WHAT

VIN MARIANI

IS

A multitude of so-called "Coca-Wines" are yearly dished out on this market, which are nothing else than a simple admixture of cocaine with ordinary wine.

VIN MARIANI, the world renowned tonic, is a preparation of an agreeable and wholesome French wine, especially selected because of its peculiar qualities, and ERYTHROXYLON COCA, the medicinal qualities of which are well known to the medical profession.

BEWARE of cheap alcoholic stimulants sold as tonics, as they often contain deleterous ingredients which will harm your health.

ALL DRUGGISTS—EVERYWHERE

WEIRD FLIGHT IN MUKDEN'S FIELD RUSSIANS LIKE SCARED SHEEP

Horrors of Retreat Orgies of Beaten Troops, Drunk With Vodka and Wandering in Dust Storm.

The New York Herald publishes the following from its correspondent, Mr. Francis McCullagh, who was captured by the Japanese during the battle of Mukden:

This is the story of the orgy and the panic of the Russian evacuation and retreat from Mukden. Some features of it are almost incredible, but I have photographs and signed statements to prove them.

The Russians were demoralized at the outset by the destruction of their stores March 3, when a large amount of supplies were burned around the Mituran headquarters of the army, on the extreme right. Vodka casks were opened with swords and hatchets, and the men knelt down to drink the muddy liquor which was flowing ankle deep on the ground. Some used as goblets the cases of exploded Japanese shells which fell around them. Sometimes firearms were discharged accidentally, sometimes the report that the Japanese were but half a mile away caused a commotion, but the soldiers soon resumed their orgy, all disobeying their officers. Thousands of soldiers were lying around in drunken stupor, and even wounded officers were so intoxicated that they were only able to crawl around.

Alcoholic Demons in Smoke.

The storm enveloped the scene, giving the frenzied crowd the appearance of alcoholic demons battling in a hell of smoke. The soldiers developed Anglophobist sentiments that were dangerous for me, but Rikacheff, the Russian newspaper correspondent, helped me to escape.

A similar scene occurred at Fushan, which the Russians call Quanshan, and afterwards at Mukden itself. On March 4 I returned to Mukden, where I found a remarkable assembly of armed and wounded Hunhuses in the Russian service. They all were young men, gorgeously dressed, and fierce as tigers. They drew their swords on the spectators on the slightest provocation, and the terror-stricken citizens of Mukden gazed at them from afar. I do not know why these men were assembled, or what became of them.

Mukden in Flames.

On Friday morning, March 10, I found that Mukden had been evacuated during the night. The Russian settlement was burning, and drunken soldiers were throwing handfuls of cartridges into the flames. I rode northwards along the railway. Several miles to the north I found 5000 men, the debris of seven regiments, lying behind the railway embankment, under heavy fire from the east. Many corpses were lying about, the wounded were neglected, and the fields were strewn for a dozen miles with provisions, rifles, cartridges and dead horses. The leader of this force said that he had been farther north, but that the Japanese had driven him back. Everybody was dispirited, for the soldiers knew they were surrounded.

In the evening I went east with the intention of making a wide detour to avoid the Japanese. Wounded men were strewn thick on the ground, wailing, "Brothers, do not abandon us." I gave my horse to a wounded man who had lost his own in the confusion of the retreat. I helped place other wounded soldiers on gun carriages until there was no room for more. Some of the men fell down asleep. Many intoxicated men lay on the road. Some were tortured to death by Chinese bandits, and I saw many corpses that had been stripped naked.

Corpses Strew the Ground.

I walked all night over rifles and cartridges, tormented by thirst. Frequently I fell over corpses left on the ground. In brief intervals the Japs' searchlights swept the horizon to the north. The Russians always tried to hide from this searchlight, and all the men shivered whenever they saw it fixed on them like the gaze of a gigantic eye. Several villages were blazing afar off. Some Japanese scouts fired a few shots at close range toward midnight.

Dawn found me in the hilly country near Taliepu, 12 miles north of Mukden. The enemy was invisible and we thought we were saved, but when we were entering a side valley the firing began from the south. We rushed wildly northward like frightened sheep, but were soon stopped by a sharp fusillade from an unseen enemy in the north. We were also fired upon from the east and shelled at close range from the heights to the westward, the shrapnel bursting among the soldiers, who rushed to and fro in panic. They seemed to imagine they were being fired upon by their own men and raised loud cries of "Voli," "Vol," and uttering in loud, inarticulate wails, the most dreadful sounds I ever heard.

Bugles Sound the Surrender.

The officers finally succeeded in getting the men lined up in two shallow furrows, but being absolutely powerless against the enemy's fire the men threw away their rifles and waved white handkerchiefs, while the buglers sounded "cease fire." It seemed hours, however, before the Japanese ceased firing. Meanwhile the Russian commander was killed and many officers and men wounded.

The Russians became convinced that the Japanese intended to give no quarter. The soldiers hitherto had suspected me, but now a deputation of them, weeping hysterically, asked me, being a British subject, to go and beg the Japanese to spare them. I replied that it was impossible.

Suddenly the firing ceased and from the right and left two detachments of Japanese infantry seemed to rise out of the ground. They advanced rapidly, and when they were close I saw they wore the uniform of the imperial guards. They met the Russians like long divided brothers.

Japs Fear Russian Kisses.

The Russians heartily shook hands with the Japanese and tried to kiss them. The Japanese, however, objected to the kisses, fearing the Russians wanted to bite them.

We reached Liaoyang late at night. The city was quiet, but the government offices were still open. The scene afforded a great contrast to Liaoyang under Russian rule. The Japanese were living in the comfortable Russian houses at the station.

Thousands of dirty, ragged Russians were penned inside a fenced enclosure near the station, sleeping on the bare ground, without covering, without decent privacy, and under the contemptuous gaze of crowds of Japanese and Chinese who peered thru the bars as if at a menagerie. Many of the Japanese held their noses on account, they said, of the evil odor emanating from the Russians. Words cannot convey an adequate idea of the tremendous humiliation the white race thus suffered in the eyes of the Chinese.

Made 'Em Run.

Next day the Russians were marched from this cattle pen to open railway trucks. They did not walk quick enough, so the Japanese made them run.

I traveled with them to Lainy, where we met other captured newspaper correspondents. The Russians remained all night in open railway trucks, tho it it was bitterly cold, and they were laughed at by the Japanese all along the route.

Russians complained to me, saying the apanese prisoners were better treated, but I do not believe that the Japanese intended to humiliate them.

Some Russians bore their humiliation unconcernedly after joking with the guards, squabbling among themselves and praying frequently.

The Japanese display the greatest martial ardor. They are anxious to take Harbin and Vladivostock.

Personally I was treated with the greatest courtesy.

HE FINDS A NEW EXPLOSIVE.

Chemist for 50 Years Blows Himself Up for First Time.

New York, April 9.—Dr. Ludwig H. Friedburg, an instructor in chemistry in the college of the City of New York, met with an accident in the laboratory of the college yesterday that would have cost him his eyesight if he had not been wearing glasses. Dr. Friedburg was experimenting with nitro-cinnamic acid and was holding a test tube over a naptha burner when the contents exploded, shattering the tub and driving pieces into his face.

There were only 15 grains of the drainage or scum from the nitro-cinamic acid in the tube. It covered a space in the bottom of the tube hardly as large as a little finger nail. Dr. Friedburg held the mouth of the tube away from him and the bottom about three inches above the naphtha burner.

For a long time he has wondered what properties this scum or drainage from nitro-cinnamic acid had and yesterday while he was alone in the laboratory and likely to be free from disturbance he decided he would try to find out. Nitro-cinnamic acid is a combination of the two acids after which it is named. The combination is an acid related to indigo. In the scum or residue left by the combinatio Dr. Fiedburg is satisfied that he has found a new and very powerful explosive.

HAD TO SIGN 80,000 TIMES.

Partners in Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Find Japanese Loan Irksome

New York, April 9.—Successful subscribers to the Japanese loan have received certificates for the amount of bonds allowed them. Each one of these certificates has the signature of the American bankers who have had charge of the issue. Something like 80,000 certificates have been sent out, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the bankers, have had a most irksome job signing the certificates.

By law the certificates must bear the signature of a member of the firm. No clerk can lighten the labor of the bankers. Every spare moment during the week was spent in scratching the name, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., 80,000 times. A visitor who saw one member of the firm at work on the certificates had several questions to ask of the banker. Each question was answered, but the the banker never once looked up from the formidable pile of green papers. He was asked how he liked it.

"It's dreadful," he said, as his pen scratched away, "we are almost nervous wrecks."

APPLICATION TOO LATE TO AFFECT EQUITABLE

New York, April 9.—Counsel for the Equitable Life Assurance Society declared yesterday that nothing damaging to the policyholders' interest can result from the action brought in the supreme court in Brooklyn at the instance of Franklin B. Lord, owner of 36 shares of the capital stock of the society, to restrain the society from carrying into effect the proposed plan of mutualization.

They said that Mr. Lord is too late with his application for a restraining order; that final action has been taken by the board in the matter, and that the amended charter is now probably in the hands of the state superintendent of insurance, whose approval it will have to have before it can become operative.

Argument on the application for a permanent restraining order will be heard before Justice Maddox on Monday, an adjournment having been taken from 11 o'clock yesterday. In adjourning the hearing, however, Justice Maddox ordered that the executive board of the society and its officers should take no affirmative action as regards the mutualization plan until argument has been heard by the court.

THE SCHUMANN TRIO AT THE KING EDWARD.

No more creditable musical organization can be found in this city than the Schumann Trio, which was the principal attraction at the final soiree musicale given by Messrs. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming at the King Edward Hotel on Thursday evening last. This series of entertainments has evoked a good deal of interest during the present season; the programs have always been attractive and pleasing and the audiences have been large and appreciative. The Schumann Trio is composed of Mr. Frank Blachford, violinist; Mr. H. S. Saunders, cellist, and Mr. J. D. A. Tripp, pianist. During the past two seasons they have developed an ensemble of delightful character, and no shadow of raggedness appears in their work. More, the combination of artistic taste crystallized in the expression given by the Trio to the music they play is highly pleasing.

On Thursday evening their principal number was Schuett's Trio, op. 27, showing in the Andante a delicious tone quality and in the Allegro a mastery of technical accomplishment and a unity of attack that was in every way commendable. The other numbers were Marschner's Romanze, Haydn's Trio No. 1 and Schumann's Trio, op. 63. Mr. Tripp was always careful to subdue his playing for the benefit of the ensemble and his pianissimo was enchanting. While of course his brilliant technical development was responsible in a large measure for the beauty of it, he was unquestionably assisted to a great extent by the capabilities of the magnificent Gourlay piano. The instrument, although an upright, showed all the resonance and sustaining power of a standard grand. In the accompaniments to Mr. Arthur Howard Blight's songs the instrument showed forth its beauties in no uncertain light. The full, round tones, the perfect balance between the upper and the lower registers, the singing quality and the admirable blending with the fine tones of Mr. Blight's voice aided in showing to what a height of excellence the piano has attained. The Gourlay is the highest type of piano, carefully built of selected materials, and it has won the approval of prominent musicians everywhere.

Size of Our First Parents.

Utica, April 9.—The Rev. Louis Schmidt, an evangelist conducting meetings in this city, declared in a sermon delivered to-day that Adam was 14 feet tall and weighed 1400 pounds, while Eve was 12 feet tall and weighed 1209 pounds. He also declared that every man and woman will be of similar size and weight in the earth made new after the resurrection. Schmidt says he finds ground for his assertion in the Bible.

Lakewood, Atlantic City, Old Point Comfort.

April the time to visit the above resorts. The route there, Lehigh Valley Railroad. Excursion tickets sold daily. For illustrated literature, maps, etc., call at L.V.R. City Passenger Office, 10 East King-street. Easter Washington Excursion, April 21. Tickets only $10.

COMPLIMENTS FRENCH DIPLOMACY DOES THE KAISER'S BAD HUMOR

Emperor William Has Been the Leading Figure of Past Week in Game of European Politics.

Paris, April 9.—There is no denying the fact that the dominating political figure of the past week has been Emperor William.

As everyone knows, the Mediterranean powers—France, England, Italy and Spain—came to an agreement among themselves recently concerning Morocco, the internal anarchy of which country has become inimical to French interests as represented in Algeria.

France, thus being the neighbor in the case, submitted to the Emperor of Morocco a regular program of reforms which were guaranteed to regenerate

his country and establish within its borders something like peace.

France, of course, was to be the executive agent of these reforms, and, as she did not care to go so far as to attempt a conquest, as she did in the case of Algeria, or to undertake a protectorate, as she did in the case of Tunis, she called her projected scheme "pacific penetration."

This new sort of influence, be it understood, was to be exercised exclusively for the welfare of Morocco herself. But, even with that much understood, France was careful to undertake nothing that would not be in accord with the wishes of Italy, Spain, and especially Great Britain. How amiable our relations were with the last named power has been attested by the visit here of King Edward and by interviews between the British sovereign and M. Loubet.

This, then, was the most beatific state of affairs when Emperor William begins his annual cruise in the Mediterranean, goes to Tangier, and there in private chat and public speech declares the Emperor of Morocco, beyond the peradventure of a doubt, is an independent sovereign.

Direct Thrust at France.

However this may be there is no doubting the fact that this little move on the kaiser's part was a direct thrust at French policy, and yet the emperor's utterance was received by the press here with unusual tranquillity.

This was owing partly to the fact that even the jingoes know that such an incident could not lead to a continental war. And then again, the press was not unhappy to see the German emperor thus putting himself in a really bad position by laying bare his heart.

But what could have been his motive? Did he merely wish to nurse his popularity by showing himself eager as ever to safeguard German commercial interests; or, did he desire to sound a warning to French diplomacy, which has persisted all these years in forgetting that there was a German emperor?

Perhaps he was merely annoyed at the spread of good will, at the spectacle of France strengthening her bonds of friendship with one neighbor after another.

Then, again, it is possible that none of these is the proper explanation, but that the emperor is playing a more practical game—a game with a definite prize. For he has seen England make concessions to France in Morocco and he has seen France make concessions to England in Egypt.

Sees Warning to Europe.

Now Emperor William perhaps would like to remind certain statesmen in Europe that he has something to say concerning matters in Asia Minor and that it would be quite in keeping with present-day history for him to make concessions there for favors that would be conceded to him somewhere else on the map of the world.

All of these things are supposable, but whatever the correct hypothesis it is pretty safe to say that everything will turn out all right. This is not the first "break" that the kaiser has made. France feels no rankle from it. As a matter of fact, the emperor's bad humor is the very best compliment that he could pay to French diplomacy.

BELIEVE THIS? WELL, HARDLY SIZE UP OF PRINCE OF WALES

Sort of Gossip Which U. S. Public Are Treated to About English Royalty.

This is an alleged "London cable" which is printed in yesterday's New York World:

"The operation on the Prince of Wales was a trifling one for a purely local and very common affection, from which he had suffered for some time. His general health is good, and he will be about next week.

The news of the operation was published simply because the King feared if the fact should leak out the public would jump to the conclusion of something very serious which there were strong reasons for desiring to conceal.

The prince is a mere name, a shadow, to the British public; he has no presence or personality, and has only limited intelligence. In public he always presents a wooden appearance, and is entirely destitute of the graciousness, good nature and tact which render the King so intensely popular. When visiting Ireland recently he traveled everywhere in a ring-fence of detectives, and kept absolutely aloof from the people. Altho entirely indifferent to him, they resented the suggestion that he went in fear of his life among them. The King, when there, went about wholly unprotected and responded eagerly to every manifestation of good feeling.

The King is strongly liberal in tendency, the prince equally strongly conservative and reactionary, as far as he knows how. The prince's whole idea of conversation is to ask questions which usually display an amazingly uninformed mind. He is thoroly domesticated and worships his father, tho disapproving of the latter's friends, whom he studiously avoids. His passions are fishing and shooting, and he is one of the best sporting shots in England.

The princess is celver and ambitious, and has tried desperately to push her husband to the front, but is foiled by the stupidity against which even gods are powerless. Tho she is by far the cleverer of the two, she is not liked, and the sympathies of the people are all with the prince, this being due largely to the now common knowledge of his one love affair, which resulted in his marriage in Malta to Miss Seymour, and of the way in which Queen Victoria forced him to ignore this marriage and wed the Princess May. Still, this sympathy is not of the kind that is mingled with respect, for the average man and woman say that if the prince had been man enough to insist upon standing by the woman he loved, and having her recognized as his wife, he would have carried his point, especially as he had the moral backing of his father and mother, and must have known that such a defiance of Queen Victoria would have endeared him to the hearts of all the people. So, while they sympathize they are rather inclined to despise, and the prince has done nothing yet to dispel this attitude.

SHOW MODEL TENEMENT PLANS.

Paris, April 9.—The plans submitted for the proposed Rothschild workmen's tenements have been exhibited all this week in the city hall.

The dwellings, for the erection of which the Rothschilds have given $2,000,000, will occupy a triangle in the Reuilly district. Some of the 127 designs exhibited include arrangements for a general sitting room, billiard room, and library, open to all the occupants of the buildings. Young Robert de Rothschild is a member of the jury.

Bowling May Cost His Life.

New York, April 9.—Bowling may cost Patrolman Hugh J. Gallagher of the Long Island City police station his life. He is in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, where the physicians are watching him, hoping that blood poisoning will not set in in a cut in his left hand, which he got while bowling on a Long Island City alley. His left hand caught in a piece of zinc on the floor and was ripped open.

STRATHCONA IS SATISFIED WITH BANKING CONDITIONS

Quite Equal to the Present Demands of Trade and Commerce.

Montreal, April 9.—(Special.)—Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, who will leave for London either Monday or Tuesday, was asked to-day what had most impressed him since his return to Canada.

"I do not think," he replied, "that anyone knowing Canada as I know it can return after a certain lapse of time without being very strongly impressed with the splendid progress our Dominion is making in almost every feature that tends to the building up of a nation."

"Do you think," his lordship was then asked, "if there is anything in the claim that the facilities possessed by the Canadian banks are insufficient for the rapidly growing requirements of the Dominion?"

"I believe," replied the high commissioner, "that the present banking facilities are quite equal to the legitimate demands of trade and commerce, and I do not lose sight of the very rapid development of the Northwest."

NEW LIGHT ON ANCIENT EGYPT.

Flinders Petrie Believes That the Pharaohs Were Ethiopian

London, April 9.—Prof. Flinders Petrie has returned to Cairo from an exploring expedition to Sinai, where interesting and unprecedented discoveries were made. Memorials of former rulers of Egypt were found which show that it was the custom to erect at the top of mines a picture or effigy of the king under whose direction the mine was being worked.

One engraving represents the Pharaohs with typically Soudanese features. Thus the origin of the dynasty to which the Pharaohs belonged is at last discovered, hieroglyphics under the picture fixing the king's date and name. Prof. Petrie maintains that the origin was Ethiopian.

The most interesting find was a Semitic temple in an almost perfect state of preservation. Its position is 40 miles north of Mount Sinai. The designers and builders had evidently taken as a model Solomon's Temple at Jerusalem. Its date is anterior to the date of Mohammed.

Sir Henry Seton-Karr also returned to Cairo from an expedition to Fayoum. He found from certain depressions that Lake Kurun of the ancient times really consisted of a number of smaller lakes to the northwest of the present lake. He discovered numerous corn grinders and crushing rocks on high ground between the depressions, leading to the inference that it had been the site of ancient settlements.

He found flint implements of neolithic origin scattered everywhere. From the discovery of the latter it may be assumed that this was where the Bedouins got the arrowheads which years ago they used to offer for sale.

CLADO CRAWLS, APOLOGIZES AND THE DUEL IS CALLED OFF.

St. Petersburg, April 10.—The proposed duel between Captain Clado, formerly Rojestvensky's chief tactician, and Captain Zilotti (aide of Admiral Avellan, head of the Russian admiralty department) has failed to take place. Captain Clado having satisfied himself by investigation that he had wrongly accused Captain Zilotti of responsibility for the publication of a letter from Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky, severely reflecting upon him.

Captain Clado has offered the amplest apology, completing the retraction by publishing his letter of apology in all the papers printing the first strictures.

PARSON SAID TO HAVE ASKED GIRL OF SIXTEEN TO ELOPE

Wilkesbarre, Pa. April 9.—The Wyoming conference, in session at West Pittstown, has decided to try the Rev. Mr. Charles Wesley Smith, formerly of the fashionable Fairview Methodist Church at Binghamton, on the charge of attempting to induce the 16-year-old daughter of a leading member of the congregation to elope with him.

Many of the parishioners stand by Mr. Smith, who declared he was joking with the girl, and she misconstrued his words.

LONDON WANTS TO LEARN.

London, April 9.—The London county council has sent its chief tramway officer to America in order that he may examine the tramways in New York and other cities. The county council is now the owner of a large system of electric tramways, to which it is constantly adding, and it is desirous that its chief officials should make themselves acquainted with all that is newest in other countries.

Special Excursion to the West.

Every day, special one-way excursion tickets are on sale at Grand Trunk offices, to points in Montana, Colorado, Utah, British Columbia, Washington, Oregon and California.

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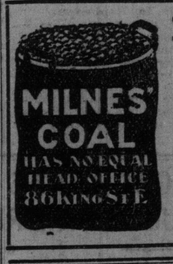

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Every Stroke Correctly Timed by Field Marshal Oyama, Who Utilizes Most Up-to-Date Methods.

Among many things which the Japanese have done during the war which they are waging, and which have attracted the attention of the world, their use of the telephone is one. As each advance was made or a trench dug, connections were made with headquarters by telephone. Thus not only was all important information transmitted immediately to the commander, but fighting was directed from the latter point by the same means. The commander was able to direct the fire of the guns nad to order advances when the proper time arrived. The telephone in this service has taken the place of the courier, and does the work better and more quickly. By its ability to communicate instantly with many and widely separated points, not only are the army's operations directed more effectively, but one commander is enabled to control a larger force than was possible under the old system. Could Field Marshal Oyama have directed the operations of 400,000 men, and have timed his strokes so exactly had he been forced to depend upon orders carried by horse? How could he have controlled a fighting line 100 miles long? Without the telephone, the operations would have been carried on by a number of generals, each acting according to a certain plan, but depending largely upon his own judgment for what to do and when to do it. That the fight would have been carried on as bravely, none can doubt, but the telephone co-ordinated the actions of each division and reduced the armies to one vast machine. Nothing was left to chance; every stroke was correctly timed, and the commander-in-chief was at once informed of its result. Even the flying columns were followed by the engineering corps, and the result of every skirmish and the taking of every village were known within a short time at headquarters.

GIRL OF TWENTY-THREE WEDS A GRANDFATHER.

New York, April 9.—Much surprise was expressed in New Rochecle last night when it became known that Thos. L. Denton, a rich retired merchant, 70 years old, had married a girl 23 years old, more than two months ago. The marriage was kept a secret. Denton's relatives are evidently not pleased with the match, as they would not talk about it except to confirm the marriage. Mr. Denton's first wife died two years ago. He has children and grandchildren. His bride was Miss Julia Hurtz, a pretty girl of Elizabeth, N. J.

IT'S AGAINST THE LAW HERE, TOO

Ottawa, April 9.—(Special.)—The chief of police issued imperative orders on Saturday to patrolmen to summarily arrest every person caught spitting on the sidewalks in violation of city ordinance.

Backing Up the School Board.

At the regular meeting of the Canadian Temperance League held on Friday evening this resolution was unanimously passed: "The attention of the Canadian Temperance League has been called to the fact that the public school situated at the busy corner of King and Parliament-streets is in very close proximity to two liquor saloons and a brewery; that the action of the school board in calling upon the license commissionaries to refuse to renew the two licenses in the aforementioned locality be cordially endorsed."

YOU CAN BE STRONG AGAIN.

If you are losing the strength of youth and can see evidence, from day to day, that your physical system is going to decay, you should, in common justice to your future happiness, take steps to check this.

Don't make the mistake of thinking that this can't be done; it can and has been done in thousands of cases.

Don't deceive yourself into believing that it is natural for any person to thus exhaust his power.

Nature is appealing to you every moment to save yourself. The slight pains that you feel; the momentary spells of weakness; the periodical loss of memory, dullness of brain, drowsiness—all point to the necessity of curing yourself now. I have a positive cure for you in my

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

It is an absolutely positive cure for all forms of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Varicocele, Weak Stomach, and all those Physical and Vital Weaknesses, Confusion of Ideas, Kidney and Back Troubles, Rheumatism, Sciatica, etc., etc. It has cured thousands every year after every other known remedy has failed. The fact is, medicine cannot cure these complaints, as you well know if you have tried them. Electricity—which is nerve force—is the power that has been drained from the system, and to cure, it must be replaced. This Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt will do. It is the crowning triumph in electrical science, and its cost is within reach of every sufferer.

Cured Three Years Ago and Still Cured.

Dr. McLaughlin, Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 6, 1905.

Dear Sir,—I am more than satisfied with the Belt I purchased from you nearly three years ago. I certainly feel a lot better to-day than when I started the treatment. To be truthful, I am very thankful to say, as far as I know, there is nothing wrong with me now, and your wonderful Electric Belt should have all the credit. I have and will still recommend your Belt whenever I have the opportunity. Thanking you for your kind letter, and wishing you every success in future cures, I remain, yours, truly, Wm. C. Ada.., 494 Main street.

Easy to Wear. Cures While You Sleep.

To those who still doubt there is any cure, because they have been misled by false representations, and want evidence of cure in their own cases before paying, I am willing to take all the chances of curing any case of RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, LAME BACK, SCIATICA, VARICOCELE, NERVOUS DEBILITY, CONSTIPATION, LOST ENERGY, resulting from exposure and excesses in young or middle-aged men. Give me reasonable security and you can

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