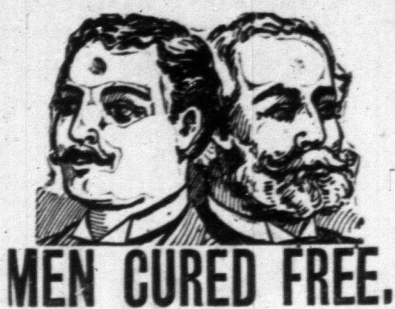




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A most successful remedy has been found for sexual weakness such as impotency, varicocele, shrunken organs, nervous debility, lost manhood, night emissions, premature discharge and all other results of self-abuse or excesses. It cures any case of the difficulty, never fails to restore the organs to full natural strength and vigor. The doctor who made this wonderful discovery wants to let every man know about it. He will therefore send the receipt, giving the various ingredients to be used, so that all men at a trifling expense can cure themselves. He sends the recipe free, and all the reader need do is to send his name and address to L. W. Knapp, M.D., 1710, Hull, Bldg., Detroit, Mich., requesting the free recipe as reported in this paper. It is a generous offer and all men ought to be glad to have such an opportunity.

Blood, Skin, Nervous, Consult Us Free, Diseases, Weak Men

NO INCURABLE CASES TAKEN

Our record of thousands of cures should be sufficient guarantee, no matter how long you have been suffering, or who has pronounced your case incurable, we will cure you. Consultation, examination FREE. We employ no surgery or medicine. We cure you by the use of our NEW GERMEN METHOD.

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So you run as risk, as we accept no incurable case for treatment. Positively no surgery or medicine. Ninety per cent. of our cases are cured. We cure you by the use of our NEW GERMEN METHOD. We cure you by the use of our NEW GERMEN METHOD.

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Thousands are troubled with this disease and do not know it. It is a disease of the blood, and is cured by the use of our NEW GERMEN METHOD. We cure you by the use of our NEW GERMEN METHOD.

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Troubles, painful and frequent urination, deposits or stones, irritate, inflame, and cause much trouble. We cure you by the use of our NEW GERMEN METHOD. We cure you by the use of our NEW GERMEN METHOD.

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Eczema, scaly, itching, eruptions, dry and cracked skin, dandruff, greasy, gray and yellow scales, scalp itching, all forms of itching diseases cured by the use of our NEW GERMEN METHOD. We cure you by the use of our NEW GERMEN METHOD.

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All chronic, acute, nervous, delicate, blood, skin, kidney, bladder, stomach, female and rectal troubles. Call or send for Symptom Blank for home treatment. Hours—9 to 5; Sunday, 10 to 3.

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IF A dealer can sell you a cheap article at the price of a good one, it means a bigger profit to him.

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suffering from the effects of early folly quickly restored to robust health, manhood and vigor. Lost Manhood, Premature Decay, Weak Memory, Errors of Youth, Night Emissions, Varicocele, for ever cured.

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MAGNETIC MINERAL WATER—Southampton.

Is highly recommended by Prof. Pyne, Duntlin Analyst, Toronto, for persons suffering from either rheumatic taints of constitution, or habits of constipation. It is a most palatable table water, and is absolutely pure. Recommended by leading physicians. A trial will convince you that it has merit of a high order. For sale by Central Drug Store and F. A. Robert.

THE WORK OF THE EAR

NATURE'S EXQUISITE PROVISIONS FOR THE SENSE OF HEARING.

Wonderful Organs of Marvellous Delicacy Which Have Been Provided for Different Animals—Sometimes They Are of Such Fine Structure as to Serve in Place of Eyes.

Darwin has been at great pains to show the uselessness of the external shell of the human ear, and makes much of the little blunt point which is common to man and ape, and which affords evidence that "once upon a time" the ancestor had pointed ears. Those who are curious in the matter may refer to "The Descent of Man." There we can leave this question, but as to the superiority of the external ear of the ass to our own, just notice how a mule or an ass moves its ears. As asses are not very common in this country, take your stand by the side of a horse. You will note that the opening is turned to the front, the side and the rear, with a rapid nervous motion. Moreover, the ears do not move in unison, but each has an independent action.

In fact, it is not impossible to see one pointed toward the other while the other is turned toward the rear, especially if the horse has been startled.

It may well be questioned whether any other group of animals has so mobile an ear as the various species of "equus" have.

If you have the good fortune to catch a long-eared bat, you may see one of the most curious ears in the animal kingdom, as far as the external ear is concerned.

Within the large outer membrane you see a leaf-like one, technically called the tragus; which is not only of service in collecting the waves of sound, but is also a sensitive organ of touch. It is probably this organ which enables the bat to perceive the current of air proceeding from an open window, even in a darkened room.

Cats have, perhaps, as sensitive ears as any animal in the world. The domestic pet may be apparently asleep on the hearth rug; but you will see the ears at work with a restless "twitch," and presently the animal opens its eyes and looks intently to a corner of the room from which you cannot possibly hear a sound.

The cat, however, hears a mouse behind the wainscot and is on the alert. Notice how full of hairs the ear is. Each hair is a sensitive organ in itself. If you touch one ever so lightly the whole body seems to shudder, and if you breathe gently in the direction of the opening, the cat at once wishes to change its position.

In this case touch and hearing are combined in a marvelous way. Indeed, may not hearing be said to be a kind of touch, seeing that it is caused by the impling of undulations on a sensitive surface?

Did you ever stroll out on a summer evening along the side of a wood and watch the rabbits come out to feed? It is laughable to see them sitting on their haunches, "with forest" in air, taking stock of the surroundings, before they venture to settle down to supper.

The long ears have not the same mobility as that which characterizes those of the horse. They appear to be too unyielding for that; but the animal makes up for that by hiserally changing his position until he has listened in every direction.

But, perhaps, the strangest fact connected with rabbits' ears is that they have a tendency to variation that they have been seized upon as a "fad" by "fanciers." Many a schoolboy is quite learned in "lops" and "half-lops," and other varieties of ear non-conformities.

One would imagine that a whole had not much use for an ear, but it possesses a very curious one. The drum of the ear lies at the end of a long, bony tube, which is rendered still longer by the fatty tissue lying around the entrance.

The tube is very narrow, a precaution against the intensity with which sounds are conveyed in water. Doubtless the whole would be full but for the sound made in air. The dip of an ear is loud enough to put his prey in motion, and the dash of a paddle wheel would sound like thunder to the inhabitants of "the great deep."

Fishes are not hear much that goes on on the bank of the river, but they are keenly alive to any sound made in the water itself. Let not the angler, therefore, presume on the deafness of fishes in making a splash as he casts his line.

In some fishes is one of the oldest known air arrangements of auditory organs. The air-bladder sends off fibers which are attached to membrane stretched over cavities in the skull, and from these cavities, which correspond to the chamber of our ears, the vibrations caught by the membranes are forwarded to the air-bladder.

Such is the case with the perch, while in the carp three little bones aid in the transmission of sound.

Birds are very sharp of hearing, as every wanderer in the woods and fields knows. You have only to turn back the feather at the side of a chicken in order to see the opening to its ear. That opening is most curious in an owl, and it is really worth while to try to get a sight of what cannot be described without technical terms.

But the tufts of feathers seen on what are known as the "eared" owls have nothing to do with the ears. They are merely decorations, like the crests of some other birds. It is easy to see that the elaborate opening of owls is well fitted for collecting sound, as the predatory birds fly so silently through the dark night.

Reptiles have ears, and in the crocodile there is a rudimentary external ear. Find a snake basking in the sun. Stand still a moment or two to let it get over the vibration of the ground caused by your approach.

Then clap your hands, and before the sound has died away the snake has scuttled into the undergrowth.

AFTER EFFECTS OF FEVER.

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Never did a word undergo a stranger revolution. It would have been the dearest of insults to call a young lady "miss" at that time. But here is a very strong illustration of the rule that terms relating to the body of a person, or to the language, are the objects of what may be called "linguistic hygiene," and are changed to the most common "demolition"—was current. Elsewhere, a married woman and her daughter had "mistress" in common.

We do not recall any allusion to the inconvenience which must have followed, but the eagerness with which "miss" was accepted, is the best proof that it was felt. An attempt had been made to call a married woman "madam" as the title of a married woman, thus freeing "mistress" for the use of the girls exclusively. But it never succeeded with the middle class, and it had become established in the lower classes.

It should be well understood that dyspepsia, liver and kidney troubles and blood diseases have a profound effect on certain groups of nerves. These nerves or sensitive agents give us the first true warnings of dangers and perils. When the nerves indicate the first symptoms of disease, the ailing man of woman should, without loss of time, make use of Paine's Celery Compound, nature's true nerve food, blood cleanser and flesh builder.

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It is said that those pests of the house the flies can hear by means of some round of corpuscles on the knobbed threads which represent the blind wings of other insects. It is uncertain whether bees can hear. If not, then all the labor of the old-fashioned bee-keeper is in vain.

Some naturalists who have tried them with every kind of sound and noise deny that they can hear. Others, equally confident, assert that they are very sensitive to the calls of their queen at a distance.

Some of the mollusks have remarkable organs for hearing. A good instance is the garden slug. In its neck you would see under a microscope a pair of globular filled with a clear fluid.

In these are minute ear-stones which swing to and fro, rotate and start off, first in one direction and then in another, but in no instance striking the walls of the cavity. If the globules are ruptured the motions cease.

The imagination will ask whether shellfish or mollusks can produce sounds which can be mutually heard. Whatever may be true of the division of a whole, it is certainly true that some can emit sounds. Two sea-slugs were found by Professor Grant to make sounds which he compared to "the clink of a steel wire on the side of the jar."

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The merchants are often deceived and frequently swindled. The smartest men they could employ were deceived, too, for the bad money was such a wonderful imitation that the closest scrutiny often failed to find the difference between a good and a bad piece.

In this dilemma some Siamese merchants called to their help some one who was always thought not so smart as a man—a monkey. And these "large apes of Siam" proved such a success at their new avocation that the custom of employing them for the purpose of detecting bad money has become universal. The ape cashier of Siam holds his situation without a rival.

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