A most successful remedy has been found for sexual weakness such as im potency, varicocele, shrunken organs, nervous debility, lost manhood, night nervous declirty, lost mannood, made emissions, premature discharge and all other results of self-abuse or excesses. It cures any case of the difficulty, nev-er 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 if He will therefore send the receipt, giv ing the various ingredients to be use so that all men at a trifling expens can cure themselves. He sends the recipe free, and all the reader need do it to send his name and address to L. W. Knapp, M.D., 1710, Hull Bldg., Detroit requesting the free recipe as re ported in this paper. It is a generous offer and all men ought to be glad to have such an opportunity.

Blood. Skin Diseases

Consult Us Free

Weak Men

Nervous,

NO INCURABLE CASES TAKEN Our record of thousands of cures should

practice on you; each time you call you a treat d by Dr. Goldberg personally. He has 18 DIPLOMAS Certificates and licenses received from the various colleges, hospitals and states, which testif to his.ability. He periodically visits the principal hospitals, rutting himself in touch with tlatest and most scientific treatment. Rememb.

PAY WHEN CURED

So you run ne risk, as we recept no incur case for treatment. Positively no mercury of rature, and are now rearing the benefit of it; you are not the man you should be? If you are leeling tired and overworked, nervous, irritabe, weak back, you know the cause? Conruit us privately before it is too late, as we can guarantee you a complete cure by OUR NEW GERMAM METHOD.

STRICTURE and VARICOCELE

Thousands are troubled with this disease a ave one or both, call and see us and nine you free of charge; if you ca se us for question blank, as we can hour NEW GFRMAN METHOL

KIDNEY AND BLADDER phies, painful and frequent urination, depo trin; s in urine, weak and aching back a b to cur NEW GERMAN EYSTEM treent in short time—no cure, no pay.

SKIN DISEASES Syphillis, copper colored patches, eczems, dr and moist tetter, scrofuls, psoriasis, granulati-eyelids, scalp ciseares, plangles, all forms of itch-ing diseases succumb to our German Method a treatment in short time. Positively NO MER CURY USED.

WE CURE

liste, nervous, delicate, blood, lves, badier, stomach, fen ale and subles send for Symptom Blank for h Hours—9 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 3.

DR. GOLDBERG & CO. 291 Woodward Ave , Detroit.

F a dea'er con sell you a heap article at the spice of a good one, it means a

bigger profit to him. That's the reason some dealers do not send Carling's when it is ordered, but sun stitute other ale or porter.

If you want the best order Carling's and insist upon getting it Shou'd others fail, W. D. Sheldon can always supply you





1. 16

MEN OF ALL AGES

\$1 BOX OF MEDICINE FREE.

a few days will make an old man of 60 feel years younger. Sent sealed, on the receipt of cents to repay postages, full regular one doll box, with valuable medical book rules health, what to eat and what to avoid. Muty, no inspection by Custom House, reliab Canadian Company. Write at once; if we could not help you we would not make this hone offer.

P. O. Bex W., 947. Montreal, P. Q.

SAUGEEN

MAGNETIC MINEREL WATER-Southampton.

Is highly recommended by Prof. Pyne, Dominion Analys, Toronto, for per-sons 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.

In ear. It is doubtless rudimentary according to the mammalian standard, but it is none the less sensitive.

The lowest forms of animal life do not appear to have any organs which can be definitely be called ears, although, as in

THE WORK OF THE EAR

NATURE'S EXQUISITE PROVISIONS FOR THE SENSE OF HEARING.

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 apes, and which affords evidence that "once upon a time" an 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 horse, a mule or an ass moves its ears. As asses are not very common in this country, take your stand by the side of You will note that the opening is turned to the front, the side and the

rear, with a rapid nervous motion.

It never seems to be still for a moment. Moreover, the ears do not move in unison, but each has an independent

In fact, it is not impossible to see one pointed to the front, 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"

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 con

cerned.
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 known to man. 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

The cat, however, hears a mouse behind the wainscot and is on the, alert, Notice how full of hairs the ear is. Each seems to be 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

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 impinging of undulations on a sensitive

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 forefeet in air, taking stock of the surroundings, before they

venture to settle down to supper.

The long cars have not the same those of the horse. They appear to be too upturned for that; but the animal makes up for that by leisurely chang-ing his position until he has listened in every direction.

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

other varieties of ear nomenclature.

One would imagine that a whale 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

which is rendered still longer by the fatty tissue lying around the entrance. The tube is very parrow, a precaution against the intensity with which sounds are conveyed in water. Doubtless the whale would hear but little of the sounds made in air above the ocean, but the whaler knows full well that the dip of an oar is loud enough to put his prey in motion, and the dash of a paddle wheel will sound like thunder to the inhabitant

of "the great deep."
Fishes will 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 oddest known arrangements of auditory organs. The air-bladder sends off fibers which are attached to membranes stretched across 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, le ear. That open-ing is most curious in an owl, and it is really worth while to try to get a sight of what cannot be described without

echnical terma,
But the tutts 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 preda-tory birds fly so silently through the dark night.

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

Then clap your hands, and before the sound has died away the snake has sout-

tled into the undergrowth. In frogs and toads we find an ap-proach to what is usually understood as an ear. It is doubtless rudimentary ac-

the case of the earthworm, they are very sensitive to the vibrations of solid ob-

Every angler who goes out at night to worms for bait knows this. As he turns his bull's eye on the ground, the worms do not seem to mind the light; but let his footsteps be too

heavy and every worm disappears.
Strangely, however, we find evidences of organs of hearing in the jelly fish, of which you may see specimens stranded on the seashore after every tide and, what is very remarkable—so far as we know at present—there is no case where both organs for hearing and organs for seeing are developed in the same species among the medusae.

Taking the species which have audit-

ory organs, we find, in some. Spen-mouthed pits provided with sensitive hairs; in others, the pits contain, not a chain of small bones, but a lump, or series of lumps, of secreted lime which are called otoliths, or earstones; while in others again the pits are not open, but closed.

A crustacean not unlike a shrimp in form has its ears in its tail, if we may so call the terminal segment; while an other-the crayfish-has them at the base of the feelers on the head. In the crayfish the ear is open, bristles prevent foreign matter from entering. The cavity is filled with a gelatinous fluid in which the otoliths

These are affected by the vibrations ommunicated by sound in the water; in their turn they convey the vibrations to pertain hairs which line the cavity these forward the message to the nerves and finally it reaches the nerve center of

the creature.
Insects, like grasshoppers, crickets locusts, have their ears in strange places
—some on the middle of the body, others on the legs. Whatever other uses the creatures may make of these organs they

are veritable auditory organs.

In them we find a membrane stretch ed across a cavity, with an opening to the external air, and within the cavity is a nerve-mass developed at the end of an auditory nerve. It would be hard in-deed if the chirping cicada, "the cricket on the hearth," and the querulous katydid could not be heard by their companions.

It is said that those pests of the bouse -the flies-can hear by means of some rows of corpuscles on the knobbed threads which represent the hind wings of other, insects. It is uncertain whether bees can hear. If not, then all the labor of the old-fashioned bee-keeper in beat ing a tin kettle at swarming time is in

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 least.

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 globules filled with a clear fluid. In these are minute ear-stones which swing to and fro, rotate and start off, irst 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 as 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."
Cuttlefish have ears which follow the plan of the mollusk's organ; and, indeed, as one wateges the uncanny-lookoctopus in a corner of a rock cavity it is easy to imagine that while looking at you with that glassy eye he is also listening to what you say.

SUCCESSFUL CASHIERS.

Siamese Merchants Use Apes to Detect Spurious Coins,

In that far-off, dried up little Oriental country, quite near China, you know, there are large quantities of counterfeit coin in circulation and the counterfeiters of Siam must be most proficient, for we hear that it is the hardest thing in the world to detect the bad from the

good money.

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 employ ing them for the purpose of detecting bad money has become universal. The ape cashier of Siam holds his situation without a rival.

He has a peculiar method of testing Every piece is handed to him and he picks up each bit of money, one at a time, and meditatively puts it into his mouth, tasting it with grave deliberation.

If the coin is good he declares the fact plainly. He takes it from his mouth and carefully places it in its proper receptacle beside him. He has proper receptable beside him. He has pronounced judgment and every one is satisfied that the judgment is correct.

But if the coin is bad the cashier

makes known his verdict in an equally unmistakable manner. He throws is violently from his mouth to the floor, shaking his head with as much disgust as the merchant himself might feel at being imposed upon. With loud chattering and angry gestures he makes known his displeasure at being presented with a bad piece of money. The merchant himself could not express it better.

Now, how does a monkey know what man cannot tell? Ah, that is his secret. He never reveals it. Perhaps he is afraid if he should make known all the mys teries of his profession his eccupation might be gone, and people would ence more prefer men for cashiers in place of the extraordinary apes employed by the merchants of Siam.—The Independent.

Surgery on a Lies.

One of the most unique as well as suc cessful operations has just been carried out at Perugia, where an eminent professor operated successfully for a cataract upon a young lion. This incident, according to a London paper, would have interested that famous artist, Resa Bonbaur, who made a particular study of heur, who made a particular study of lions and literally lived among them. A lioness actually died in her arms and she was greatly affected when the animal in its last moments licked her hand with its rough tongue.

AFTER EFFECTS OF FEVER.

Mrs. Angle, of Merritton, Suffered so Severely That Her Friends Feared She was Likely to be a Permanent Invalid.

In the picturesque village of Merrit-on resides Mrs. William Angle, who after months of suffering, has found a cure from the use of Dr. Williams Pink Pills. Mrs. Angle relates as fol-lows the experience through which she has passed: "Four years ago this spring, while a resident of Buffalo, I had an attack of typhoid fever and the disease left me in a worn out and extremely nervous condition, so that the least noise startled me. I could not sleep at times for a week on account of terrible attacks of heart trouble. of terrible attacks of heart trouble. Then again my head would trouble me and I had bad dreams. I had no appetite and lost twenty-two pounds in weight and had become so very thin that my friends were alarmed. While in this condition I was treated by two physicians but with no avail. I tried appropriate the second of the still everything recommended bút still found no relief. Finally a relative per-suaded me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After I had taken the first box could see a change for the better, I could see a change for the better, so I continued the use of the pills until I had finished six boxes and the results were most gratifying. I now have normal sleep, there is no more twitching in my hands, the palpitations have coased and I have gained in waight ing in my hands, the parpitations have ceased, and I have gained in weight and strength. My whole system seems toned up, and I feel entirely well. I feel grateful to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., and hope they will keep up the good work of administering to the afflicted."

Dr. Williams, Pink Pills cure by go ing to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Wil-Pink Pills for Pale People.

When a man does not take your adice, he acts as though he had done

A BOOM TO BUSINESS MEN. The man who from business pressur as to belt his food, suffer mental sleep, will find Merrill's System Tonic r pearl of great price. This medicine curifies the blood, builds up the system, strengthens the nerves and is the greatest bowel regulator known. One ottle is worth fifty dollars to an overworked man. 50 pleasant-to-take dos 50c. Sold at the Central Drug

It always makes a man mad to have woman ask him whether he can hether he can drive, even if he

A woman never really knows th meaning of happiness and content un-til she is the mother of a healthy, happy child. The health of the child depends on the health of the mother both before and after birth. Most al of woman's weakness and particular-y the weakness that most strongly in-fluences the health of children, comes from some derangement or disease of the distinctly feminine organs. Dr Pierce's Favorite Prescription will cure troubles of this nature. It gives strength to all the organs in-volved, lessens the pains of childbirth and insures the health of both mother

cost of mailing and customs, and receive free a copy of Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Puffalo, N. Y. Send 31 one-cent stamps to cover

It is said that misery loves company but it doesn't entertain its company

DOCTORS AGREED.

Every doctor who has been shown the formula of Merrill's System Tonic has expressed great admiration for its scientific and medical ingenuity. It is a thorough blood purifier, a great muscle, blood and tissue builder, and an excellent and permanent cure for, constipation. 50 pleasant-to-take dos-es 50 cents. Sold at the Central Drug

The individual who robs Peter to pay Paul usually strikes Paul for arger loan later.

THROW AWAY YOUR PILL BOXES Why take pills when every dose only makes another more necessary? Mer rill's System Tonic tones the liver and restores the muscular power to the bowels, thus curing constipation to stay cured. When the bowels are stay cured. When the bowers are right dyspepsia and nervous troubles disappear. 550 pleasant-to-take doses 50c. Sold at the Central Drug Store.

Uneasy lies the head which wears bonnet in which a large-sized politi-cal bee is continually buzzing.

FIVE VIEWS OF A MAN.

A healthy man, a man with a cough man with congested lungs, a man in consumption, a dying — now dead man. All from neglecting, when the cough started, to take Four T's, the great guaranteed one-day cough and cold remedy. Price 25c. a bottle at the Central Drug Store.

Probably nobody but a baby know all that it has to put up with. As a rule, when a man has great-ness thrust upon him it doesn't take him very long to get rid of it.

When a man has said anything that makes the woman he loves cry, he feels as if he had been caught kicking a little child. The only way to distinguish tween courage and foolhardiness is

the final outcome.

PRICE'S TOBAC-CURE acd. \$1.00 a box.

Sold at C. H. Gunn & Co.'s drug

THE MODE OF ADDRESS

Some Interesting Facts Concern ing the Origin of the Term "Miss."

A Word That Trampled Cver Evil As sociations.

"Miss" is commonly assumed to be an abbreviation of "mistress"—and this may be true; but it was not a corruption nor a form unconsciously introduced John Evelyn has left a record of the date and circumstances. In 1662 he goes to see the "fair and famous comedian called Roxalana, from the part she performed," and learns that she has "been taken for the Erle of Oxford's misse, as at that time they began to call lewd women." In 1666 he speaks of the "fowle and undecent women who became misses and sometimes wives of the young gallants." Again Evelyn witnessed a king attended by "a misse, as they call those unhappy

Never did a word undergo a stranger revolution. It would have been the dead liest of insults to call a young lad)
"miss" at that time. But here is a very
strong illustration of the rule that terms strong illustration of the rule that terms really wanted will gain a place in the language, be the objections what they may. Hitherto there had been no distinguishing title for young girls, saving those ranks of life where "mademoiselle"—more commonly "Demoiselle"—was current. Elsewhere, a married woman and her daughter had "mistress" in com-

We do not recall any allusion to the but the eagerness with which "miss" was accepted, is the best proof that it was felt. An attempt had been made ap-parently to naturalize "madam" as the title of a married woman, thus freeing "mistress" for the use of the girls exelu sively. But it never succeeded with the middle class, and it had become eld-fashioned in the time of the Stuarts nevertheless, some of us can recollect old villagers speaking of the great lady of the neighborhood, in the days of their youths, as "Madam So-and-So." But there was little help there, and the em barrassment must have grown continu aily as social intercourse became mor

general.

It is not extravagant to suppose that the custom of designating a man's wife as his "lady" was an effort to escape it. One must turn 50 pages of Evelyn's dairy to find the name of a married wo man, unless she had a title of nebility—always it is "his lady." But in the upper circles "miss" won its way slowly. We may venture to say that it does not occur Lady Mary Stuart Wortley's corre spondence, nor does "madam," applied the first symptoms of disease, the ailting man of woman should without loss their grandmothers are "Mrs." alike. It is to be observed, however, that Pope uses "miss" freely in the same era. Lady Mary and others of her rank may probably have learned of the shameful erigin of the word in youth and eschewed it on that account, while Pope would never-hear the story unless by chance.

Steele, in The Guardian, addressed a girl of 15 as "Mrs." and Lady Bute left it on record that she, born in 1718, re-membered some old ladies who always called her "Mrs." in the nursery. Under such circumstances it is no wonder that 'miss' triumphed over its evil associa tions. A word was never so badly wantfor the convenience of life and the

mesticated Animals.

f xtracts from Book Is sued by F. D. Co burn, of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, Topeka.

"No useful animal on record antedates the sheep. No animal has a wider habit-at, or has been from the beginning more an object of solicitous caretaking. an heir of Eden and son of its first occupants, was a keeper of sheep Early Jew ish history is the story of a shepherd race; their flocks constituted the wealth and largely the cares of the Hebrew patriarchs down through the centuries Abraham was a great flock owner: Rachel, the mother of Joseph, tended her father's flocks, and Joseph was caring for Jacob's sheep when stolen and sold into Egypt; Job was owner of 14,000 sheep; Moses herded the flocks of Jethro, his father-in-law, and David, the great est king of the Jews, was keeping father's sheep when called to public life. It was the shepherds watching by night on Judea's plain to whom were first vouchsafed the good tidings of great joy, declaring a Saviour born into the world -the "Lamb of God," the "Good Shep-

Their propagation, care and improve ment have played a large part in the best husbandry of all lands from time immemorial. Common to every country, they have adapted themselves to every condition. Existent on Greenland's frozen mountains, they are at home on the Sahara and the scorched llaros of the Orinoco as well. Hungry, restless and gaunt on Switzerland's bleakest Alps, they represent one extreme of sheep exthey represent one extreme of sheep existence; on the plains of Kansas and their affluence of grain and grass attaining a development nowhere else discovering a development nowhere else discov

eacy wherever civilization exists: appetizing and healthful nourishment to the languishing invalid and strength-renewing to those whose toil and burden are heaviest. From their wool have been heaviest. From their wool have been clothed the, armies of dominant nations in all times; by spindle, loom and needle it is fashioned to meet a wider range of requirement for the bodily comfort of humankind than any other fiber, animal or vegetable; infancy and age, the weakest and the strongest, opulence and indi-gence rely upon it for comfort, service, adornment, and surest protection from summer's heat and winter's cold. The sheepskins are through a thousand channels a large factor in manufactures, arts

If you wish to know how many friends you have get into office; if you wish to know how many you haven't get into trouble. Some few men have worn goateer

and yet made women fall in love with them in spite of it.

A CHILD CAN USE THEM.

lasy to Lye With Diamond Dyes -No Disappointments or Failures-Co'ors are Fast to Sun, Seep and Washing.

Do not for a moment imagine that it is a difficult matter to do your own dyeing. It is true the work will be hazardous and disappointing if you use the imitation and crude package dyes sold by some dealers, but when Diamond Dyes are used it is but little more trouble to get fast and lovely colors than it is to wash and rinse the

the goods. Do not allow your dealer to sell you imitations of the Diamond Dyes, on which he makes large profits, but insist every time on having the true, reliable and genuine Diamond Dyes, that have stood the tests: of long years in our Canadian homes.

The Nerves Tell Of Dangers And Perils.

Paine's Celery Compound Repairs the Nerves and Tissues,

Banishes Disease, Gives Fresh Red Blood and Perfect Health.

The nervous system is a wondrous The nervous system is a sall times omplication, and should at all times with perfect harmony. When work with perfect harmony. When the working of the nervous system is unimpaired, good and vigorous health always maintained.
The woman who suffers from nerv-

ous prostration, hysteria, or hypo-chondria, has nerves affected that communicate directly with the brain, nd if care is not exercised she may become a fit subject for an asylum.

It should be well understood that dyspepsia, liver and kidney troubles and blood fliseases have a profound effect on certain groups of nerves. us the first true warnings of dangers and perils. When the nerves indicate ing man of woman should without loss ompound, nature's true nerve food,

blood cleanser and flesh builder,

Medical experience points to Paine's Celery Compound as the true and un-failing banisher of disease, the only medicine that thoroughly builds up the broken down nervous system, that dissipates debility, sleeplessness, neuralgia, rheumatism and blood troubles It is the friend that brings perfect digestion, sweet sleep, tranquility and mental -peace. If you have not yet used or heard of Paine's Celery Compound, ask any of your friends or neighbors who have received new life from its use; they will gladly and joyfully recommend it. i

SAVAGES ATE HIM UP

Fate of a Bridegroom in the New Hebrides.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 7 .- A story of cannibalism was brought to Sydney, Australia, just before the sailing of the steamer Aorangi. The victim was a native of Hawaii, named Amaru, who had married a native woman of Aoba, in the New Hebrides group, and went to visit his wife's tribe. Amaru fell into the hands of savages who, after torturing him, tore him to pieces and roasted him with two sheep.

WON'T LAST LONG

An American Says British Will Quickly Crush the Boers.

The Latter Art Not as Formidable as They were Fifteen Years Ago.

New York, Oct. 7 .- A despatch to New York, Oct. 7.—A despatch to the Tribune from Paris, says: John Hays Hammond, the American civil engineer, connected with leading South African mining companies, who returned from the Cape two months ago and is now in Paris, says of the ransvaal situation:

"It will be a short war, ending with the capture of Pretoria, after which the Boers will recognize the futility of further fighting. The Boers to-day are not as formidable fighters as they were 15 years ago. Their former enormous advantage in marksmanship over the British troops no longer ex-ists, and the British Lee-Metford rifle

ists, and the British Lee-Methord rife puts "Tommy Atkins" quite on an equality with the Boers so far as marksmanship is concerned.
"Quasi-friends of the Boers," continued Mr. Hammond, "deluded them into the belief that Great Britain world was and unforced the second was and unforced. would not resort to war, and unfor-unately provoked a spirit of oppo-tion to British demands, which, I fear makes war inevitable."

Hammond thinks there is no danger

of the conflict developing into a war of races.

A CARD

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a twenty-five cent bottle of Dr. Will's English Pills. cent bottle of Dr. Will's English Pills.
if, after using three-fourths of contents of bottle, they do not relieve Constination and Headache. We also warrant that four bottles will permanently cure the most obstinate case of constination. Satisfaction or no pay when Wills English iPlls are used. J. W. McLaren, chemist, 54 King street, Chatham, Ont. Powell & Davis, chemists, King street, Chatham, Co., druggists, King street, Chatham, Ont., R. C. Burt, chemist, King street, Chatham, Ont., R. C. Burt, chemist, King street, Chatham, Ont., R. C. Burt, chemist, King street, Chatham.

Only ourself can steal from ourself

2 39 p m 3 50 p m 1 45 p m, w fr'ght CANADIAN PACIFIC

GRAND TRUP

LAKE ERIE & DETROIT RIVER RARWAY.

THE WABASH RAIRLOAD CO.

Corrected March \$3, 18883 THE BANNER ROUTE. Trains on the Wahash leave Chafficen, Ont., as follows:

Westbound.

No. 1—6.15 a.m. Continental Limits ed, finest train in the world, solid wide vestibuled train for Detreit, Change St. Louis and Kansas City.

No. 3—1.30 p. m. Solid train for Detreit, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City.

No. 5—9.15 p. m. For Detreit, Chicago and intermediate points.

No. 9—1.51 a. m. New Fast Mail for St. Louis and Kansas City without change. The finast train in the world. Westbound.

No. 4—11.88 p.m. Continents: Limit ed., solid vestibuled train for Saffale, New York and Boston.

No. 2—12.35 p.m. Through train for Buffalo, New York and Boston.

No. 6—1.45 a.m. Through solid train for Buffalo.

No.8—2.20 p.m. New Fast Maii for Buffalo, New York and Boston, Research and Buffalo, New York and Boston, Research and train in America.

All Wabash trains have free Research ing Chair Cars. Eastbound.

ing Chair Cars. J. A. RICHARDSON, W. B. RISPER

Dist Pess Agent. City Pass Ag't, Toronto and Sc. Thomas Chathers, Ont.

The Wabash Railroad

Is the great trunk line passing throug Canada and six states of the U oron, to ing direct connection with more railthan any other railroad in the weeld,

The Continental Limited and the new

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