

## London Advertiser.

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## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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LONDON, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4.

## MR. BORDEN'S TOUR.

Mr. Borden is working his way westward, and is due to speak in London on Sept. 13. He is not propounding the policy of his party, but merely his own views. There are many Conservatives who will not stand some of the planks he laid down at Halifax. The party has had no hand in making this platform. It was contrived by Mr. Borden himself without the sanction or advice of a party convention. The Conservative press does not recognize his programme as ex cathedra. The senior Conservative newspapers in Montreal, The Gazette, attacks his proposal for the nationalization of telegraphs and telephones. The Toronto World and Toronto Telegram regard his pronouncement as timid and compromising. In the wildly improbable event of a Conservative victory in the next general election, his supporters would feel free to repudiate any portion of his programme, on the plea that it was only one man's opinion.

Mr. Borden has some amiable qualities, but he is manifestly not a Moses or a Joshua. He has not the mastery over his party that comes to a forceful leader, and he gives the impression that he would rather engage in logic-chopping than hew to the line. There is scarcely a clear-cut declaration in his whole Halifax speech.

## AN APPRECIATION OF CANADA.

The marvelous growth of Canada's commerce, which showed a total of \$612,652,107 for the year ending June 30, 1937, is attracting attention across the line. The New York Sun says:

"If our overseas business were as large per capita as that of our neighbor, our foreign trade would be about eight and a half billions of dollars instead of a little less than three and a half billions."

"Another feature appears in a comparison of Canadian commerce with our own. It is that the rate of increase is greater across the line than it is on our side. In 1937 Canada's total foreign trade was \$257,168,862. The gain for the ten years has been 138 per cent. During the same time our gain has been 82 per cent. Our neighbor is undoubtedly taking some business which might come to us, but there need be no hard feelings about that. On the contrary, it is even probable that we are the gainers in the long run. Canada's development, her larger place in the commercial and industrial world, her increasing population and her ever-growing activities all mean a good many dollars to us."

Great Britain is the best customer of the United States, Germany standing second and Canada third. The Sun thinks that Canada is on the whole a more desirable customer than Germany, as American sales to this country are \$40,000,000 greater than to Germany, if raw cotton is left out of both accounts. "Canada's six million people," says the Sun, "are buying from us twice as much as we sell to the nine hundred millions of Asia. Her account is only \$13,000,000 less than the combined accounts of France, Italy and Spain, and if raw cotton be omitted from all, it exceeds that combination by \$75,000,000. The fact that of late Canada's imports show a greater ratio of increase than her exports causes no uneasiness. The large importation is attributable to two influences. One of these is the present era of railway and industrial expansion, requiring large quantities of machinery and materials for construction purposes, and the other is the increase in duty-free raw material for domestic conversion into articles required in domestic trade. It is a pleasure to repeat the congratulations and the good wishes which we have annually extended to our neighbor for a number of years. May her wheat crop be as big as she hopes it will and her sales of cheese and cattle and lumber and fish show no diminution."

These are neighborly sentiments and contrasted with the indifference or contempt with which Canada was regarded some years ago, they show nothing succeeds like success. It is true that as Canada grows she will become a better customer of the United States. A larger proportion of manufactured products consumed by Canadians will be made by Canadians, but Canada will draw increasing stores of material from the neighboring country for the expansion and development of her industries.

## FRANCE AND GERMANY.

If a statement in the usually well-informed Paris Temps is to be relied on a long step has recently been taken in the direction of an entente between France and Germany, and it is surmised that in the interview between the German chancellor and the French ambassador to Berlin which followed the meeting of King Edward

and Emperor William the improvement of the relations between the two countries formed the subject of discussion. The reaching of such an understanding must necessarily mean mutual concessions, but there is no reason to suppose that any arrangement arrived at would in any way affect the present status of Alsace-Lorraine. Not that the French nation has abandoned all hope of ever recovering those provinces, but the Germans are not the people, nor is Emperor William the man, to assent to any proposition involving the surrender of territory gained by conquest.

What advance that since the war between the two countries has been made toward conciliation has come from Germany, the late Prince Bismarck, at the Berlin Congress, having made known to the French representative that should France attempt the acquisition of Tunisia Germany would offer no opposition. France acted on the hint, and achieved her object, but showed no sign of reciprocating the friendly spirit of the "iron chancellor." Now, however, France has something to gain by securing German friendship. She wants a free hand in Morocco, recognizing that, if left at liberty to effect a complete conquest of that country, and having Algeria and Tunisia now in her possession, she would rehabilitate her dignity and prestige as the founder of a new empire in North Africa. But the Algeiras convention and Germany stand in the way. Evidently, if she earnestly desires the friendship of France, Germany could easily consent to her southern neighbor acting as she pleases in Morocco as the price of that friendship.

Of course, Germany would want in return for such a concession something more than cold friendship. A treaty of commerce of mutual benefit, might be arranged, but to Germany even that would not be fair compensation. In all likelihood Germany would look for some definite assurance that France would not oppose her policy in the near east, or in the Adriatic in the event of a movement on the part of Austria's German-speaking people toward annexation to Germany following the death of Emperor Francis Joseph. Then, too, Germany needs money for the expansion of her industries, while France has more than she can use, having some billion of dollars invested in Russian securities. No doubt investment in Germany would be found more profitable and at the same time safer.

Another week of this weather, and the west will be safe.

It is time the Conservative press began picking a new leader for the Ontario Liberals.

The Orange Sentinel suggests that Ontario will probably have to conquer Quebec. Little amenities like this help to make a united country.

The school board has passed a resolution praising the work of Mr. W. C. Ferguson, B.A. Aren't the trustees ashamed of a policy which lost the city Mr. Ferguson's services?

A Conservative workers in the west says that ten degrees of frost would help his party greatly. It begins to look, though, as if the Conservative party will have more reason to complain of a frost than the wheat-growers.

The Postmaster-General has done well to recognize the claims of the rural postmasters. They are a most useful class of public servants, and have never been overpaid. Besides, their work must have increased rapidly since the picture postcard craze set in.

## LIES ASSORTED.

[Chicago News.]

"What," queried the very young man, "is the difference between white lies and black lies?"

"White lies," answered the home-grown philosopher, "are the kind we tell; black lies are the kind we hear."

## INFLUENCE OF THE AUTO.

[Milwaukee Sentinel.]

"I see automobiles have been introduced in Borneo."

"What do you think will be the result?"

"An increase in the number of wild men."

## ON THE BEACH.

[Philadelphia Press.]

"It seems to me, my dear," said Mrs. Stiles, "your bathing suits are cut entirely too low in the neck. Now, look at May Rixley; see how modest her suit is in this regard."

"Ma," replied Mrs. Stiles, "it isn't modest with her, but a mole."

## HARD!

[Philadelphia Press.]

"This living in furnished houses," said Mrs. Popley, "is hard on the children."

"Very likely," replied Popley, who was trying to remove some ink stains from the red plush sofa, "but the children are also hard on furnished houses."

## AN APPRECIATION OF MR. SIFTON.

[Toronto News.]

Few men have been so savagely and so persistently attacked as Mr. Sifton. Few have so seldom met insinuation with insinuation, or denunciation with denunciation. In the main he has eschewed the personal side of politics, and has dealt simply with the merits of public questions and public policies. In 1904, when it was believed there was a dominant feeling in the West for public ownership and operation of railways, Mr. Sifton, in the face of public opinion, made no promise of public works or public buildings. He made no special appeal to particular constituencies. He argued the question on its

merits, and took the consequences. This was always his method on the platform and in Parliament, and whatever may be our estimate of his public services, it has to be admitted that in public debate he has always been straightforward and courageous. No one who knows the facts will deny that he has a positive genius for administration, and, with the exception perhaps of Sir Charles Tupper, who was of a very different type, no other public man since Confederation has shown equal genius for the constructive side of public affairs. Whatever we may think of his political methods, it is certain that he has performed great public service, and that he, more than any other man, turned the tide of sentiment away from the West and sought to adapt legislation to the comfort and convenience of the Western population.

## PRUDENCE.

[St. Nicholas.]

Though the doctor's thoughts may be at war,  
 With those who seek a cure,  
 He has to keep his temper, or  
 He'll lose his patients, sure.

## WORK.

[Canadian Magazine.]

So stern he seemed and grave and sober,  
 This friend of serious mien and patient eyes;  
 I teased him oftentimes by jest and smile,  
 That he should be so earnest all the while.

Yet, now, when life grows harsh and sad  
 And drear,  
 And quondam friends grow laggard, in-  
 sincere:  
 With him alone I find my best release  
 From care—in deep forgetfulness and peace.

## NON-COMMITTAL.

[Washington Star.]

"I suppose you ran for office because you wanted to serve your country?"

"Young man," answered Senator Sorghum, "I never got out of my way to contradict anybody. As a candid man I can only say that in such a case you are entitled to your own supposition."

## GUILTY ALTERNATIVE.

[Exchange.]

"What," queried the youth with the question habit, "do you do when you get into a place where you can neither go ahead nor back out?"

"I simply sit still and wear the place out," replied the home-grown philosopher.

## A SLAVE TO FASHION.

[Cleveland Leader.]

"Jones is a slave of fashion."

"I hadn't noticed that he was a very swell dresser."

"He isn't. But he has to work overtime to keep his wife supplied with frocks."

## EASILY ANSWERED.

[Baltimore American.]

"Where is the bloom and freshness of ingenuous youth to be found among our society girls?" he cried.

"In their vanity bags," she answered, promptly.

## HIS CONFESSION.

[Chicago News.]

"Then you do not claim to be a self-made man?" queried the astonished reporter.

"No, indeed," replied the millionaire manufacturer. "The wealth I have is due to the industry and faithfulness of the people in my employ."

## WHEN FRIENDS LEAVE.

[Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

"If you have a friend going away for the summer," said a woman of experience, "don't keep a plant for her. The thing will probably die, anyway, and you would consider yourself responsible. I worried through six weeks one summer tending a plant for a friend, and then was invited to the country for a week-end. I stayed two days in addition. Of course, the plant was dead when I came back, and my outfit was half spent by worrying over it. I bought a duplicate of it the day before my friend returned, and it cost me \$2. Even then she said she thought it looked peaked."

## UNLADYLIKE.

[Puck.]

Young College Woman (interested in politics): "The office should seek the man. Grandma (rather deaf): "I know that; what girls think nowadays. But in my time it was considered very unladylike."

## NEW USE OF OLD SAW.

[Philadelphia Press.]

"Gracious!" exclaimed Mr. Stayscale, "it's nearly midnight. I should be going pretty soon, I suppose."

"Yes," replied Miss Patience Gonne, "you know the old saying, 'Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.'"

## THE OLD WAY.

[Baltimore American.]

He (sneeringly): "That bunch at the table opposite ours acted as if they had come from the backwoods."

She (coldly): "Yes, I noticed they had rather a primitive way of doing things. They say it is the kind of women of the party were served before they took anything to eat themselves."

## A DISCONCERTING REMARK.

[Yonkers Statesman.]

Patience: "Does it disconcert you for people to talk while you are singing?"

Patience: "Well, if they say 'Shut up,' it does."

## HIS OPENING.

[Baltimore American.]

"Young Freshleigh insisted all he needed to succeed in politics was an opening."

"Well, he's got it. He's in a hole now."

## THOSE SWEET GIRLS.

[Philadelphia Press.]

Miss Knox: "I think Mr. Dudley wants to surprise you with a birthday gift soon."

Miss Passaway: "Indeed? Why?"

Miss Knox: "He asked me if I know when your thirty-fifth birthday would be."

## DISCREDITED EITHER WAY.

[Washington Star.]

"A man is liable not to get much credit in this world," said Uncle Eben. "If you're prosperous, dey'll mos' likely say you a tiny mo' luck dan sense, an' if you're unprosperous dey'll say you didn't hab much of either."

## THE INVENTOR.

[Chicago Tribune.]

"No, I haven't anything for you to eat," said the woman of the house. "Why don't you work for your living? Haven't you any occupation?"

"Yes, ma'am," answered Tufford Knatt, straightening up and tilting his melancholy remnant of a hat at a defiant angle. "I'm an inventor."

"An inventor? Of what?"

"Of labor-saving devices, ma'am. Good afternoon."

## Costly Homes of Old England

ESTATES THAT IT TAKES FOR TUNES TO MAINTAIN.

Duke of Devonshire's Seven Great Houses—Largest Private House in England.

It is a pathetic fact that there are several men in the United Kingdom who would consider themselves on the brink of bankruptcy if they were reduced, says London Tit-Bits, by any evil stroke of fate to a mere pittance of £1,000 a week—who would find it simply impossible to rub along anyhow on the income of a simple millionaire, which would be barely sufficient in some cases to pay the expenses of the lordly pleasure houses which they have inherited from their ancestors.

The Duke of Devonshire, for example, has no fewer than seven of these stately homes—six in England and one in Ireland—each of them fit for the reception of a king and not one of which, as he confessed the other day, he has yet lived in long enough to explore thoroughly. Probably he himself does not know within £1,000 how much these palatial homes cost yearly to maintain, but the annual cost has been said to make a very big hole in £100,000.

In Wentworth Woodhouse, which is only one of his four palaces, Lord Fitzwilliam owns the largest private house in England. It has a frontage of 600 feet, its hall is so enormous that four suburban villas could be built inside it, and its owner could live in a different room every day for six weeks and still leave several rooms unseen. The Duke of Portland owns five regal homes in England and Scotland, the value of which runs into millions, and estates, keep hundreds of servants employed. At Welbeck he has over 30 acres of kitchen gardens alone; in the glass houses and garden proper he employs about 70 men and boys, and his horticultural bill for this one house is said to exceed £6,000 a year.

Blenheim Palace, the Duke of Marlborough's Oxford seat, is so colossal that the late duke used to declare he spent £800 a year on putty alone for his window panes. It actually cost £200,000 to build, in days when money was more valuable than it is today; it is 348 feet long, has 15 staircases, and when it was repaired some time ago his grace found it necessary to sell his pictures and books to pay the cost, which amounted to more than £200,000.

The Duke of Northumberland owns five stately seats, at one alone of which—Syon House, Brentford—a staff of 30 or 40 men is kept busy, largely in the magnificent kitchen garden and fruit houses. And yet the duke spends only a small portion of the year in this princely home, the rental value of which probably exceeds the lord chancellor's official income.

The Marquess of Bute has five seats in England, Scotland and Wales, and one of them, Mounstuart, Rothsay, covers an acre of ground, has 150 rooms and has actually cost over £200,000, representing, even at a moderate price, a value of £200,000 a year. One can easily understand that his lordship's income of £230,000 a year is not a penny too much for the demands on it.

Of Lord Londonderry's four seats, Wynyard Park (Stockton-on-Tees) is 100 yards long and boasts a sculpture gallery 100 feet long and 68 feet high, while Goodwood, one of the Duke of Richmond's two mansions, measures, with its two wings, 378 feet, and requires about 60 domestics to keep it in order.

Castle Howard, the splendid Yorkshire seat of Lord Carlisle, has 125 rooms; Raby Castle stands on two acres; Stafford House, the town residence of the Duke of Sutherland, gives employment to some 60 servants and costs about £20,000 a year to keep it going, and Eaton Hall cost over £1,000,000 to build.

Such are but a few of the "stately homes of England," some of which are not seen by their lordly owners for more than a few weeks, if at all, in a year, although each of them costs many thousands a year to maintain.

It is said that there are at least 60 country houses in the United Kingdom which require a staff of from 250 to 500 servants and involve an annual bill for wages ranging up to £20,000, and in many of them the gardens alone account for more than £5,000 a year. How large are the numbers of servants employed in connection with these houses and estates is shown by the following example—that of a relatively modest establishment in Suffolk. The total number of servants employed is 173, and of these the home farm and stables require 64 and the garden 40; indoor servants number 17, keepers and night men 16; the parks and lakes employ 10, the brick kilns 9, while there are 4 carpenters, 4 bricklayers, 4 warreners, 3 lodge keepers, 3 painters and half a dozen engineers, blacksmiths and wheelwrights.

This, it should be remembered, is but a second-class establishment, although its wages bill reaches £8,000 a year. Of still smaller establishments there are about 600 in the United Kingdom employing between 50 and 100 servants, with wages bills averaging at least £4,000.

Expensive as country seats are to maintain, with a few exceptions such as those mentioned they are little more costly than town houses. For a tiny house in Park Lane, such as would be procurable in a London suburb for £60 a year, a rental of £3,000 is asked, while some of the larger houses command a rent running into five figures. In Grosvenor Square the rents range from £1,000 to £6,000 a year. In St. James' Square you may pay as much as an annual £10,000; £60,000 has been paid for a house in Carlton House Terrace, and Lord Burton gave £150,000 for a house in South Audley street.

And town and country houses are but a part of the expenditure of the wealthy class we are considering. A steam yacht may easily run away with £5,000 a year; a similar sum is by no

SIX O'CLOCK IS THE CLOSING HOUR NOW.

Ordering by Mail is Satisfactory

**J. H. CHAPMAN & CO.**

"The Store That Always Serves You Best"

New Idea Patterns Are Best 10c Each

# We Begin September With Unbeatable Values In Every Department

We are continually demonstrating the wonderful selling power of this store. The summer sales have marked an epoch of value-giving in our business. Now we are preparing for an unprecedented fall trade. Get acquainted with our values and the Chapman way of selling. Your fall trading will be well done if done here. Quality, Consideration and Economy are our watchwords.

## Our New Carpets, Brussels

The approach of fall means in many homes the purchase of new Carpets. Today we draw your special attention to our new fall Brussels Carpet—our trade in them is very extensive and for the coming season we made a special effort and secured the best designs and colorings, which resemble as nearly as possible those of Axminsters and Wiltons. The quality of the grades we carry is unimpeachable.

**FULL PITCH 5-FRAME BODY BRUSSELS** of English manufacture; the best grade 5-8 borders to match, also hall and stairs. Mostly plain grounds relieved with a little pattern in green, oak, fawn and red; made and laid, per yard.....\$1 50

**FOUR-FRAME ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS**—A Brussels Carpet on a room that is in constant use will clean easier, will stand more cleaning and will not retain the dirt, because the pile of a Brussels Carpet is not cut and is made of hard worsted yarn. This is one great advantage in a Brussels Carpet. Let us show you the new fall patterns at per yard, made and laid.....\$1 25 and \$1 35

**BALMORAL TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.** The patterns for this season are excellent, being exact copies of the highest class patterns; guaranteed 10-wire, solid back quality. Made and laid, at per yard \$1 00

## Two Extra Skirt Specials

Ladies' Tweed Skirts, excellent quality tweed, tailor-made, bound seams, choice of light, mid and dark effects; reduced from \$4 00 and \$4 50 to.....

**\$2.85**

Black and Navy Skirts, made of Panama and broadcloth, in smartest models, suitable for fall; all sizes; were \$6 50 to \$8 50; tomorrow.....

**\$4.95**

## A Wrapper Bargain Worth Talking About

12 dozen Ladies' Print and Percal Wrappers, full regular make, with deep flounce and waist line. Our regular \$1.00 and \$1.25 wrappers—the best there is. In all sizes, 32 to 40. Everybody will want one or more at tomorrow's bargain price, 50c each. Phone and mail orders filled.

**50c**

<b>Silk Petticoats</b>	<b>Wash Dresses</b>	<b>New Oilcloths</b>
Ladies' Colored Silk Petticoats; S. H. and M. make of guaranteed silk. We sell them without the maker's guarantee, at.....\$3 95	Printed Percale and Dimity Dresses, in neat pattern and reversible colors; sizes 32 to 38; regular price \$4 50; we're clearing them at.....\$2 25	All widths at 25c a yard, also blue and white, and black and white Tile Oilcloth; something new for bathrooms; at per square yard .35c

**BIG LACE CURTAIN VALUES FOR THOSE PREPARING FOR EXHIBITION**

**J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St**

## THE STRENGTH OF BUILDINGS

ENGINEERS' CALCULATIONS ARE BASED ON DATA THAT MAY MISLEAD.

The engineer's calculations of the strength of a building, a bridge, or other structure are based on certain data representing the properties of the materials used. These are derived from experiment, and as it is well recognized that they are not exact, a very large safety factor is allowed; that is, the structure is made theoretically many times stronger than necessary. But we are told by Prof. Barr, of Glasgow University, in an address delivered before the Aberdeen Association of Civil Engineers, that the discrepancies between the received data and the truth are often greater than is commonly supposed. He says, as quoted in Technical Literature:

"The materials used in a structure may not usually do as well as we assume them to do. In many cases the materials, as actually used, are not so strong as we are led to believe by the application of the tests described in certain textbooks. There is no definite value that can be stated as the strength of a particular kind of material without many reservations, and many more reservations that can be conveyed in the ordinary books of reference. To take a particular specimen of steel or iron, and to say that its strength is about 29 tons per square inch, may not be true, but to state the strength down to the hundredth part of a ton is nonsense. Two pieces cut from the same material may have different strengths. The strength of any material may be affected by exceptional treatment which textbooks may not have taken into account. These strengths that are quoted in textbooks as the strengths of materials are strengths that were got by the use of testing machines when the specimen was pulled gradually and quietly. But if we apply a load to a piece of material and remove the load, and again apply the load and remove it, and so on, we will find that far less than 29 tons per square inch will break a piece of Yorkshire iron. Ordinary formulas that are used to find the intensity of the stress in pieces of material are usually very far wrong. Engineers should avoid discontinuity of form as far as possible. If they apparently strengthen a piece of material they

## DON'T LIKE DETROIT

Pittsburg, Sept. 3.—The Dispatch says:

Hard to pick the winner in the American League! Detroit has been going at a merry clip and now holds the lead. It has been stated by those who keep tabs on affairs in the American League that Ban Johnson and his aids are very much put out over the success of the Tigers. Detroit is not the best baseball city in the country, and should the Tigers win the pennant there would be little cash in sight for the world's championship. Some weeks ago Hugh Jennings, manager of the Detroit Tigers, became involved in a squabble with Ban Johnson, ever since which time Hugh has had his men on the jump. It is an open secret that the American League moguls would much prefer to have the emblem of greatness go to New York, Philadelphia or Chicago, but Jennings does not seem to care a rap for the feelings of those higher up. If Detroit does succeed in finishing first it will be a glorious triumph for Jennings and honest baseball.

## WINS A FREAK BET

Toronto, Sept. 3.—Pat McCarthy, the champion heavyweight horseman of this city, made a couple of freak bets on the free-for-all race Saturday. He bet \$20 against 25 cents and \$20 against 50 cents that Lady May would win the final heat of the race. Pat was of the opinion that the mare would have to drop dead to lose, and the way she won showed that he was about right.

## PILES

Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for hemorrhoids, piles, itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 50c, all dealers or EDWARDS, BATES & CO., Toronto.

**DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.**

often weaken it. Engineers should be careful to make things not only strong enough, but not too strong. It is dangerous to trust any formula without thinking of the carefully what is implied in the formula, and considering in what way the practical conditions with which we are dealing differ from the practical conditions laid down in the formula."

## ORIGIN OF THE SEDAN CHAIR.

Perhaps some expert in the Siamese language will tell us what is its word for "sedan chair." When the King of Siam's ministers, protesting against his majesty's favor toward motoring, suggested recently that "the royal sedan chair" was always at his disposal, it is improbable that they used a word reminiscent of the French town.

For it is from the scene of Napoleon III.'s collapse that the sedan chair takes its name, and perhaps remote posterity will suppose that it had some connection with that event. But Sedan first produced these conveyances centuries ago, and they were seen in England in 1581. One used by James I.'s Buckingham provoked great popular outcry against the employment of men as beasts of burden. Sir S. Duncome is credited with having introduced them to London in 1634.—London Chronicle.

## John D. Roddick, Lyndhurst, Tells His Experience.

AFTER TWO YEARS' SUFFERING WITH LAME BACK AND WEAK KIDNEYS, WAS CURED BY DR. HAMILTON.

Lyndhurst, Ont., Sept. 4.—The following statement made by Mr. Roddick, lumber merchant, tells of the remarkable knowledge possessed by Dr. Hamilton:

"Two years ago I had gripe which settled in my back and kidneys. I was sickly and very miserable, suffered great pain and inconvenience. Different remedies were tried without benefit and then I decided to try Dr. Hamilton's Mandrake and Butternut Pills. I derived immense good from their use in a short time. When the boxes were used I was immeasurably better. Today I am well. Neighbors suffering from kidney and back trouble have also been cured by Dr. Hamilton's Pills which I am convinced is the best medicine for regulating and cleansing the system. They are very mild, but do the work just the same."

Nothing so certain in diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels, and kidneys as Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25 cents, at all dealers.