Island. He was found the next morn-

in giving his experiences afterward he said that the water blew in his face

the water you soon have to give up,

swimmers would never get along in the

Salt Lake unless he learned the art all

LADY BERESFORD

Her Beautiful Hair-A Good Business

Woman.

One of the most striking characteristics

of Lady Beresford (who has been before the

public of two continents for many years suc-

essively as the very rich Mrs. Hammersly,

of New York; the Duchess of Marlborough,

of England, and now as Mrs. William Beres-

ford, of Ireland) is her beautiful hair.

to look after her vast property interests, is

the only one taken, so far, that produces

this feature faithfully.

In business matters Lady Beresford is re-

markably alert. In that respect she re-

sembles Mrs. Elliot F. Shepard, who was once called by her father, the late William

H. Vanderbilt, "the best business man in

his family." Her ladyship's three marriages have all been worldly wise, however much sentiment may have played a part in

them, and this same commercial acumen

makes her one of the very thriftiest land-

But Lady Beresford does not devote all

her social life, and the care of her child, the

offspring of her latest marriage, make her

She is especially fond of horses and her

stable is one of the choicest in Great Bri-

tain. Among the inmates is an underbred

dray horse, who owes his present good for-

tune to his owner's kindness and knowledge

of horses. One day this animal, while

drawing a load in the courtyard of the es-

tate set up a loud neighing accompanied by

a peculiar limping.

Lady Beresford personally investigated

token of his intelligence, although the host-

ler shrewdly suspected that an imbedded

stone was the cause. At all events, when her ladyship learned that the horse had

been bred on the estate he was promptly put among the hunters, and his future is

Their Work of Civilization.

To the ordinary traveler or tourist who

to trust himself to the tender mercies of the

post contractor did so with fear and trembl-

ing. There were, as in all else, degrees in

the various services, but the man who

the best roads must have indeed possessed

have been proud.

a disposition of which Mark Tapley might

In some of the services on the principal

routes from Cape Colony and Natal the carts were well horsed, the drivers were thoroughly up to their work and the conditions were made as desirable as was possible

under the circumstances. But the carts

had been built to suit the roads, the space

was strictly limited, and the mails would

absorb a considerable quantity of this space

and the unfortunate passenger, jammed in

between a couple of other unfortunates, his

knees compressed against a pile of bags and

his back sore form constant friction against the seat would sit in silent agony until his

destination was reached—the only relief ob-

tainable being when the cart stopped for the

night and the weary traveler could throw

himself partly dressed on a bed to snatch a

few hours' sleep before the driver's call at

the earliest dawn warned him that the

dread hour had arrived for him to again

The start from the town was always of

the same nature. The four or six horses

couple of Hottentots would hang on to their

heads, the driver would gather up the reins

to one side, and the equipage would disap-

pear in a cloud of dust in the distance. On

some lines this would hold good at all the

various stopping places, but in others once

the first halt was reached, and civiliza-

tion left behind, a span of weary mules

would be reluctantly dragged forth, and the traveler's heart would sink within his boots

and he would glance reproachfully at the

driver. The mules would be inspanned and

a fresh start made, and the driver's assistant

would bring forth his short sjambok and pre-

pare for business. Tender hearted travelers

would at first sympathize with the mules;

later on the sympathy would be transferred

to the wretched boy who had to urge them

on by jumping down from the cart every few

minutes, and running alongside the animals and belaboring them. After a time the trav-

e'er'ssympathy for both would have vanished

and he would no stally consign both to the nether world. When the boy climbed on

the cart at intervals the passengers would

draw deep breaths. "Everything comes to

him who waits," and at last a stage would be

reached on the confines of civilization, where

a span of horses would be produced and a

the post-cart driver firmly believed in "say

ing his trot for the avenue," and the coach would often wheel irto the village in a blaze of glory, the driver awakening the echoes with a shrill blast from his bugle.

better start made. Like the Irish Jarvey,

would stand pawing the ground while a

take his seat in the cart.

could have found pleasure in a trip even on

TRAVELING IN

As It Was Before Railro

owners on Manhattan Island.

life a busy one.

now assured.

over again."

GREAT SALT LAKE

Some of the Wonders of This Mysterious Sea.

The Vast Wealth in Its Waters-It Is Characterised as the Paradise for Bathers-Effect of Lake Breeze.

"The most wonderful feature of lake, people wake up with a decided lake, people wake up with a decided salty coating.
"Our summer resorts on the lake are "Our summer resorts on the lake are [New York Sun.] salt sea, which always seems to me the a mystery only a little less weird than the Dead Sea which rolls over Sodom and Gomorrah. Every time I look at this great American dead sea I set to speculating about its past and its probable future, which will be more interesting to the next generation or two than to the present. The origin of the lake is only a matter of curiosity, but its future will be a question of dolhars and cents to this country. I have lately been figuring out the probable which will exploit it. At first I was surprised at the magnitude of its wealth, and then astonished beyond measure. The fact is, that Utah is the richest state in the union, and all by reason of this great American dead sea. Her salt is worth more than all the gold and diamond mines in the world. The estimated value of the products of this salt lake is, in round numbers, nearly \$103,500,000,000. Think of over one hundred billion dollars lying unused and untouched right in the heart of our

ENORMOUS MONEY VALUE. "How do I figure out such value? It is simple enough. According to analyaverage of more than 16 per cent of sait and sulphate of soda; that is, about one-sixth of every bucketful of the water dipped out of the lake is of commercial value. About one-eighth of this is sulphate of soda, and seven-eighths common salt. Now, to find out the value of the lake's contents, one has only to figure out roughly the amount of water in it. To make the calculation easy we will say the lake the 100 miles long, with a width varying between 25 and 30 miles, or approximately 2,700 square miles in surface area, or 75,271,680,000 square feet. The average depth of the lake can be safely placed at 20 feet, which would make 1,505,433,600,000 cubic feet of water. Now, one-sixth of this total is common salt and soda; or 250,905,600,000 cubic feet. A cubic foot of sulphate of soda weighs 50 pounds, and a cubic foot of salt 80 pounds. The ordinary valuation of sulphate of soda is 1 cent a pound, or \$20 a ton, and common salt is worth half a cent a pound, or \$10 a ton. According to my figures, there would be 784,080,000 tons of sulphate of soda in the lake, and 8,789,169,600 tons of common salt. Now, at the ruling prices for these two commodities given above, the total valuation of the lake's products would amount to \$103,483,296,000. What state can produce a better showing than

"But it is not only the money value of this great inland sea that attracts me. The lake is a mystery which appeals to one, even though he lives on its rim for a lifetime. There are four large rivers pouring fresh water con-tinually into the lake, but the saltiness does not diminish 1 per cent at any season of the year, not even when the freshets of summer pour millions of visible outlet, and yet the lake rises and falls from year to year only a triffe. There is no visible source of the great salt beds or mines that must underlie the lake somewhere. The reason for the saltiness of this sea is almost as great a mystery to the scientists of today as it was to the Indians most as great a mystery to the scientists of today as it was to the Indians of a century ago. There is simply no must have been at least 1,000 feet deep. Its greatest depth now is about 60 feet. It is saltier than the Dead Sea of Palestine, although many people are not aware of it, for the simple reason that they compare only the percentage of solid matter in the water of the two lakes. The Asiatic dead sea contains 23 per cent of solids, and the American dead sea only 18 per cent. But, besides common salt and sulphate of soda, this solid matter includes magnesia, sul-phur, calcium, bromide, potassium, lithia and boracic acid. When these solids are taken from the water of the Asiatic sea it will be found that the salt and soda form far less than onesixth of the whole.

IMPOSSIBLE TO DRAIN IT. "Compared with the Atlantic Ocean

sweep across it in summer. If you should come out to Salt Lake City we would give you a genuine surprise. Your water contains only 3.5 per cent of solids and only 2.6 per cent of solids and only 2.6 per cent of salt. Your salty breezes have only a tinge of salt in them. When the wind blows in the right direction across the full length of Salt Lake it is so laden with salt that it will leave a crust or coating of salt on the face and clothes that gives a ghostly appearance to you. In the summer time people go do to the lake and take salt baths without going into the water. They simply dress in their bathing suits and rest on the With the windows open at night, when the wind is blowing off the lake, people wake up with a decided

day when little wind was blowing, and had left his rubber suit off and tried to swim over and not through the water, he would have found his task comas attractive as any you have along paratively easy. When you get under the coast. Everybody goes to the lake in the summer to take a bath. This is and one of your old-fashioned eastern a delightful and novel sensation. You dive under, but it is impossible to go The water resists your efdown far. fort, so that you soon come to the surwhere you float about like corks. We don't have suicides from drowning out there. They couldn't do it very well if they tried. They might hold well if they tried. They might hold their heads under water by sheer force of will, but if they jumped into the water they would only float about until somebody picked them up. Eastern people who boast of being good swimmers come to Salt Lake and make a laughing-stock of themselves. It is better than a circus to see one go into the lake for the first time. If he at-tempts to sit down in shallow water he never reaches the bottom, but slides along in the most unearthly fashion. If you dive you come up with eyes smarting from the effect of the salt. For a few minutes you wonder if the burning of the eyes will ever cease, and you imagine that you are going blind. The only way to relieve this smarting is to suck the fingers a few minutes to wash off the salt, and then rub the eyes with the cleansed fingers. When you get through and can see again, you will find that all the other bathers are laughing heartly at your predicament. Then if you attempt to float it will take some time to learn how to balance yourself. You are more apt to stand on your head than on your feet in the water, for the simple reason that the upper part of the body is heavier than the lower. Your skill as a diver and swimmer in other bodies of water counts for little. You must begin and learn all over again.

of her time to business matters. She is re-"The lake has receded from the city garded in Europe as one of the three finest horsewomen in the Old World. The hunt, proper about twenty miles, and the trains run down to its edge all through the summer months. The excursion is as popular as your Coney Island trip, and considering the size of the city the crowds are greater. One of the finest bathing pavilions in the world has been erected on the lake at a cost of half a million dollars. It is called Salt Air, and it is appropriately named, for the air around it at times is so thick with salt that vegetables and meats you eat don't need any salting. You take enough salt into the mouth with each gulp of air to season your food. Of course everybody who goes down to the lake takes a bath, because everybody can swim. The water is a great tonic and invigorator, and after a swim of an hour you feel like a different per-son. You can't take cold in such salt water, and so children are left in half a day. There is also no danger of the children's drowning, for if they walk in over their depth they will only float and splutter around until somebody comes to the rescue.

A PARADISE FOR BATHERS. "Naturally, there isn't any fishing there, and that's one point you have ahead of us here on the coast. Fish simply can't live in the dead sea-not the lake, and never can. So you see explaining the matter. In ages gone we have our compensations for the lack by the lake was much larger, covering of good fishing. If you have the paraat one time a total area larger than dise for fishermen on your Atlantic that of Lake Huron. In places the sea coast, we certainly have the paradise for bathers. If you once come and take a bath there, your swim in the eastern waters will ever afterward seem tame

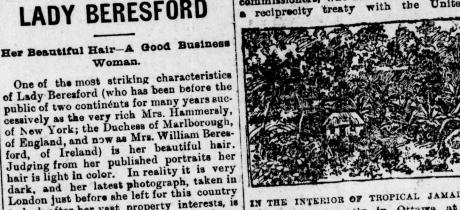
"One thing more about swimming, in comparison. and then I am done. If you come out to the Salt Lake to swim just follow the lead of those who have lived there for years, and don't think that you know everything. Just throw your body as far out of the water as you can with each stroke, and swim hand over hand. Remember that the density of the water makes progress in the ordinary way slow. But your body is so dinary way slow. But your body is so buoyant that you will almost swim on top of the water instead of through it. Then you can slide along at a speed that will astonish you. I remember that Capt. Boyton, the famous swimmer, came out to Salt Lake and attempted other surprise. You talk of the salt to swim to Antelope Island, in the sea that washes your coast from Maine to Florida, and the cooling breezes that

itself was quite heavy, and weighed him down. He was advised not to make the trial, and above all not to wear his rubber suit; but he would not listen to advice. He plunged into the water and started on his famous arrive. Well he rever reached Antelone

swim. Well, he never reached Antelope Financial Difficulties Bring Them Into the Public Eye. ing washed ashore, exhausted and half dead, in the marsh east of Black Rock. He was coated with a crust of salt that weighed half as much as his body, and weighed half as much as his body, and

History of the Bahamas, the Windward, the Leeward, the Virgin Groups and Jamaica-The Latter the Gem of the British Possessions of the West Indies-The Climate and Industries.

and hardened into a crust that became unbearable. The weight of the water, impelled by a hard breeze, simply knocked him out. Now, if he had attempted the swim in calm water on a day when little wind was blowing and Some of Britain's possessions, notably Jamaica, in the West Indies would like to solve their financial difficulties, which extravagant administrations have given them, by annexation to the Dominion of Canada. They see in such a move, in addition to the solution of government financial difficulties, the provision of a staple market for their products. Their commissioners, who have just concluded · reciprecity treaty with the United



IN THE INTERIOR OF TROPICAL JAMAICA. States, are presently in Ottawa, at the request of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, to conter with the Premier of Canada and members of the Government.

In numbers these islands, including those of the Bahamas, the Windward, the Leeward, the Virgin groups and Jamaica, probably outnumber the Philippines, which have been proposed as a quid pro quo for surrendering them to the United States for possession of the latter by Britain. Of the Bahamas alone there are 23 islands, 661 keys and almost an innumerable number of valueless rocks. The history of the Bahamas has been one of disaster, lawlessness and want. Soon after Columbus had landed on little San Salvador the Spanish began their practices of cruelty upon the natives until they had practically disappeared. From the coming of the English in 1629 until 1718, when the Spanish formally renounced their claim to the islands, was but one long series of disasters. Time after time the islands were practically depopulated of the English colonists by the Spaniards. Then again as late as 1782 the Spanish governor of Cuba made a raid on the islands and captured Nassau, the capital city. In addition to the wars and raids which retarded the development of the islands nature conthe matter and bound one of her gloves on the horses hoof. She took his actions as a tributed largely to the disasters that beset the colonists. Hurricanes and drought killed the crops of the colonists time after time and left them in want.

The picturesque teatures in the history of the Bahamas have been furnished by two things. First, the pirates who roamed the western Atlantic and levied tribto an all vessels that fell into their clutches made these islands their headquarters. Chief of these was the famous SOUTH AFRICA Bluebeard. The second picturesque feature in their history was the part they played in the blockade running of the southern ports during the days of t civil war. Nassau, which has the only harbor affording anchorage for sea-going vessels of any size, reveled in luxury durnow visits South Africa the word travel ing those days. But with the luxury will have little more meaning than what it came a lawlessness that was almost uninvokes in other lands. The railway now bearable. But with the passing of these runs to most parts of the country, and a stirring times the islands settled back more or less tedious journey in a comfortinto the old channel where they are toable compartment will carry him to his day. In their present condition they are of but little value. Tropical fruits, salt destination. Such was not, however always the case, and it is not so long since those and sponges are the chief exports, and who through pleasure or ne essity were forced to travel had to avail themselves of the imports are but few. With proper development the timber of the islands the facilities offered by post carts or transport wagons. It is true that in some remote might become valuable, but it would mean, first of all, the construction of dorps in the Transvaal and Free State the roads over which to get the timber to the scream of the railway whistle has never been reashore. The destructive hurricanes and heard, and probably never will be; but these places are out of the way of the ordidroughts which visit the islands make crops of all kinds uncertain, and will nary traveler, and are rarely visited by always be a retarding feature. him. In the old days the traveler who had

Jamaica is the gem of England's posseessions in the West Indies. It comprises 8,250 square miles of mountainous but fertile territory. Unlike the Bahamas, it



A VIEW IN PRINCE STREET, HINGSTON. the West Indies, it was first taken pessession of by Spain; in fact, it was the great discoverer Columbus who was the first white man to set foot upon the island. This was in 1494, and it remained Spanish territory until 1655, when it was taken possession of by the English. Like the Bahamas, it has been the resort of pirates, and tourists, of whom there are many, find a visit to the wonderful cave at Dry Harbor always interesting because heads, the driver would gather up the felias at Dry Harber always indeceding scenes and crack his whip, the boys would spring of its memories of the stirring scenes

connected with the lawless rovers of the From the sea level on all sides of Jamaica a series of ridges gradually ascend toward the central ranges of mountains. The culminating peak of these mountains is 7,335 feet high. From the mountains at least 70 streams descend to the north and south shores.

The beautiful blue mountains, forming the eastern part of a range which runs across the island very nearly from west to east, overshadow Kingston, the island capital, and present a grand and picturesque background to the city. Running both northeast and northwest from Kingston a railway line connects Montego Bay and Port Antonio with the capital.

The principal industry of Jamaica is tropical agriculture, and the markets for the islands products are Canada and the United States. The entire island is a mass of tropical foliage, with the excep-tion of an occasional sugar plantation, and this makes it one of the prettiess spots in the western hemisphere.

A manatee. familiarly known as "Mermaid," was sold the other day at a Covent Garden auotion room for 20

ALL OF A TREMBLE

Most Remarkable Seismic Disturb ances on an Island-Soil Agitated Like Waves of a Sea.

Montserrat, one of the lesser Leeward Islands. Which is blessed with telegraphic isolation and communicates with the outside world by mail only twice a month, has just sent forth a somewhat regiarkable earthquake story. For some time, a period apparently coincident with the recent seismic disturbances on the mainland, extending from Argentine through Brazil and the Guianas northward as far as Salvador, Montserrat had felt repeated shocks. But little attention was paid to these. They were slight and inoffensive and were regarded by the natives with the contempt born of familiarity.

But following this experience a remarkable thing happened. From 1 a.m. to 6 a.m. the little island was fairly bembarded with shocks, some of them lasting about two minutes, with an occasional exceptionally heavy one thrown in. Altogether during the five hours there were 45 shocks. After that there was a bull of several hours, and then came one or two more. During the night there were others, and so on, at intervals by day and night for a week, when the record stops.

What has happened in the island since is not known. But the result of the "seismic bombardment" was singular. to say the least. What may be regarded as peculiar was the effect on the surface of the soil. It is said in a descriptive letter to hand by mail that in many places the open ground under cultivation was thrown up into wave formation, thus to some extent destroying the cultivation. Trees, small houses or huts. fences and similar objects were prostrated in a uniform direction, as though a cyclonic blast had passed over them. Elsewhere, in the hilly interior, several landslides were precipitated, which did some damage to the limes.

The total injury, however, is less than might have been expected, and the crop will not be appreciably affected. Montserrat is famous the world over for its excellent lime juice and essential oils, which make it far better known commercially than geographically.

GOETHE'S BIRTH REMEMBERED.

The Peet's 150th Anniversary Will Be

Celebrated in Germany. All the cities of Germany are preparing to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the birth of the post Johann Wolfgang Gosthe, on Aug. 28. Specially fine ceremonies will mark this anniversary at Goethe's birthplace, Frankfort-on-the-Main, and at Weimar, where the poet is entombed in the ducal vault beside the body of his friend and patron, the Grand Duke Charles Augustus. Goethe has been long and is now the first poet of Germany. Personally he was so beautiful that whenever he entered an inn or tavern conversation would stop and those present would look from him to one another



JOHANN WOLFGANG GOETHE. amazed. Goethe and Schiller were fast friends, and is was Schiller who persuad ed the author of "Faust" to finish that masterpiece. Germany's greatest pact died at Weimar March 22, 1832, as great a naturalist as he was a singer.

SHOT A TIGER WHITE AS SNOW. Curious Felius Phenomenen Is Willed in

Assam. There are white leopards and black leopards, and neither is very common, but white tigers and black tigers are the rarest of wild beasts. A white tiger was, however, shot in Assam in February, last. The animal was shot by W. H. Greenish, manager of the Naharkutia tea estate in upper Assam, and the skin sent

to Mr. Newing, a Calcutta taxidermist. Mr. Newing has given the following particulars to The Englishman, a Calcutta newspaper: "Under process of curing, in which stage it is at present, the skin measures 9 feet 6 inches from the nose to the tip of the tail, but on completion of the process another ten inches will be added to its present length. The color of the skin is a beautiful white, while the stripes, though not very clearly indicated at present, establish its identity as a genuine tiger skin, even did its length fail to bear out that belief.

"When the skin is properly cured and dried the marks will show quite distinct." Mr. Newing says that in the whole 18 years during which he has exercised his calling he has not only never seen but never heard of such a thing before as a

A correspondent of the same Calcutta white tiger. paper points out that, though extremely white tigers are not unknown. Early in the century a specimen was on view at the Exeter Change and was figured by Griffith for Cuvier. Another was obtained by Major Robinson of the Lancaster Fusiliers, near Poons, in the Bombay Presidency, and either this one or another has been recorded by Howard Saunders. Colonel Goodwin Austen was aware of yet another specimen. Black tigers are still more rare, a single specimen seen by C. T. Buckland near Chittagong being the only one on record. London Times.

The Scene of Dreyfus' Trial.

Rennes-the scene of Captain Dreyfus' econd trial-was the ancient capital of Brittany, and is now the chief town of the Department of Ile-et-Vilaine. Besides being the headquarters of the 10th Army Corps it is the seat of an archbishop, and has a population of about 70,000. Few traces of its ancient aspect now remain, as the town was almost entirely burned down in 1720 by a conflagration lasting week, and it has been rebuilt on a regular and monetonous plan-its spacious modern streets being lifeless, dull and deserted, fer it has little industry or commerce. From Rennes to Brest the distance is 140 miles. It is a curious mixture of a garrison and a cathedral town. Cures Diphtheria.

A WARY WOMAN.

Mrs. George Williams, Fairfield Plains, Ont., refused all substitutes. - Would have only Laxa-Liver Pills.

When you get hold of a remedy that does you good, stick to it.

When you find Laxa-Liver Pills better than anything else for Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Liver Torper and Dyspepsia, don't be persuaded to try

Take example from Mrs. George Williams, Fairfield Plains, Ont., who says: "As there are so many other medicines offered for sale and recommended to be as good as Laxa-Liver Pills I am particular to get only the genuine, as they far sur-pass anything else for regulating the bowels and correcting disorders of the

A WOMAN'S PLUCK WINS

How a Drunken Husband Was Made a Sober Man by a Determined Wife.

She writes: "I had for a long time been thinking of trying the Samaria Prescription treatment on my husband for his drinking habits, but I was afraid that he would discover that I was giving him medicine, and the thought unnerved me. I hesitated for nearly a week, but one day when he came home very much intoxicated, and his week's salary nearly all spent, I threw off all fear and determined to make an effort to save our home from the ruin I saw coming, at all hazards.
I sent for your Samaria Prescription
and put it in his coffee as directed next morning and watched and prayed for the result. At noon I gave him more and also at supper. He never suspected a thing, and I then boldly kept on givregularly, as I had discovered ing it omething that set every nerve in my body tingling with hope and happiness, and I could see a bright future spread out before me - a peaceful, happy home, a share in the good things of life, an attentive, loving husband comforts, and everything else dear to a woman's heart, for my husband had told me that whisky was vile stuff, and he was taking a dislike to it. It was only too true, for before I had given him the full course he had stopped drinking altogether, but I kept giving the medicine till it was gone, and then sent for another lot to have on hand if he should relapse, as he had done from his promises before. He never has, and I am writing you this letter to tell you how thankful I am. I honestly believe it will cure the worst cases.'

We will send our pamphlet free, giving testimonials and full information, with directions how to take or administer Samaria Prescription. Correspondence considered sacredly confidential. Address The Samaria Remedy Company, Jordan street, Toronto, Ont.

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FREE TO MEN.

THE writer will send, absolutely free the formula which restored him to vigorous health after suffering for years from the effects of the follies of youth, which caused a failure of the vital forces, and nervous exhaustion. If you are really in need of treatment. I will gladly send the formula free to weak, suffering men. Geo. Molntyre, Box C-12, Fort Erie, yet.

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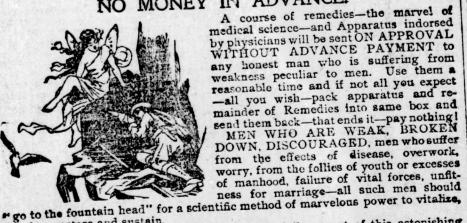
JOHN PARK, Market House. Leather and Shoe Findings. R. F. LACEY & CO., 398 Clarence St.

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