B. LOVERIN

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FIRST SLEEPING CAR-

e Work of a Poor Inventor From Whice Pullman Got His Idea.

Pullman Get His Idea.

he first sleeping car was not invented the late 'George M. Pullman'. That er belengs to John Thbits, who car, the photograph reproduced here to shir gon in 1868 and took out a pather to be shired to be successful to the pather to the state of the pather to the state of the pather to the

fame and millions, while John Tibbits remained obscurs and poor.

At the time the patent was taken out Mr. Tibbits was foreman of a Cincinnati manufacturing company, a man with considerable genius, but as is often the case with inventors, without the necessary qualities that make for success.

Some time ago it was pointed out that a sleeper had been built previously to the Pullnian, but it was supposed that the cuts and patents had been lost: As a matter of fact the out from which this original elegying car was patented has been for years among a number of relies in the possession of Robinson Bros. Cincinnati, and has only recently been brought



out from its seclusion of forty years. The drawing shows a very crude and uninvit-ing sleeping berth, but the essential idea is the same as that in the luxurious spartment for which a great monopoly charges such a high price that it has paid enormous dividends and has made the name of Pullman a synonym for great

Grape Cure Stations Established on the Continent-Some Claims Made. The so called "fruit cure," although not much heard of in England, says Na-The so-called "fruit cure," although not much heard of in England, says Nature, is well recognized at various places on the Continent, where so-called grape stations have been established. In a recent number of Modern Medicine and Bacteriological Review there is an interesting article on the subject, in which the historical side of the question is dealt with. Thus we are told that many medical authorities in the tenth contury became enthusiastic in their writings over the remarkable curative virtues of grapes, while a certain Van Swieten, of a more modern date, is said to have "recommended in special cases the eating of twenty pounds of strawberries aday." The same gentleman also reports a case of phthisis healed by strawberries, and cites cases in which maniacs have regained their reason by the exclusive use of cherrice as food! These instances rather savor of the so-called grape cure, for indigestion and other evils, as carried on in many places on the Continent and that people betake themselves to Meran, Vevey, Bingen or Italy and the south of France with the intention of devoting six weeks to the cure, during which time they are expected to have gradually accomplished with the intention of devoting six weeks to the cure, during which time they are expected to have gradually accomplished the feat of consuming from three to eight pounds daily, as the case may be. Grapes are said to exercise a salutary action on the nervous system and to favor the formation of fat, that is 50 say, when fruit of good quality is employed: if the grapes are not sufficiently ripe, and are watery and sour, the patient may lose rather than gain in weight. Dr. Kellogg, director of the Sanitarium Hospital and Laboratory of Hygiene at Battle Creek, Mich., is of opinion that the valuable results obtained by a fruit diet in cases of biliousness which he has obseved are due to the fact that noxious germs habitually present in the alimentary canal de not shrive in fruit juices.

PARLIAMENT'S "TYPIST"

She Is a Prosperous Weman, and Ha Had the Post Two Years. Miss May Ashworth, the official type-writer to the Houses of Parliament— typist they call her in England—has held



MISS MAY ASHWORTH. ition since March, 1895, when she

Gladstone, who was then commissioner of works.

She has a room set apart for the use of her staff of assistante in St. Stephen's hall, but so great has been the demand for their services that for the coming session an additional room is to be set aside for this purpose. Miss Ashworth seldom goes to the house herself, the office being conducted by one of her managers.

In addition to this work, Miss Ashworth has a large office in Victoria street, where she conducts a typewriting school, and also has a large corps of assistants for the usual stenographic and copying work. She has been in business for ten years, and her offices have grown from two rooms on a top floor to an entire suite on the first floor of the Victoria street mansion.

without a pass no child can go to school in Russia, or adult make a short trip. The Gevernment derives a bloom same from

A CRITICISM OF POPE

Athens Reporter THE ABLEST REPRESENTATIVE OF

Subsequent Literature.

With the artificial school of postry the name of Pope will always be associated. He is the 'shiest representative of that polished style of wrating which for nearly two hundred years pervaded the productions of English posts. He was a pupil of Dryden, but like many other disciples he surpassed his master in the acquisition of fame. Dryden has been called the greatest writer of a little age. That age had not yet become sufficiently removed from that greater age to which Shakespeure, Spenser and Milton belong. It is not to his discredit that Dryden was influenced by the genius of Milton. It would be unjust to regard either Dryden or Pope as



ALEXANDER POPE.

an imitator, however applicable the term may be with reference to some of their contemporaries and to the hosts of writerers of verse who since their time have used the same style.

Pope was the foremost literary figure of the brilliant age in which he lived. The brilliant age in which he lived. The brilliant of that period was due to causes that cannot be described in a few words. The restoration had come and in its train had arrived influences which affected politics, merals and religion. The Puritans had their day and the church had "rest" until at a later date the revival under the Wesleys and Whitfield awakened England from its state of religious lethargy. The memory of the commonwealth was sufficient to repress any scrious attempts toward political reforms. The conditions of the poor had not yet aroused any agitation for the amelication of the masses. The house of Hanover was reasonably secure. Stability in matters affecting both church and state was at a premium. Progress was not ardently sought, and to make the best use of what was already known was considered the part of wisdom. The great alm in literature from the time of the restoration to that of the French revolution was the objects sought by writers of the period of the renalisance. The influence of the French has often been mentioned as the main cause of the development of the artificial style of poetry in England. Pope himself spoke of the "maines" as being the outcome of the prevalent imitation of French fashions introduced into England at the restoration, but it is improbable that the court of Leuis XIV. extended its ascendency in literary matters after its political power was broken by the war of the Spanish succession. The literary period of Pope and his contemporaries is most correctly designated by the term "classical." It is not simply meant that Latin and Greek writers were the models, as they had largely been during the early—years of the renaissance. The art of writing had begun to receive much prominence. It was recognized that the fo

the known words of the vocabularly were searched to ascertain what was most harmonious. To excel required much con-densation, terseness, neatness and polish. Exquisite finish had to be studied as much as nobility of thought. The age



FRONTISPIECE TO THE "ESSAY ON MAN." nt the vanity

was a fastidious one, no slipshod work was tolerated, and to reach fame was only possible to great artists. A high standard was set up. Few could hope to carry off a prize. Those unwilling to work had ne chance in the race. Pope had the opportunity as well as the ability. He made use of both and he came out shead. He took the lead more on account of his industry than of his natural ability. He aimed to take first place as a writer of finished verse. Any knowledge he gained of the world or any suggestion that came to him from his intercourse with society was utilized to accomplish his main purpose. Te put his thoughs in choice language was not enough. Each idea had to be put in its neatest and most epigram; matic form. By his skill and perseverance

pose. Te pur me medicine in the content and tage was not enough. Each idea had to be put in its neatest and most epigrammatic form. By his skill and perseverance he became eminently successful in giving to the world not by any means the finest kind of poetry but the finest kind that the age in which he lived admired and demanded.

The poetry of the artificial school, and especially that of Pope, has had a permanent influence on the literature of subsequent periods. The revival of the natural school of poetry was inevitable if the love of truth and the power of "heroic souls" was not to depart forever. The nineteenth century cannot afford to ignore the precious heirlooms which it received from the eighteenth. The reaction against mere form intensified the admiration for true poets genius. The cry "back to nature" was even heard before Cowper proved to the literary world that a brighter day of spontaneous, romantic poetry had begun. Burns and Wordsworth were soon to follow and to mainfest the artist's powers without the artist's weaknesses. The study of Pope's poetry will ever have its charme and will never cease to impart its iessons. Noither Southey nor Coleridge underestimate the choice of words in the expression of poetic thought. Every true poet is an artist, and this is quite evident to those who appreciate the works of Byron and Scott as well as those of Longfellow and Whittier. The greatest poets of our own time are artists of a high order, but their skill has originality. The mission of a great poet puts in the background the mere selection of words and the arrangement of phrases. When we think of Browning, and especially of Tennyson, forms of expression have little prominence as compared with lofty thoughts and deep yearnings of the human heart.

The power of a great writer of either poetry of prose is apparents to any stu-

Late this year one of the foremost me of france will colobrate his stable bisthiay. This is the famous frince Joinville, the last surviving son of Ki Louis Phillips of France.

The celebration of the birthday of the famous cotegenarian is of great interest to the people of the republic to the sour



of us. He has yisted that country repeatedly and diriting the civil war rendered visibable services on the staff of General Georgie B. McCollain.

Frince de John'lle was born October 14, 1819, as the Neury Pelson, Paris. After 15, 1819, as the Neury Pelson, Paris. After 15, 1819, as the Neury Pelson, Paris. After 15, 1819, as the naval school as Bress. He was an astentive and industrious students and seconder and promotion. In Mario, joined an expedited mined I had been been as severed from the state of the naval of adjusted himself in the bombardment of the castle San Juan de Ulma, near Yers Cruz. He led a detachment of soldiers through the city and passed through the company of the technique of the castle San Juan de Ulma, near Yers Cruz. He led a detachment of soldiers through the city and passed through a passed through the company of the technique of the t

DISINFECTION OF ROOMS.

Vaporised Cerrestve Sublimate and Sulphur Do the Werk.

Professor Konig of Gottingen, in a recent article on this subject, says that at one time, while he was practicing medicine in Hannu, he suddenly discovered that his bedroom was thickly inhabited by obnoxious insects. A friend assured him that he could easily get rid of the pests and proceeded to fumigate the apartment with corresive sublimate. The success of this measure was most gratifying, and when the room was opened the dead bodies of various kinds of insects were seen strewn about the floor. This incident led the professor to hope that the same means would be effectual in destroying the infectious elements of contagious diseases, and a trial in private houses after scarlet fever or measies and in hospitals after crysipolas or pysmia gave most satisfactory results. Since adopting this method he has never seen a second case of a contagious disease which ceutid be attributed to infection remaining in the room in which the patient

seen a second case of a contagious disease which could be attributed to infection remaining in the roem in which the patient had been confined.

The mode of procedure is very simple. From 1½ to 8 ounces of cerrosive sublimate is put on a plate over a chafing dish, and then the windows and doors of the room are closed. At the expiration of three or four hours the windows are opened and the apartment is thoroughly aired. The person entering the room should take the precoustion to hold a sponge or cloth ever the mouth and nose in order not to inhale the vapor. The following day the windows are again closed, and some sulphur is burned in order to neutralize any of the mercurial fumes which may linger about the furniture and other articles. The room should then be again aired and cleaned, when it will be ready for coupancy.—Philadelphia Record.

A Herre With an Appetite.

cleaned, when it will be ready for cocupancy.—Philadelphia Record.

A Heyre With an Appetite.

"An old horse with an inordinate appetite is one of the curiosities I found on a
recent trip in eastern Kentucky," said
Colonel Andrew Yates. "This ancient animal was one ridden by a mail rider over
in West Virginia, and had to go in a jog
from daylight till after dusk each day except Sunday. But after long survice old
Bawley was traded off to a farmer living
over on the Kentucky side of the mountains, and he recently pensioned the animal, putting Bawley on the pasture and
letting him have all he crayed morning
and evening at feeding time. An ordinary
meal for Bawley is two racks of hay, 80
ears of corn, a two gallon bucket of bran,
a gallon-of oats, and all the stale bread
and meat in the house. Bawley is so find
for meat and bread as of hay and corn, and,
in fact, will eat almost anything, hot
drawing the line at fruit or sweatments.
The four legged gourmand once broke in
the long pen and emptited a large trough of
also which had just been pounced in for the
porkers. His owner sand he brick heard
the old 'hopse whining in pain and 'san' having superinduced serious illiness; but the
horse was ready to eat the following morning as usual."—Louisville Postil dentil

A New York man says that he and his wife never have disputes because the flat in which they live is so small there is no room for argument.

Graven upon the tombatone of a jeoksy in a New Zealand cometery are the simple weeds, "He has passed the past."

POETIC PICTURES.

RTISTIC WORK OF MRS. HENRY M. STANLEY, THE EXPLORER'S WIFE.

interest. Her artistic education Miss Tennant describes as follows:

"I began by painting dolls for my sister, and when, after a great deal of study. I finally began to paint other subjects, it was always street urchins and infants that attracted my attention. I was educated entirely at home and the art of sketching came to me as naturally as eating cake in the nursery."

The pictures that have proved so popular are "Drink," "Having it Out," and "An Arab Steed." These pictures have been so full of the rugged poetry of the



public.

Both Miss Dorothy Tennant and her elder sister have been painted by Mr. Watts, R. A. Miss Dorothy was depicted by him holding a squirrel in her arms, which, it has been said, is a concett intended to symbolize the vivacious tem-

which, it has been said, is a conceit intended to symbolize the vivacious temperament of the lady. More familiar is the portrait painted of her by the late Sir John Millais, representing a girl meditating on the fateful answer to a letter which she holds in her hand the title of the picture being "No!"

Possessed of a bright and winning temperament, Mrs. Stanley is well known for her generous disposition. Her tendency has ever been to sympahize, and in no inactive way, with the homeless and outcast; the seamy side of life has had a keen interest for her. It is the result of no passing phase of fashionable "slumming," but the outcome of a very true and womanly benderness towards those whose lives are a constant struggle with privation and suffering.

Yet, it may well be mentioned, Miss Dorothy Tennant has had a time of suffering, of anxiety, which was entirely her own. She became engaged to the famous explorer, Henry M. Stanley, before he left England to proceed to the resous of Emia Pashs, though the fact was kept secret, and consequently she suffered three years of great supense. Most of us can well remember the rumors which came through 1.e press that the traveler had been lost in the almost impenetrable wilds of mid-Africe. At one time it was said that he had not succeeded in traversing the forces, at another than the had been killed by the savages, or again that he had been killed at Khartoum.

When ene thinks of the interest which was everywhere felt in the fate of Stan

when one thinks of the interest which was everywhere felt in the fate of Stanley, and the way-very far from anything approachins callous indifference—te which that interest was expressed, one can faintly imagine the sense of alternating hope and fear which must have dominated the mind and heart of the not less courageous Miss Dorothy Tennant. Yet no one had any notion that she had more specially cause than the rest of us for her passionate interest and anxiety—the secret was well kept, and only on the safe return of the explorer from Tarkest Africs," in 1890, did the public know that Miss Tennant had been his affianced bride, and had been watching and waiting during the whole of those three anxious years.

The brightness of the dawn, however, was in fitting contrast to the darkness and gloom of those three years of anxiety, and on the 19th of July, 1890, the two were married in the precincts of Westminster Abbey.

MRS. STEVENS.

The Lady Who May Possibly Succeed the Late Miss Willard as World's Fresident of the W. C. T. U.

"Who will take Miss Willard's place?" was the query in the mind of every wearer of the white ribbon badge as soon as it was known that the great leader of the woman's temperance movement had passed away.

Her strong personality, her genius for organizing, her readiness as a public speaker, he facility in writing, her indefatigable energy and her dominant will fitted her to carry on the work she had taken up with an efficiency and success that few women could ever hope to attain. The W. C. T. U. and its allied undertakings filled her life, and to them she devoted all the powers and energies of her beings.

UEMMLER'S IDEAL COMMUNITY FADES AWAY.

Should the dissensions recently reported among the members of the quaint communistic society at Zoar, Ohio, cultiminate in the dissolution of the community, it would be but the downfall of another dream-atvecture built on the rather uncertain feundation of the brotherhood of man.

Some dreaming philosopher dreams a beautiful dream and, waking up, tries to make the vision a reality, often with apparent success for a few years, but always ending in ultimate failure.

Such a man was Joseph Buemmier, the founder of the community at Zoar. A German by birth, he early dissonted from the established church, and, gathering around him in Wurtemberg a small

what I shall do," she has replied to all quirers.

"As far as any one can fill Miss Willia ul's place. Mrs. Stevens is the woman to do it," remarked a prominent member of the union. "We all feel that there will be a vacancy filled only by the memory we have of Miss Willard, but her spirit will animate her followers and inspire them to carry forward the work she has left in their hands."

Mrs. Stevens was intimately associated with Miss Willard personally, as well as officially, and was familiar with her plans and policy. Twice she was in England with her, and in some of the most trying periods of the union, when serious disruption was threatened, they stood firmly



MRE. L. M. N. STEVENS, FRANCIS WILLARD'S

PROBABLE SUCCESSOR.

by each other until they had gained their point.

Mrs. Stevens is a few years younger than Miss Willard was at the time of her death, having been born in Dover, Me., in 1844. Like Miss Willard, she beganher caree as a school teacher, but she gave up that work, when 21 years old, to marry Mr. Stevens, a business man of Portland, Me. He sympathizes with his wife's aims, and they have a pleasant home at Deering, Me. One child, Miss Gerrude Leavitt, is her mother's right hand helper in her temperance work.

Mrs. Stevens has been identified with the W.C.T.U. since 1874, when Miss Willard went to Old Orchard to speak and organized the Maine union. Mrs. Stevens was made treasurer of this body, a position she held for three 'years. She was then elected State president, and has been unanimously re-elected every year since.

For thirteen years she was assistant the country in the cannot serve as soldiers, because a Christian cannot murder an enemy, much less cloud.

Mr. W. H. Storey of Acton, the well-known glove manufacturer, is dead.

Miss Ida Jane Keith, sister of Jessie Keith of Listowel, who was so brutally murdered by Chatelle, is dead. She never fully recovered from the terrible strain occasioned by the death of her sister, and her death is directly chargeable to its effects.

Relatives of the late Alexander Suther-

What is Scott's **Emulsion?**

It is a strengthening food and tonic, remarkable in its flesh-forming properties. It contains Cod-Liver Oil emulsified or partially digested, combined with the wellknown and highly prized Hypo-phosphites of Lime and Soda, so that their potency is materially

It will arrest loss of flesh and restore to a normal condition the infant, the child and the adult. It will enrich the blood of the agents. will stop the cough, heal the irritation of the throat and lungs, and cure incipient consumption. We make this statement because the experience of twenty-five years has proven it in tens of thousands of

Cases.

Be sure you get SCOTT'S Emulsion.

50c. and \$1.00, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

THE COLONY OF ZOAR



"All sexual intercourse of the soxes, except for the perpetuation of the species, is sinful, contrary to the order, and command of God. A complete or entire cessation of sexual intercourse is more commendable than marriage.

"We cannot send our children to Babylonian schools (clerical schools of Germany), because contrary principles are there taught.

"We cannot serve as soldiers, because a Christian cannot murder an enemy, much less a friend.

"We regard political government as absolutely necessary to maintain order

y a position she held for three years. She was then elected State president, and has been unanimously re-elected every year since.

For thirtsen years she was assistant recording secretary of the National W.C. T.U.; for one year recording secretary, and at the Cleveland convention, in 1894, she was alcoted vice-president at large for the national union. She was a close friend of General Noal Dow, and during the last few years of his life made public his views.

Since his death she has been recognized as his successor in the leadership of the prohibition movement, and the recent attempts to secure a more rigid enforcement of the prohibitory law in Maine were under her direction. She is considered one of the most foroible woman speakers in the State.

In addition to her temperance work, Mrs. Sievens is connected with a large number of charitable organizations. For years she has been the Maine representation of the National Conference of Charities and Correction. In 1892 she was one of the women managers of the World's Columbian Exposition, and had entire charge of the chairties and correction in the National Council of Wormen, and when she resigned that position was placed in the cabinet of the council and given the portfolio of moral reform. She has always been a pronounced woman suffragist, and stood by Miss will and stanching which saves the human arm the infamous labor of blows. Under the flagellation of machines taxes and at arrears are to become moscility collested.

Miss Ida Jane Kith, sister of Jossie of the W.C.T.U. against the protests of the W.C.T.U. against the protest of the W.C.T.U. against the protest of the W.C.T.U. against the protest of the W.C.T.U. against the protest

erty owned by the community is va at \$1,100,000.

Life at Zoar runs in quiet groot Three meetings are held each week. Sunday Bueminler, when allye, delly discourses on morals, manners, he

keeping, cleanliness, health observances, etc. Since his death, which occurred in 1887, it has been the custom of a trustee to read one of his addresses and passages from the Bible at the Sunday meetings. They are fond of music and have a hynn book of their own. Like the Quakers they wear their hats while in church; and the women sit one on side of the house and the mon on the other. They have no baptism or Lord's Supper.

In the early days of the colony the children were taken from their parents when three years old and placed in a large house, under designated instructors, the sexes being kept separate. But this method of education proved unsatisfactory and was abolished in 1846. The children now attend school until 15 years of age.

James Clark, the fireman on the spass-enger engine which was smashed in the collision at Burlington, died from his injuries. Thomas McDonald and his thirteen-year-old daughter, Mamie, were drowned in McNamee's Cut at Toronto on Satur-

In act among a clust of the day ovening.

Severe earthquake shocks were felt last week at Antigua, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe and Montserrat, of the Leeward Islands.

Much damage was done at Antigua.

Engineer Hutchinson of the G.T.R., who was badly burned in the railway accident at Burlington, died at the Hamilton Hospital.

David Cascadden, 55 years of age, and a prominent man of Kingsville, died from the effect of chloroform administered by three physicians prior to performing an operation.

CRIME AND CRIME

wood.

Adolph L. Leutgert was taken to the penitentiary at Joliet, to which he was sentenced a short time ago for the term of his natural life.

James Fletcher, who claimed to be a Toronto lawyer, and was arrested at London on a charge of attempting to obtain \$200 from Clarke Manning under false pretences, was discharged upon insufficient evidence.

Mr. E. Floody of the Inland Revenue. Mr. E. Floody of the Inland Revenue

Mr. E. Floody of the inland Revenue service was searching A. J. Gilboe's restaurant at Windsor for smuggled to-bacco when Gilboe struck him and Floody drew a revolver. The case will be tried in the Pelice Ceurt.



KREPS A FULL STOCK OF

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, Coal Oil, Machine Oil, Rope of all sizes, Builders' Hardware, Nails, Forks, Shovets, Drain Tile, Spades, Scoops, Iron Piping, (all sizes), Tinware, Aust. Ware, Lamps and Chimneys, Pressed Ware, &c. Guns and Ammunition.

vies, Tess, Sucars and Canned Goods—in short, we have so everybody that calls.

Agent for the Dominion Express Co.—the cheapest way to send money to all parts of the world. Give me a call.

WM. KARLEY

Athens

....GIANT ROOT CUTTER...

Has several important improvements, viz.: Heavier Balance-Wheel, Anti-Clog Cylinder, etc., making it the best machine in the market. Warranted as represented.

GEO, P. McNISH,

Lyn Agricultural Works.

Asphalt Roof Paint and Perfection Cement Roofing

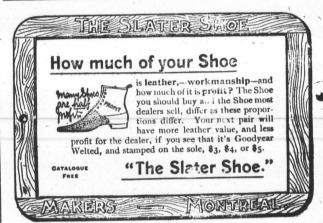
THE TWO GREAT RAIN EXCLUDERS

THESE GOODS are rapidly winning their way in popular favor because of their cheapness, durability and general excellence. Does your house or any of your outbuildings require repairing or a new roof? Are you going to erect a new building? If so, you should send for circular describing these goods or apply direct to

W. G. McLAUGHLIN

MANF'R AND SOLE PROPRIETOR

Ontario



JAMES DUGGAN, SOLE LOCAL AGENT.



Have a good of stock genuine all-wool Yarn and Cloth will be prepared to sell the same at moderate prices, and will at all times be prepared to pay the highest market price for wool in cash or trade.

R. WALKER.

WEG. HAZIDEN. XXXIIOEN. HAZIDEN

DISEASED MEN CURED THOUSANDS of young mea, middle need men and old men end look back at the property of the prope

VARICOCELE, EMISSIONS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, SYPHILIS, STRICTURE, GLEET, SEMINAL WEAK-NESS, PIMPLES, LOST MANHOOD, UNNATURAL DISCHARGES, KIDNEY AND BLADDER DISEASES.

ARE YOU 2 NERVOUS and despondent; weak or debilitated; thred mornings; no ambition—lifeless; memory poor; easily fatigued; excitable and irritable; eyes sunken, red and blarred; pimples on face; drames and night loses; reties; naggard looking; weak beak, bone pains; half loses; ulcers; sore throat; variculed; deposit in urine and drains at exol; distractful; wast of confidence; lack of energy and strangth—WE OAN OURE YOU OR ASK NO PAY. CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY-CONFIDENTIAL SNATCHED FROM THE GRAVE. 15 I learned a bad habit. Tried four dictors and herve tonics by the score without benefit; emissions and desina increased. I howame a nervous wreck. A friend who had been sured by Drs. Kennedy & Kergan of a similar disease, edvised me to try them. I did so and in two months was positive. by cured. This was eight years ago. I am now married and have two healthy shild-ren."—C. W. LEWIB, Seginsw,

VARICOCELE CURED. "Various made life miserable. I was weak and nervous, research and life miserable. I was weak and nervous, eyes senken, beakful in society, hair thin, no ambition. The Golden Monitor' opened my eyes. The New Method Treatment of Dre. Rennedy and Kargan oursed me in a few weeks.—I. L. FERIESBOR. [1] If yed on England of the Community and mental local learned as a few self. I was coing into deeline (consumption), a furna. At school i learned as easil I was coing into deeline (consumption), and mental definition of the self and the self of the self and the self of the self manhood."

SyPHILS CURED, "This terrible blood disease was in my system for eight SyPHILS CURED, "The terrible blood disease was in my system for eight returned. Eyes red, plumples and blotches on the skin, ulcers in the most had, on tongue, bone pains, falling out of hair, weakness, etc. My brother, who shad been cored of Gloet and Stricture by Drs. Kennedy and Lergue, recommended them. To sy oured me in a few weeks, and I thank dod I consulted them. No return of this double in it years."—W. P. M., Jackston.

17 YEARS IN DETROIT, 200,000 CURED. NO RISK.

BEADERI Are you a victim? Have you lost hope? Are you contemplating BEADERI hardless? Has you blood been diseased? Have you say weaknes? Our New Method Treatment will eare you. What it has done for others it will do for you. ConsultAtion FREE. No matter who has treated you, write for an honest coinion Free of Charge. Charges reasonable. BOOKS FREE.—The Golden Mounton' (Instructed) on Diseases of Men. Inclose postage; Joints. Header NO NEMT. PRIVATE. No medicine sent C. 1. Not will be a consultation of the contemplation of th

DRS.KENNEDY & KERGAN, No.148SHELBY ST.

ALCO - X STATIONS - X STATIONS