# He Captured London

How Garibaldi Was Received in the British Metropolis.

The Extraordinary Interest Which the Agitator Aroused.

The "oldest inhabitants" of London say that the three events of the present century which attracted the greatest crowds into the streets of the metropolis were the funeral obsequies of the Duke of Wellington, the arrival of the Princess Alexandra when she became the wife of the Princess of Wales, and the visit of General Garibaldi in 1864. Descriptive of the latter event, we quote from an article by Mr. How-Paul in Frank Leslie's Popular

"The spontaneous enthusiasm of hun-Monthly: dreds of thousands of people made it without doubt the most extraordinary demonstration ever accorded to a foreigner in the English capital. crowned head, popular statesman, or laurel-bedecked leader of armies ever evoked such a tremendous ovation. Pail Mall, Piccadilly, and the streets through which the general passed on the way to Stafford House passed on his way to Stafford House in an open carriage, were impassable. The vast crowds seethed and billowed about the ponderous vehicle until they shouted themselves hoarse. No such tumult of human voices, no such roars were ever, before or since, heard in London streets -for it must be remembered that, in addition to the usual throngs of sightseers who assemble promptly on every pretext to assist at free open-air shows, the noble army of costermongers and the thousands of 'roughs' of the Whitechapel end of London gave themselves a joyous holiday, and this demonstrative class is possessed of an demonstrative class is possessed of an unusual amount of vociferous lung power. They were in mighty force on this occasion. Garibaldi's carriage seemed to rock and roll like a mere boat in a stormy sea of human beings, and for several moments, on the arrival at Stafford House, the shricking multitude would not permit their hero to alight. A rush was made by the struggling throng as, at length, half carried into the building, Garibaldi, in his gray overcoat lined with red, passed through, and then another mighty shout went up and another rush was made to follow the general. "Lord Ronald Gower (who, with his

brother, the Duke of Sutherland, and others, was standing in the doorway to receive the distinguished guest), told me that an alarming scene of disorder ensued, and the police and the duke's stalwart servants had a sharp struggle with the great outer wave of hu-manity that endeavored to force itself vi et armis into the edifice. Luckily, the doors of Stafford House were as strong as the portals of a citadel, and the discipline of the police decisive and admirable. At length, after several attempts to alight, Garibaldi fought his way into the house, and was soon ensconced in a cosy chamber on the ground floor, which had been prepared for his reception. Just before the arrival of the carriage at Stafford House, such was the pressure of the multitude that the 'dickey' in the rear of the vehicle suddenly broke down, and the two flunkeys that occupied it were precipitated head over heels among the crowd, that gave a renewed roar at this exciting moment. These poor bedizened, powdered footmen were some hours fighting their way home after the mishap, and their smart, livery was almost torn off their backs. London crowd delights to 'chaff' a flunkey come to grief, and the unexpected scene afforded them a brilliant opportunity of airing their badinage.

When the general was in London indifferent health and rheumatism had bowed his once rugged form and thinned the hair of his leonine head. He was exceedingly lame, too, from the wound he was said to have received at Aspromonte. He wore a small, round hat without peak (known at times as a pork-pie), and a red flannel shirt, with a loose, dark scarf around his throat. Cynical observers said he rarechanged his costume, and that one moderate-sized trunk was more than sufficient to carry all of his scanty wardrobe. He certainly was not what is called a 'dressy' person. He stuck religiously to his red shirt, and though red is a good wearing color, I have no doubt he changed it as often as occa-

ad his old habits when he was a soldier South America, of rising with the lark. He was out of bed by 5, and before 7 his apartments were invaded scores of anxious, persistent callers. In fact, he held an informal reception every morning before the family of his host had breakfasted. The duke wisely left him to his own devices, and kept out of his way until the afternoon, when a drive in the parks or a trip to Cliveden were usually arranged. Up to his luncheon at 12 o'clock, the general received expatriated Poles, Hungarians in exile, Italians, and all sorts of odd-looking patriots, some of whom, judging by their seedy coats and shady, sinister expressions of countenance, must have left their country for their country's good. The number of foreign counts who called on him was remarkable. That these wondrous noblemen were desperately hard up was evinced by their inability to present proper printed visiting cards. They inscribed their jaw-breaking names, overflowing with consonants, on slips of paper, or fragments of dingy The general threw these tokens into a great china bowl, and curious reading some of them were. For a long time the collection afforded infinite amusement to the inmates of Stafford House and their friends. The general received these strange people with a charming simplicity of manner and treated the dingiest of them with as much frank courtesy as he extended to the fine fleur of England's aristocracy. The artists who waited on him to solicit sittings were many; they 'came not in single files, but in battalions,' and one morning as early as 7 o'clock he was found in his bedroom half-dressed, with no less than four

## What He Deba red.

sketches."

enterprising artists working away at

Many years ago the minister of Forbes, in Aberdeenshire, was Benjamin Mercer, a man of great bodily strength and of great eccentricity of habits. One day, as he was preaching, a man in the congregation fell very sound asleep. Still Mr. Mercer took no notice of him until he began to snore, and then called to the beadle: "Charlie, wauken up Sandy Much; he's sittin' i' the corner o that square seat, snorin'." The beadle was quick to act, and Sandy wakened up in a hurried and excited manner, whereupon the minister addressed him: "Sandy, I'm nae freely sae hard upon sleepers i' the kirk as some folk, because the preacher is sometimes as much to blame as the hearer, but"—and he held out his clenched fist threateningly—"but, Sandy, I debar snorin'."-London Tele-

TOUCHINESS OF THE GERMAN;

Or, the Peril of Insulting the Kaiser. Mr. A. Eubule Evans, in an article in the Contemporary Review for Feb-

many after 25 years of Imperial Government. He says: "The aspect of affairs in modern Germany is by no means exhilarating. It seems to me that it may be summed up in a few words: An enormous increase of power and influence abroad,

but, at home, less comfort, less lib-erty, less happiness." Mr. Evans describes with many illustrations the extraordinary sensitiveness and touchiness which the Germans share with the Americans. In both cases, Mr. Evans suggests the

cause is the same: "Such ebullitions of feeling are no doubt due to the virgin sensitiveness appropriate to youth. In another 25 50 years the German nation, with a deeper and more settled consciousness of her own dignity, will cease to fall, on such slight provocation, into political hysterics."

This national touchiness showed it- tries. self in its most mischievous form in the resentment which is shown whenever anything is said that appears to reflect upon the Emperor. Mr. Evans

says: "Never perhaps was there such a monarch whose speeches more loudly challenged cricism. But they are sacred. To comment on them in words that raise even a suspicion of dissm. But they are approval is sufficient to consign the writer or speaker to jail for at least three months, more probably six, possibly twelve. Nay, astounding as it may appear, it is none the less a fact that lese majeste may be committed by saying nothing! In October last the Cologne Gazette had an account of a man-a German who had been in America—who was unfortunate enough to offend in this way. He was at a cafe with some companions, and they fell to discussing the comparative merits of the German and American constitutions. Of course, the man who had been in America was in favor of the American constitution. He waxed eloquent on the subject, and went on to say, "As for the Kaiser"-then, suddenly realizing the dangers that had beset that word, he stopped short. But he had already said too much. He had been overheard by some one who denounced him to the police. They arrested him, and he was ultimately sentenced to three months' imprisonment. It was not asserted by the prosecution that he had said anything against the Kaiser; he was condemned on the facts as I have stated them. It was assumed that, if he had finished the sentence, it would have contained an insult to his Majesty, and this was enough.

"A later example is, if possible, more astounding still. An upholsterer Danzig was asked at a restaurant to estimate the value of a plaster bust of the Empress, and said it was worth only a shilling. For this he was tried. At the trial the bust was produced, and being found to be of a very inferior quality the man was acquitted, But that he could have been tried at all on such a charge is significant

enough. "Such cases are ludicrous except for the victims. But occasionally the over-sensitive loyalty of the Germans leads to results still more absurd. Thus at Bonn last summer a party of friends were chatting at a restaurant, when one of them said: 'What a fool that Kaiser is!' The audacious words were liceman was at once called in by an eavesdropper and the culprit given into custody. Then it came out that he either Saturn or Mars. both of which certainly persisted for fack of flourishing ment, not daring to exhibit a gold ment, not daring to exhibit a gold custody. Then it came out that he either Saturn or Mars. both of which certainly have been robbed and murhad merely been referring to an ac- are malignant planets, be at the same quaintance of the name of Kaiser (a time in conjunction with Regulus. not an uncomman name in Germany). Even then he was taken to the policestation, and had some difficulty in obtaining his release.

FACTS ABOUT CUBA.

They Show Some Phases of the Spanish Oppression.

The state in Cuba does not support a single public library.

In 1894 Spain exacted from Cuba taxes amounting to \$26,000,000. Before the rebellion editors were

banished from Cuba without the formality of a trial. In 1891, 350 Spanish officials were indicted in Cuba for fraud, but not one

was punished. Cuba has the right to dispose of 2.75 per cent of its revenues. Spain attends to the other 97.25 per cent. Cuba has 54 ports, many of them in a labyrinth of keys and sand bars,

but only 19 lighthouses In the Spanish Parliament, consisting of 340 deputies, Cuba has never had more than six and usually only three

dustrial, mechanical, railroad or mining engineer, the Cuban must go to a foreign country. On 100 kilograms of cassimere im-

To become an electrician, or an in-

ported in Cuba there is a duty, if the eloth is a Spanish product, of \$15 47; if foreign, \$300. Spain pays bounties for sugar pro-

duced in its own land, but levies a duty of \$6 20 on each 100 kilograms of Cuban sugar sent across the sea. Although millions are wasted in supporting a civil and military bureaucracy in Cuba, the appropriation for the administration of justice has never

reached \$500,000. Before the present revolution Spain restricted the right of suffrage to 53,-000 native Cubans, out of a total native population of 1,600,000, the ridiculous proportion of 3 per cent. Spain allows Cuba on \$182,000 a year

for public instruction, and makes the University of Havana a source of profit to the state. Even Hayti spends more than Cuba for the education of its

There is a Spanish tax in Cuba on the introduction of machinery used in the production of sugar, a heavy tax on the railroads for transporting it, a third tax called industrial duty and a

fourth on exportation. Interest on Cuba's debt to Spain, saddled on the island without its knowledge, imposes a burden of \$9 79 on each inhabitant. Not a cent of this debt of \$100,000,000 has been spent in Cuba to advance the work of improvement and civilization.

#### Taken In Time.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has achieved they will be prolific. great success in warding off sickness, which, if allowed to progress, would have undermined the whole system and given disease a strong foothold to cause much suffering and even threaten death. Hood's Sarsaparilla has sailors on El Capitan were stricken done all this, and even more. It has with moon-blindness while others been taken in thousands of cases which were thought to be incurable, and after a fair trial has effected wonderful cures, bringing health, strength and joy to the afflicted. Another important point about Hood's Sarsaparilla is that its cures are permanent, because they start from the solid foundation of purvitalized and enriched blood. But it is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the

The capital of the Rothschild firm is now said to exceed £200,000,000.

Minerd's Liniment cures Golde, etc.

## Tyrannu of the Moon.

ruary, describes his impressions of Ger- How Luna is Supposed to Lord It Over the Affairs of the Earth.

(From the Boston Herald.)

Some notable cases of so-called moonblink or moon blindness, were reported a few days ago, the victims being sailors on board the ship El Capitan, which had just returned to New York after a long cruise in Chinese and Japanese waters. These men, we are told, were in the habit of lying on the deck at night, with their faces turned upward, and as a result were stricken with temporary blindness. During the day they could see well enough, but at night they could see nothing. This singular affliction beset them as long as they remained in the warm coun-As to the cause or exact nature of

this disease, no explanation is to be

found in medical works. Sailors them-

selves believe that it is caused directly by the moon, and many who have looked into this subject of lunar influence agree with them. One thing is certain-moon blindness was recognized as a curious malady many years ago, and one, who evidently wrote after careful consideration, was attributed to \$900 in gold in their pocket-nay, by lunar influence. Martin, in his "History of the British Colonies," a book published many years ago, says:
"I have seen in South Africa newly littered young perish in a few hours at the motther's side, if exposed to the rays of the full moon; fish become rapidly putrid, and meat, if left exposed, incurable or unpreservable by salt; the mariner, heedlessly sleeping on the deck, becomes afflicted with myctologia, or night blindness; at times the face is hideously swollen if exposed during sleep to the moon's rays; the maniac's paroxysms are renewed with fearful vigor at the full and change, and the cold chill of the ague supervenes on the ascendancy of this apparently mild yet powerful luminary. Let her influence over the earth be studied; it is more powerful than is generally known." The author italicizes this last sentence, showing how important he deem-And this man, be it noted, was ed it. not a fortune teller, nor the seventh son of a seventh daughter, but a soberminded historian and traveler, who gives us the results of his own experi-

calls moon blindness "myctologia" is not clear. The word is not to be found in standard dictionaries, and the only explanation is that it is a misprint for "nyctalopia," which is correctly derived from the Greek, and signifies damage to the eyes at night time.

denied. Indeed, it is claimed by those who have spent years in studying the subject that it is impossible for any person to die unless the sun and moon is afflicted by some malignant planet. The moon, afflicted in the sign of the Ram, invariably affects the eyesight. There are certain fixed stars, person born when the moon is in conjunction with the Pleiades, Prosesepe, or Antares will very probably either be born blind or will receive some in-

That the moon, whose zodiacal sign, by the way, is the tropic of Cancer, has an extraordinary influence over animal and vegetable matter in tropical countries has been pointed out by more than one observant traveler. Thus in Demarara, we are told, "there are certainly thirteen springs and thirteen autumns in the year, for so many times does the sap of trees ascend to the branches and descend to the roots. For example, wallaba, a resinous tree, common in the Demarara woods, somewhat resembling manogany, if cut down in the dark a few days before the new moon is one of the most durable woods in the world for house-building, posts, etc. In that state attempt to split it, and with the utmost difficulty it would be riven in the most jagged and unequal manner that can imagined. Cut down another wallaba, that grew within a few yards of the former, at full moon, and the tree can be easily split into the finest smooth shingles of any desired thickness, or into staves for making casks, but in this state applied to house-building purposes it steadily decays, Again bamboo as thick as a man's arm, are sometimes used for paling, etc. If cut at the dark moon they will invariably endure for ten or twelve years; if at full moon they will be rotten in two or three years. Thus it is with most,

if not all, forest trees.' But we need not go to the tropics in order to test the potency of the moon's influence. Here is a simple experiment which any reader can try. quart of common peas and divide it into four parts, keeping each part separate. Then, when the season approaches, select any spot of ground which is at all fit for vegetation, and sow the peas in the four parcels as follows: Those in the first parcel on the first or second day of the new moon, those in the second parcel near the same spot on the first or second day of the second quarter, those in the parcel on the second or third day before the full moon, and those in the fourth parcel on the second or third day before the moon is out. Those who have tried the experiment say that the peas in the first parcel, sown under the new moon, will grow very fast and will blossom most beautifully, but will not bear fruit; that those in the second will blossom and bear very little, that those in the third will not only blossom beautifully, but will also bear fruit in abundance, and that those in the forth will scarcely rise from the ground. A well-known authority also informs us that "all fruit trees planted at the new moon blossom, but never bear fruit, while all others planted three days before the full bear abundantly, and in pruning trees the same effects occur, for trees pruned at the new moon produce branches but bear nothing, whereas if pruned at the full moon

The English language bears testimony to a belief in lunar influence. How else can we account for

words lunatic and moon-struck? To those who ask why some of the escaped a ready answer can be given. Those men who were stricken were undoubtedly born when the moon or sun was afflicted; those who escaped were undoubtedly born under conditions favorable to health. In other words, moon-blindness was foreshadowed to some, unobstructed clearness of vision for others.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.



## COLD WAS USELESS TO HIM.

Remarkable Experience of an Amateur Pirat: on the Coast of China.

The London Standard has been publishing a series of articles on "The Curiosities of Impecuniosity." These have moved a correspondent of that paper to send it an experience of his own, which he thinks is "a curiosity of opulence." He writes:

"It has surely fallen to the lot of men to come near starving to death in a land of plenty, with over reason of that very fact. I had shipped at Rangoon on board a steamer bound for Shanghai, When I signed, she was flying Jardine's flag at the main; but I believe she carried the ensign of every nation and half the house flags of the world in her signal locker. An opium smuggler, I was prepared to find her, but that her chief business on the waters was piracy of the vilest sort, and, unredeemed by glint of romance, came upon me certainly as a revelation.

"We attacked no ships, so far as ! know; but, handled with marvelous skill and knowledge of the intricate coast navigation, she would run in after nightfall among rocks and banks where one would expect a sampan to take the bottom, while shrieks, flames, the report of firearms, and clash of steel would testify to the descent of my delectable shipmates upon one or another of the numerous fishing villages which fringe the shores of the China Seas. "After four months' duress I struck

a blow for liberty; my little hoard of morphia-jealously guarded toward this eventuality-deepened the narcotism in which the whole crew lay steeped after a ghastly debauch as we rode at anchor; and, forsaking all my goods and chattels, and seizing in lieu such moneys as I could find, I dropped into the dinghy and pulled off, shoeless, hatless, arrayed only in a shirt, trousboundless influence on the health of ers, and belt containing the above-all persons born in this world cannot named sum, (close on £200), hoping to reach a German gunboat which had been sighted in the offing earlier in the day.

"But the night was thick, and in less than an hour I found myself close in shore. The question of what to do was speedily settled by the boat capsizing among the breakers, leaving me also, which threaten the eyesight. A no alternative but to land. Day was breaking, and I lay still next morning in a tomb cut above the road in the hillside; and for the next three weeks I nearly perished for lack of nourish-"I would have glady thrown away all

but one piece, but there was no single small coin in the sum total, and the result would have been the same. Though a good walker at that age, (I had made a record for 20 miles not long before, and could cover three hundrew a week without a blister), I accomplished no more than two hundred miles in twenty-two days-traveling debt, and hiding in tombs or ditches all day, often rushing back my last deserted lair, in terror of the advancing sun, when no suitable place

of concealment hove in view. "With paddy and plaintains snatched precariously here and there, I managed to exist through those awful weeks. Chan Chan is not regarded as a terrestrial Paradise by those Europeans whom fate malign has compelled to sojourn there, but Walhalla was never hailed with greater ecstasy by world-worn pilgrim than was that Celestial sink by myself. Toward the twentieth day the smell of meat cooking absolutely overcame me one morning, and at the peril of my life I emerged into the light of day, and laid felonious hands and teeth on what I believe was part of a baked cat, in the temporary absence of the legitimate landlord thereof."

EVERY MAN HIS OWN TELESCOPE Wonderful Powers of Vision of a Tribe

> of African Bushmen. (Pittsburg Dispatch.)

There is a race of men who can see as far with the naked eye as an ordinary man can with a telescope. "Every man his own telescope," might be applied with propriety to these fortunate persons. They live in a wild state in the south of Africa, among the tribes of Bushmen. The name "Bushmen" is Anglicism of the Dutch word

"Bjoseman," meaning man of the These human telescopes have derived their extraordinary power of vision, according to Mr. Herbert Spencer, through necessity. If it were not for this they must have long ago become extinct. They are remarkably small in a roll or morsel of bread. He practices stature for wild men, and they offer an easy prey for the large, fierce beasts that infest certain parts of Southern Africa. And, on account of their diminutive size, they are not able to fight on equal terms with their warlike and larger proportioned neighbors. Travelers in the region of the long-sighted Bushmen have reported some truly wonderful feats with the eyes .. day, while a European was walking in company with a friendly Bushman, the latter suddenly stopped, and, pointing ahead in some alarm, exclaimed: "A lion!"

The white man stared until his eyes ached, but he could make out nothing. Thinking that the native must have made a mistake, he insisted on going ferward, though his companion urged When they had adhim to retreat. vanced a little further, the Bushman again came to a halt, and absolutely refused to go on another step, for, as he explained, he could distinguish not only a lion, but also a number of cubs. It would be dangerous, he said, to tamwith a lioness while nursing her

little ones.

The European, however, still unable to see a lion, much less the cubs, pushed on boldly. When he had advanced a quarter of a mile he saw an object moving slowly along in the distance at the point to which the Bushman had directed his gaze. Still doubting that a human being could possess such mar-velous power of vision, he approached and finally distinguished the form of a lioness making leisurely for

a line of forest. The limit of a man's power of vision

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## MECHANICS.

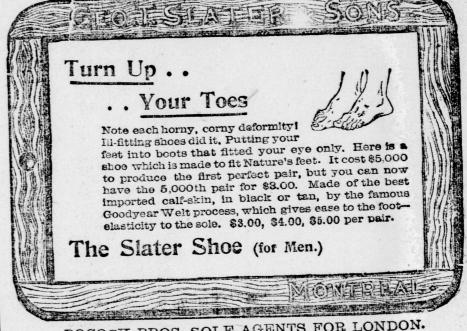
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is established by necessity. If our existence depended on our ability to see twice as far as we do, this additional power would be acquired by practice. Deerslayer, of "Leather Stocking" fame, surprised everyone by his longsightedness. Probably he could see fur-ther than these Bushmen, but he was a fiction character. All woodsmen, and, as a general rule, all persons living an outdoor life, give practice at long range, which ultimately makes their accuracy of sight seem wonderful to a man who never uses his eyes except to read.

PADEREWSKI'S DAILY LIFE.

How the Great Pianist Keeps in Perfect Condition for His Work. Paderewski rises, as a rule, about 10

o'clock on days when he does not give a concert or is traveling, writes John J. Becket in an article upon the great pianist's daily life in March Ladies' Home Journal. On days when he is to play in the evening he rises at 1. By way of morning meal he takes a cup of coffee or tea-nothing else, not even usually for five of six hours each day on a piano which he has sent to his room in the hotel as soon as he arrives in the city. When he has an afternoon concert he does not practice at all, however, and if the concert is an evening one he devotes only two or three hours to exercising on the keyboard. In order to strengthen his fingers he plays only five finger exercises. Like a prize-fighter who is in training this musical athlete devotes himself to a systematic course of gymnastics for strengthening all the physical powers which are called into play by his performances on the piano. Those long, slender "piano" fingers are put through their paces until they acquire strength, flexibility, agility and staying power. His magnificent technique is not maintained without this constant fostering and lubricating of its springs. This little band of five faithful servants which each hand commands is in tenure to a wrist like steel. But his arms also have to be strengthened. For this purpose he employs an apparatus which he designed and had made him elf. What this is he knows, and nobody else.

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