

Search for Buried Treasure

Another Expedition Going to Dig for Cocos Island Millions

Romantic Story of How the Coveted Wealth was Hidden In the Ground.

Another expedition is being formed in this city to search for the buried treasure of Cocos Island, a number of about 300 miles off the Costa Rican coast in the South Pacific. A company is being formed in which the Victoria is being chartered to send an expedition by schooner to the southern islands to endeavor to wrest from the earth the great treasure for which the have searched. The capital of the company is placed at \$10,000. The expedition now being arranged will have the use of some recently invented instruments which it is believed can locate gold and silver by magnetic attraction, and which are not attracted by other minerals. The owners of these instruments will shortly bring them to Victoria to test them for the benefit of the promoters of this expedition. This will be the third time that the Victoria has endeavored to recover the Cocos island treasure; for four years ago the schooner Aurora took an expedition outfitted by a number of Victorians, to the island, and later the flagship Imperieuse, with Admiral Palliser on board, made an unsuccessful search for the treasure. Since the Victoria was chartered by Capt. F. Hackett has been still convinced that the treasure was buried on the island, and several expeditions have been mounted from time to time. About eight months ago there was some talk of Mrs. M. E. Hitchcock outfitting an expedition, and later some Victorians interested themselves in the arrangements for a joint stock company to send a schooner down to the island.

The Cocos island treasure is thought to be of fabulous wealth. It consists of the stolen gold and jewels of a proud government that for 60 years have lain buried on this rock bound island of the Pacific. A way back in 1826, when the schooner Aurora was chartered by Capt. F. Hackett, the treasure was stolen by the crew of the bark Mary Dea, of Boston, Mass., from the Peruvian government, and buried upon Cocos Island. At that time the Peruvian government was engaged in her bitter struggle with Chili, and the fortunes of the war were such that when the Mary Dea arrived at Callao that city momentarily expected an invasion from the besieging forces of Chili. None of the arrangements of the government happened to be in the harbor at the time, and in order to save the funds of the national treasury, the church plate and the wealth of many individuals, the Peruvian government sought the protection of the United States flag, and Capt. Keaton was instructed to go to Cocos Island to hide the treasure on his ship until the crisis had passed.

This he consented to do, and the instruments consisting of gold, silver and diamonds was secretly taken on board the Mary Dea and stowed away. A guard was posted to keep watch over it. The schooner was however captured by Capt. Keaton could stand, and during the silent watches of the night, the guard was overpowered, the anchor chain was slipped and the anchor was hauled. The captain and his crew then set sail, and got away undiscovered. They reached Cocos island 15 days later and buried the treasure. The crew of the schooner, however, did not go beyond the point of endurance, and with their blood boiling for revenge for the theft that had been perpetrated on them, the government of Peru, and so they could communicate with their warships, sent one of them after the Mary Dea.

The bark was overhauled three days after leaving Cocos island, the crew were killed, and Capt. Keaton and Mate Thompson were taken on board the warship in the morning. The crew told them they had buried the treasure on pain of death. While the ship was returning to Callao it was becalmed, and a storm was blowing from an American whaler was also becalmed near it. Keaton and Thompson, strange to say, were allowed the liberty of the vessel. They went together to the island, and after having searched for the treasure, they did not know in which direction to search for them.

After 18 months at sea Capt. Keaton managed to get back to Boston with his secret undisturbed. He had, however, separated from Thompson. Keaton guarded his secret with a jealous silence and ten years later he returned to Boston and fitted out a ship to go and bring back the treasure. The crew was a mixed one, and managing to get wind of the purpose of the expedition, they conspired together with his gold. Fearing of circumstances prevented Keaton from making another attempt to recover the treasure. Before he died he gave the secret of the hiding place to his son-in-law, one Young. Mate Thompson never again reached the island. He started there, but on arriving at the island he lost his mind. He is thought to be still alive.

Many attempts have been made to find the treasure, but none of the expeditions of the vessels and men engaged, being that of the flagship Imperieuse and other vessels of the North Pacific squadron under Admiral Palliser, which was chartered through search. The attempt of the warships to find the gold was practically the outcome of the Aurora expedition, which went from here under the command of Captain Fred. Hackett, on the sailing schooner Aurora. With the Aurora party was Mrs. Brown, the wife of a ship-chandler in Nova Scotia, who had obtained one of the maps of the hiding place of the gold from the late Capt. Keaton. This expedition was a number of sailing men. The expedition sailed from Victoria about four years ago, and landed in Chatham bay, on the northern point of the island. They searched for some time, but were unable to locate the treasure. On the island they found other treasure hunters, for Captain Giesler, a German, who sailed from Stockton, Cal., about seven years ago, his wife, and an American named Charles Hartford, who was engaged in search. When Capt. Hackett and the men from Victoria had all abandoned the search, Hartford came to Capt. Hackett and made the following proposition:

JOSHUA DAVIES AUCTIONEER

Under instruction from the CHIEF ORDINANCE OFFICER, HEALTH DEPT., I will sell at the

Army Ordnance Depot Signal Hill, Esquimaut,

Thursday Oct 17th, 1901 AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

First Regular Sale of Condemned Stores

Tents, Carls, Wagons, Forges, 264 Baskets, Duplex Feed Pumps, 5, 6 and 10 Gal. Tin and Iron Drums, 14 Brass Lanterns, Furniture, New and Old Clothing, Cast and Malleable Iron, Wagon Axles, Great Coats, Watch Cocks, Paquets, etc.

Buyers must pay the customs duty on all articles subject to duty.

JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.

JOSHUA DAVIES AUCTIONEER

Tuesday, Oct. 15th, 1901 AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

PUBLIC AUCTION at 85 Wharf Street,

EX RED ROCK Galvanized Iron Buckets

55 dozen 12 inch
60 dozen 13 inch
25 dozen 14 inch

ALSO 1 half barrel Herrings, 2 half barrel Mackerel, 1 case Keeler's Marmalade, each 1 lb. lbs. 6 cases Haddies, each 1 dozen 1 lb.

Terms cash with IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.

ment with, and permission from the Costa Rican government to search for hidden treasure on Cocos island. I was allowed here by the said government on September 22, 1896 (I think), and that government agreed to come back for me inside of three months. I have not heard from the said government since, and being in a starving condition and with no means to obtain food, and no way to get off the island, and having located the said treasure, I would make this agreement with the captain and crew of the schooner Aurora of Victoria, B. C., to let them take half of the treasure of what ever nature, whether gold, silver or precious stones, for their side of the agreement, and to land me, Charles Hartford, at some convenient port in the United States with the other half of said treasure.

This document was subscribed to by Capt. Fred. Hackett, who endorsed it as follows: "The information we came here to look for was gold, silver and precious stones, and besides the whaler American whaler was also becalmed near it. Keaton and Thompson, strange to say, were allowed the liberty of the vessel. They went together to the island, and after having searched for the treasure, they did not know in which direction to search for them."

When Hartford arrived here he endeavored to interest local business men in the scheme to form another expedition. Several meetings were held, and it seemed as though a steamer would be chartered to carry a number of men to the island. Ultimately, however, the scheme was dropped. Then Hartford found a friend in this city, who introduced him to Admiral Palliser, and when the fleet left for their usual cruise in southern waters, they took Hartford down as "an interpreter," and he was to be in charge of the expedition of the New York Herald, for thus the ships company of the Imperieuse knew of a hundred or more sailors under his command. They were to be in charge of the expedition, and deep trenches were dug in parallel lines at distances of six feet apart at the place indicated by the chart.

AWAY WITH CATARRH It's Loathsome, It's Disgusting.

Instant Relief and Permanent Cure Secured by the use of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. Here's strong evidence of the quickness and sureness of that wonderful remedy. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. "For years I was a victim of Chronic Catarrh—tried many remedies but no cure was effected until I had procured and used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. First application gave me instant relief and in a remarkably short while I was absolutely cured."—James Headley, Dunell, N.Y.

Hartford, but nothing was found. Hartford showed the sailors a cover of rocks, which they dug with dynamite, without a sign of the 20,000 lbs. of gold, silver and jewels which were said to be at the island when the sailors searched, and as fast as they dug a trench, the water filled it, and they were abandoned the effort and returned north. Hartford being left at San Jose de Guatemala, where he endeavored to persuade the captain of the U. S. S. Albatross to go down to the island, without avail.

Hartford found his way to Panama from San Jose de Guatemala, and remained there for several weeks. He loafed around the American consulate, lamenting his bad luck, and telling people what he intended to do with the treasure—when he found it. Soon, though, stories of buried gold among the ruins of old Panama, which was destroyed by Morgan, the pirate, two hundred years ago, fired him, and hiring a negro laborer he spent several weeks examining the crumbling walls and ruins, and then returned to Panama for a short visit last spring and then went with his negro assistant into the mountains of the Isthmus of Darien in pursuit of another "will of the wisp."

About the end of August last the negro returned to Panama alone and told enquiries of the Isthmus of Darien, and of fever in the mountains, but no one took enough interest to report his death to the consul. Owing to the many contradictions of the negro, attention was afterwards aroused that there had been foul play, and some of the American citizens decided to make an investigation, but the negro was never seen again. Hartford was said to have hailed from Connecticut, where he had been engaged in business as a wholesaler.

In addition to the Peruvian treasure, according to another story, there is a treasure buried on the island by pirates of the ship Bonanza, which was captured in 1815. It is said to have been removed, but the bearings were obliterated by a landslide, and this treasure has not since been located.

Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Small dose. Small price.

FOR CARNEGIE. Students of St. Andrew's Want Him for Lord Rector.

London, Oct. 11.—A mass meeting of the students of St. Andrew's University today unanimously asked Andrew Carnegie to be the rector of the university in succession to Prof. James Stuart, whose term expires in November.

SIR THOMAS LEIPTON. Too Soon to Say Whether He Will Challenge Again.

New York, Oct. 11.—"It is a little premature to say that I shall challenge again for the cup," said Sir Thomas Leipton, when seen on board the "Heron"; that is a matter for future consideration.

AUSTRIAN TARIFF. Berlin, Oct. 11.—From inside information it is learned that the Austrian tariff, not completed, equals the German in high protective duties.

THE MATERIALS USED IN "THE D. & L." Emulsion are the finest market affords regardless of expense. Taken in cases of nervous debility, loss of weight or loss of appetite, with great benefit. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., manufacturers.

HUNTING BRIGANDS. New York, Oct. 11.—Three battalions of the Sixth Cavalry, placed in camp, marched through the country between Dubnitz and Samakoff and searched the villages of the Rioklosters district, in one of which it was reported the brigands had their headquarters.

DAWSON NEWS. Dr. Willis Denies That His Firm is About to Import Chinese.

A Dawson correspondent says: Chute & Willis, the firm which has been reported to be importing Chinese, deny the report that they will bring several hundred Chinese to the camp to work their mines. They say positively that they will not import any Chinese and never contemplated such a thing.

Chute & Willis are among the heavy stockholders in the Klondike. They hire about 200 men when running full blast. Their work will be drawn this winter on the snow. Four thousand men are employed in the Klondike, and 40 men kept busy at the work. Their properties are 40 miles from Dawson. Sluicing for the winter is nearing a close. The nights are becoming cold, and ice is forming so thick the sluice boxes do not run. The congealed particles until about noon. Sluicing is suspended. A half day's work sluicing at the best is now being done. The fall has been one of the best ever known here for sluicing. Since the middle of August until this week sluicing has been done in an unusually short while I was absolutely cured."—James Headley, Dunell, N.Y.

To Adandon Ladysmith

General Buller Makes Astonishing Admission of His Advice to White.

This Admission Has Raised a Storm of Indignation in Banti.

London, Oct. 11.—The storm raised by Gen. Buller's speech yesterday before the King's Rifles on the South African situation continues to grow. In his remarks, Gen. Buller complained of the general criticism on the part of newspapers regarding the fighting in South Africa, especially those reflecting upon himself. He admitted he had advised Gen. Buller, White that it would possibly be necessary to surrender Ladysmith, and he would trust the public to judge the justifiability of the attacks.

The speech is the one topic of discussion, and there is general anticipation that disciplinary measures will follow unless Gen. Buller himself takes the advice of such a Conservative supporter of the government as the Standard and the Times. The speech is generally one of surprised amazement at his indiscretions. The people of England have generally stuck to him throughout, and his wife's social influences has been a powerful factor in his retention in court. It has been decided that he would be elevated to the peerage on the next honor list, but it is doubtful now, whether the peerage will be conferred. The public opinion is that the party should be allowed to know in Washington and Canada the party always makes the country a party.

MAY MUTILATE HER. Fear That the Attempt to Rescue Miss Stone Was Bungled.

London, Oct. 12.—"The United States 'legation here,' says a despatch from Constantinople to the Daily Telegraph, 'have received information which they believe to be reliable, that the attempt to rescue Miss Stone, which was made on Tuesday night, was an utter failure. Today it was supposed an attempt would be made to capture the band, but nothing has been heard since. The band is now in the hands of the Bulgarians. Mr. Haskell reached Samakoff. He is now provided with funds, but has been empowered to arrange the lowest terms for the release of the prisoners. The Bulgarians are making a strong effort to make the brigands shy of future traps, thus rendering negotiations difficult. Such tactics are severely criticized here. The rear division of the expedition has not yet been heard of. Moreover the fact that no money was produced on the first demand may cause the brigands to mutilate Miss Stone as a warning.'

MEDICAL SCIENCE ADVANCES. It is not more than a century ago that physicians considered a surgical operation with its risk, expense and pain as the only means of curing disease.

IMPROVED EQUIPMENT. B. C. Marine Railway Company Adding to its Plant at Esquimaut.

The B. C. Marine Railway Co. has decided to increase its plant for ship repairing and ship building at Esquimaut, and Mr. Buller, a member of the firm, is now in Portland, Or., to attend a sale of the plant of Wolff & Zeileker.

HOUSES FOR AFRICA. Cargo of Canadian Mounts Shipped for the Army.

Montreal, Oct. 11.—The Allan line steamer "Mellian" sailed today for South Africa with a cargo of 318 horses for the British army. So far this year 5,148 horses have been shipped from Montreal to South Africa.

TO PAY RANSOM. Pursuit of Brigands Abandoned at Request of United States.

Constantinople, Oct. 11.—In compliance with a request from Washington, the search by Ottoman troops for the abductors of Miss Stone has been abandoned. Arrangements are now being made to pay the ransom demanded.

CLARKE WALLACE'S FUNERAL. Promises to Be One of Largest Held in Canada.

Toronto, Oct. 11.—The funeral of the late Clarke Wallace tomorrow promises to be the most impressive of its kind ever held in Canada. Special trains have been arranged to carry Orangemen from Toronto to Woodbridge and representatives will include delegates from Halifax and Manitoba.

SUED FOR POLICY. Company Declines to Pay on Death of "Gat" Howard.

Montreal, Oct. 11.—(Special.)—Green-shields, Greenhields & Hennecker have taken out an action for \$1,000 against the Temperance General Life Assurance Company for the amount of a policy on the life of the late Major "Gat" Howard, killed in South Africa.

ASSOCIATION GAME. Columbus to Meet a Team From the Navy This Afternoon.

At Beacon Hill this afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock, there will be an association football match between the Columbus and a team from the navy. The Columbus will line up as follows: Goal, C. Marshall; backs, A. Netherby, S. Shanks; half backs, J. Hart, H. Astley; J. Mathews; forwards, J. Mathews (Capt.), W. Wilson (centre), R. J. Fell, C. Berkley.

DAILY FERRY SERVICE. The Ladysmith-Vancouver Ferry Making Daily Trips.

It was stated at the Board of Trade meeting yesterday that the E. & N. ferry between Ladysmith and Vancouver ran every day. Later in the evening it was ascertained that this was incorrect, the E. & N. company is now running a daily service to and from the Mainland.

Steel Launches For the Navy

To Be Built by Victoria Firms at Cost of Fifty Thousand Dollars.

Each Will Be Twin Screw Vessel for Submarine Mining Service.

A contract was awarded by the war department to the Victoria Machinery Depot for the construction of two twin-screw steam launches for the submarine mining service in connection with the defenses of Esquimaut. The contract, which calls for the best material, is the first given by the Imperial naval authorities for the construction of any vessel on the coast, and the work involved in the building will give employment to many skilled workmen for the coast of the two vessels will total \$50,000. The plans, which have been forwarded to the Victoria Machinery Depot on the awarding of the contract, call for two twin-screw vessels, similar in size and model. Each will be 50 feet long by 12 feet beam, and will have a moulded breadth of 13 feet, and have a depth of five feet nine inches. They will have a hull of the best East Indian teak, which will have to be specially imported for the work. The teak finished with a fine grain, and will be fitted with the best furnishings that can be secured. The cabin, which stands above the deck, will be formed of East Indian teak, and will be fitted with an open and panelled with the same wood. It will have an entrance on the after end, with a fine grain, and will be fitted with the best furnishings that can be secured. The cabin, which stands above the deck, will be formed of East Indian teak, and will be fitted with an open and panelled with the same wood. It will have an entrance on the after end, with a fine grain, and will be fitted with the best furnishings that can be secured.

As a matter of fact the great political speeches are usually made in England directly to the people, not to parliament. One of the great political speeches was made on some question, or lay down a line of policy or something of that kind. A meeting is held, or a dinner given, and the speaker makes a speech. A leading member of the party goes down and makes a great speech, which everybody reads next morning. The public know what the party wants the public to know and the party pays for letting them know. In Washington and Canada the party always makes the country a party.

LAUNCHING A SCOW. An Interesting Spectacle on the Water-front Yesterday Afternoon.

A number of interested spectators witnessed the launch of the fine new scow, the first of three to be built by W. Turpel on the upper harbor ways, for Hugh Logan & Company. The scows, which are being built for the ore carrying trade, are very strongly built, and each will carry 650 tons of iron ore. They are 60 feet long, 12 feet wide, and have 14 inches of foreboard when loaded. Heavy timbers are used in their construction, and in every way they are much more strongly built than the scows that are usually turned out.

HEALTH AND VITALITY For the Old People. Wasted muscles, shattered nerves and falling strength may result from old age as well as from disease. As old age creeps on, vitality is lowered, the heart beats more slowly, the blood becomes thin and watery, and the power of resistance is lessened. It is the old people above all others who require the new life and energy which comes with the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Scores and hundreds of old people depend on Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to restore their exhausted nerve force and replace their wasted tissues. It calms and quiets the nerves, gradually and certainly enriches the blood and builds up the system, and makes old people feel again the thrill of new life and vigor in their shriveled arteries. From childhood to old age this famous food cure is the greatest blessing which medical science has bestowed on mankind.

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WHAT CAUSES PAIN?

Most pains and aches come from excess of uric acid poisons in the blood, due to deranged kidneys, rheumatism, backache, lungache, pains in the sides and limbs accompanied by bladder and urinary troubles, are warnings too serious and painful to be neglected. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills act directly and specifically on the kidneys, and their corrective, vigorous and thoroughly cleansing ailments. One 25 cent box of this great kidney medicine will do you a world of good.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES

Although the America's cup races soak up all the available interest of the world while they are pending, the cup on the other side of the Atlantic, trophies that Britain had to struggle with other nations for every year, says the London Daily Mail, and to the yachting enthusiasts of several races are quite an exciting and important event. France has her challenge cup, or rather, England has it, for the English wrested it from her two years ago. It is, however, not a challenge cup, but a year without being raced for at all, owing to a clause in the rules. France has two international cups, and this first one she calls the "Comptesse" cup. It was won at Cannes in 1898 by the English cutter Gloria, and is a handsome silver ewer, costing £70. The leading French yachtsman, the Union Des Yachts Francais, offered to open any nation, defended by the French cutter Esterel. Gloria soon snapped it up, however, and brought it to England. She is now just making France, a challenge cup, and open to boats of twenty tons, French rule. There was a challenger in 1899 and another last year, but our neighbors were beaten each time. The races were sailed in the Bay of Solent, and though of great interest to yachting men, they did not catch the public interest. This year there was another challenger, the English cutter, the boat, built for the contest. When the time came to measure, however, the English boat was found to be over her rating. Now there is a clause in the rules by which if one of the yachts is in order or ready within a certain time the other is allowed to take the cup. The English cutter trophy, it is a challenge cup claimed. The two boats afterwards sailed their match, apart from the question of the prize, and the British iron cutter, the "Comptesse," was found to be thoroughly tested, and on all being shown to be satisfactory, the Imperial government will accept of the challenge before a year has elapsed it is expected that both vessels will be in service in connection with the submarine mining works at Esquimaut.

This \$50,000 contract, which has just been awarded to the Victoria firm, is the first work of this kind which has been given in British Columbia by the Imperial government. It is a policy to be adopted whereby such work necessary to the naval station at Esquimaut will be contracted for locally. Another work that may be secured by this local shipbuilding firm is the building of two river steamers, both intended for service on the coast. Mr. G. McGrade, of Toledo, Ohio, who is having plans made for these vessels, which he intends to have built for service on the coast, is now in Victoria on the Yukon trade. Both vessels are to have engines 12 feet by 48 in size. They are also figuring on the work of building a large expansion engine for a new passenger steamer, likely to be built shortly.

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