked by the city council, which decided to call for an amendment to the charter, which would have reported in their favor.

The creditors of Mr. J. W. Brownell, bicycle manufacturer, met Saturday in the Commercial Hotel, St. Thomas, to confirm as assignee and W. B. Doherty and J. A. Robinson appointed inspectors. The liabilities amounted to \$2,100, and the assets about \$1,000. The estate will be wound up.

The Essex county's wheat crop is exceptionally heavy this year. Some of the farmers are reporting yields of 60 bushels to the acre. The tobacco growers in that section are likely to receive good prices for their crops this year. As high as 17 cents per pound has been already offered.

Louis Diedrich, a resident of Glenwood, Essex county, was arraigned in the St. Thomas police court Saturday on a charge of having seduced an 18-year-old girl named Grace Kinstner, of the same place, and his examination was held next Thursday. He was released on \$500 bail, which was furnished by his friends.

John Carruthers, barrister, Tilsonburg, and William Imrie started on a coaching tour with Mr. Carruthers' elegantly appointed Gladstone turnout, fine team and an experienced driver to take charge of the horses.

Ahe first part of the trip will take them to St. Mary's, thence on to Godrich, Kincaid and finally to Southampton. John C. Caldwell, proprietor of the Central Hotel, Galt, obtained an injunction at Toronto Tuesday from Mr. Justice MacMahon, preventing the town authorities from removing the veranda of his hotel. A recent town bylaw calls for the removal of verandas and porches, which the town councilors believe mar the beauty of their streets.

A special train of eight coaches arrived in Port Huron on Thursday from Detroit, carrying 415 civil engineers. At the tunnel station the whole party was transferred to a train of ten coal cars, which were pushed through the tunnel, making the run through in about eight minutes. The engineers were delighted with the experience.

Miss Eva Booth, field commissioner of the Salvation Army, together with Misses Ruth and Edith Booth, of London, and a number of officers from the headquarters staff in Toronto, visited Windsor Friday night, and conducted a special meeting in the Central Methodist Church. They journeyed to Stratford on Saturday on their wheels and were caught in the rain at Tavistock. Miss Booth spoke at Stratford Sunday morning and evening.

The Detroit river got a dose that was out of the ordinary daily routine of its treatment, when 120 cases of Angina bitters were poured into it by the Windsor customs authorities. These 120 cases were from two vessels, which were seized for an infraction of a trade mark and were shipped over here. Not called for within the time specified, they have been ordered destroyed. The customs officials here, under the direction of Collector Allen, consigned them this afternoon to the waters of the Detroit river.

Jailer Moore, of St. Thomas, has received a letter which would indicate that his son, Fred, who was recently drowned in the Smoky river, is 30 years of age, left St. Thomas years ago, and of late was prospecting for gold in British Columbia. A letter received from one James A. Harsh, of Barkerville, B. C., says that the boy started up the Smoky river in a canoe, and that the boat was afterwards found overturned, and Mr. Moore's hat was also found. A man spent two days in searching, but could obtain no trace of Moore.

A very sad fatality occurred on the Lake Huron shore on Thursday last, the victim being a young man about 19 years of age, Montagu Braybrook, of Marthaville, who was drowned in shallow water close to shore. Braybrook was attending the Baptist picnic at Galley Grove. He waded out from the shore a little distance, and was standing in water about shoulder-deep, when he suddenly disappeared beneath the surface. Those near by at once endeavored to rescue him, but when brought to shore it was found that life was extinct. It is supposed that deceased was suddenly seized with cramps of so violent a nature that he was unable to stand up or do anything towards making his way out of the water.

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Dr. Radway—Dear Sir: I have been using your medicine—that is, your Pills and Ready Relief. These two medicines have done me and my family more good than a whole drug store. I am 53 years old. I used about six boxes of your pills since last spring. I am as regular now and feel like a healthy man of 20 years. Now, I want to find out about your medicine. Please send me a copy of your book, and a box of your pills in a case of a young lady, etc. Respectfully, W. M. R. 642 East 134th street, New York.

April 8, 1898.

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Hams, small, 8c lb.
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Breakfast Bacon, 10c
Long Cuts, 8c to 9c
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