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IGNATIUS DE LOYOLA.

THE STORY OF A SOLDIER WHO BE-CAME A SAINT.

Famous Religious Society Which Has Enemies and Friends, in Every Land-Secret of His Power.

Azpeita, the Spanish village where was orn Ignatius de Loyola, founder of the ociety of Jesus, and which is the site of ociety of Jesus, and which is the site of the monastery of Loyola, is reached either of diligence from San Sebastian or by il from Zumarraga, and thence by by diligence from Sail Schescale crail from Zumarraga, and thence by coach.

The valley where the town lies forgotten and rarely visited is of surpassing grand-

eur and loveliness.

Ignatius de Loyola was one of those wonderful characters who either by force of will or mental fower leave their marks upon the minds and imaginations of men in a lasting and enduring manner. The Society of Jesus, which he founded, has played an important part in the history of many centuries. During the last four centuries there is hardly a land in Europe from which the Jesuits have not been expelled and to which in one form or other.

influence is as great as, or greater, over it was. bla was a scion of a noble Spanish 7. He was born on July 31,1491. Loyola was a sciol of a hobe paramaterity. He was born on July 31, 491.

He was trained in early life to the profession of arms. He was brave, handson and accomplished and led in camps and ta a life of adventure and gayety. At



FOUNDER OF THE JESUITS. in the legs at the defense of Pampeluna, and was captured by the French. After an extremely painful operation he was sent to his ancestral home in the moun-

tains of Guipuzcoa.

Then occurred what changed the whole Then occurred what changed the whole course of his life and so enormously influenced the faith and morals of the world. While convalescing he read the "Lives of the Saints" with a feverish interest, and his imagination was fired with intense religious zeal. He flung aside all ambition to be a warrior and gave himself body and soul to religion. Religious life in the Church of Rome was at its lowest ebb. The reformers were very day growing bolder and bolder. Luther had just burned the Pope's bull at Wittenberg and was already busy with his translation of the Bible. All the old cherished traditions were in danger. nis translation of the Bible. All the old cherished traditions were in danger. What a field for heroism and zeal! Loyola, fresh from the avowed visi's of the Virgin and St. Peter, stepped into the breach.

reach. Scarcely convalescent, we find him go-Scarcely convalescent, we find nim go-ing barefoot on pilgrimages, serving in hospitals; practicing austerities of the severest kind. He was at Jerusalem, at Rome, at Venice, where, on the steps of the Church of the Theatines, in a state of great mental exaltation, he averred that he saw the Trinity in unity. He was presently again in Spain, where his religious energy brought him under

he saw the Frinki in dundy.

He was presently again in Spain, where his religious energy brought him under suspicion for heresy, and he was twice imprisoned by the Inquisition.

In 1628 Loyola went to Paris to study theology in the famous schools of the day. In Paris he soon gathered around him a few companions almost as zealous as himself. Their names were Francisco Xavier, Salmeron, Bobadilla, Rodriguez—all Spanlards—with Peter Faber, of Savoy, and in 1634 was formed by these men the Society of Jesus, an order destined to play a great part in the affairs of manikad.

Their first vows were taken on Aug. 15, 1534, on the crypt of the Church of Norre Dame, but it was not until 1540 that the

Their lifst vows were taken off Aug. 15, 1534, on the crypt of the Church of Notre Dame, but it was not until 1540 that the order was sanctioned at Rome by Paul III. Loyola remained general of the order frem its establishment up to the time of his death, in 1556, which was accelerated by the austerities he had practiced. He was canonized in 1622 by Gregory XV., and is now considered the patron saint of Biscay.

The strange variety of fortune the Jesuits have since then experienced would occupy volumes to tell. Their history has been in a manner almost the history of the Romish Church. Their rise and decline, decline and rise has indicated more or less the state of the church they serve. They have been in turn patronized and oppressed.

Now the teachers of princes, the confessors of kings and queens, now banished

Now the teachers of princes, the confes-sors of kings and queens, now banished and condemned. The society was expelled from England in 1581 and again in 1601; from France in 1594 and 1762; from Por-tugal in 1598 and in 1759, and in Spain, Russia and even China they at times have suffered the same fate, but only to appear again in greater strength than before. At the present moment there is only one At the present moment there is only one important country in Europe (Germany) important country in Europe (Germany) where they are not more or less in evidence, and even there they are knocking loudly at the door for admission. The greatest and most extraordinary blow the order ever experienced was when even its own church began to fear its power and dread its influence, and when it was suppressed by Clement XXIV. The Order was re-established by Pius VII. in 1814. pressed by Clement XXIV. The Order was re-established by Pius VII. in 1814. Doubtlesss the great secret of the power of the Jesuits is their marvellous organization. In forming the statutes and reguations of the society Lcoyola evidently determined to carry into the service of the church the rules and principles of the camp. There must be inflexible discipline, unquestioning obedience and undaunted courage and, if necessary unscrupulous tactics. For this latter reason the "order" has frequently come into collision with both spiritual and temporal authorities. In England, at Stoneyhurst, they are the recognized teachers of Catholle youth, and Jesuit Fathers are to be met with in the most out-of-the-way hamlets and villages. Since their difficulties in France under the republic, they are laboring hard to found great seminaries in the Channel islands, and with some success.

hard to found great seminaries in the Channel islands, and with some success.



Three Rleasing Varieties Described.
It is well within the bousds of possibility to produce flowers of the finest quality upon plants that are inserted in the soil as cuttings any time from December 15 to April 15. As a general rule, however, those planted in March give the greatest satisfaction. A place which can be kept close and at a temperature of about forty-five degrees, with the cattings near the glass, and a moist and firm surface, such as sand or ashes, on which to stand the pots, is just the right place.

Firm, healthy, short jointed shoots should be selected for cuttings. The cutting should be at least three inches in length and cut horizontally with a sharp knife just below a joint. The leaf at the base may be removed and all others retained. The small pot is well drained filled with a rather fine mixture of loam, leaf moid and sand in equal parts, with a thin layer of sand on the top. With a pointed stick, make a hole in the centre; insert the cutting about half its length; press the soil firmly about it, taking circ that the stem is not bruised or injured during the operation. Having potted the



desired quantity, water thoroughly, and then transfer to the frame or house prepared for their reception. Here they should be kept close and syringed lightly when dry until rooted, when air may be admitted gradually at all favorable times. American Gardening, from which the foregoing is reproduced, names the Queen as a fine variety belonging to the Japanese incurving section. The color is pure white, and the bloom reminds one of flakes of snow. The stem and foliage are all that is to be desired in a chrysanthemum. The Vivian Morel is of European origin and ranks among the best of the reflexed pink varieties. Both in Europe and America it has been highly spoken of and has taken many premiums. The color is not exactly pink—rose stripped QUEEN-IVORY-VIVIAN MOREL. of and has taken many premiums. The color is not exactly pink—rose stripped

with white would come nearer its correct description. It is a large and elegant flower.

Ivory is a well known favorite, is one of
the best for all purposes, but when grown
as a specimen plant has few equals. It is
rather a dwarf grower, but the habit of
the plant is good. The color of the blooms
to reverse white.

Interesting Particulars Concerning the

Among our young literary men there re few who have won a reputation so apidly—a reputation which rests on good and solid foundations and which promises rapany—a reputation winer rests on good and solid foundations and which promises to be enduring—as Francis Marion Crawford. In the early part of 1882 he was unknown. Before the half of the year was gone "Mr. Isaaes" was in every body's mouth, and its author was famous. His experience was not unlike that of Macauley, Dickenis and others that might be mentioned. His first effort was a success and his fame—has been abiding. "Mr. Isaaes" is a book which has many merits—merits which it was impossible for the reading public not by recognize, and for the critics to overlook, "Mr. Isaaes," however, would hardly have been sufficient to sustain a great reputation, if it had not been followed by works of at least equal ability. Happily such works have not been wanting. Since the date of hisfirst novel volumes have come thick and fast from Mr. Crawford's pen; and few first novel volumes have come thick and fast from Mr. Crawford's pen; and few books have been in greater demand.

- There is not much mystery about Mr. Crawford's life or work. His career, however, so far, has been full of interest. He talks to us freely about blusself—tells us. Crawford's life or work. His career, now-ever, so far, has been full of interest. He talks to us freely about himself—tells us the story of his life, and explains the character and method of his work. Born at Bagni di Lucca, Italy, in 1853, he is only in his forty-second year. His father was Thomas Crawford, a Scotch-Irish-man, born in the west of Ireland, and

was Thomas Crawford, a Scotch-Irishman, born in the west of Ireland, and brought to this country when very young. Trained to wood carving but ambitious of a higher role in the world of art he was sent to Rome, where he became a pupil of the famous Thorwaldsen. It was there he met and married the mother of the novelist, Miss Louisa Ward, who was traveling with Dr. Sampel G. Howe and his wife, Julia Ward Howe. Thomas Crawford, who is remembered as America's most orlginal sculptor, died in 1857, when his son, Marlon, was only three years old. In those days young Crawford was residing on a farm with some kinsfolk near Bordentown, N. J. After his father's death Marion was sent After his father's death Marion was sent After his father's death Marion was sent to Europe, where his education was superintended by a French governoss, and where he acquired a mastery of the French language, which he speaks and writes with as much readiness as English.

When he was about twelve years of age he was back again in America and attended St. Paul's school. He went to Harvard, but dud not complete his course. Back again in Europé he studied successively at Trinity College, Cambridge, England,



F. MARION CRAWFOED.

and at Karlsruhe and Heidelberg. Germany. He was in Germany from 1874 to 1876. In the latter year he went to Rome, and at the university there studied Sanskrit, becoming deeply interested through his tutor in Buddhism and other Oriental religions. He remained in Rome till 1878. Already, and some years prior to this date, the financial disasters which followed the panic of 1873 had brought trouble to his family. The fortune which his mother inherited from her banker-father was lost. Young Crawford, therefore, now found it necessary to carn his own living. Having borrowed one hundred pounds, he sailed for Bombay, and not long after his arrival he found himself in charge of the Allahabad (India) "Herald." After an eighteen months' residence in Bombay he returned to Europe, remaining for a few months in Italy, and setting out for Amquica early in 1881.

It will thus be seen that allke by education and experience Mr. Crawford was fairly well equipped for writing novels, at these of a certain class, although it does not appear that he had seriously thought of giving himself to such work. He was now about twenty-seven years of age. Undecided as to his future course, he entered Harvard and took Professor

W. SACHTLEBEN WHO WILL LOOK IN DANGEROUS PLACES FOR HIM.

was finished June 13, of the same year. Accepted and published by the Macmillans, it was an immediate success. "Having tasted blood," Mr. Crawford tells us, "I began to write another story for my own amusement, Dr. "Clandius," and so story has followed story, illustrative of Indian life, of Italian life, of Fronch life, of life in Constantinople, of life in England and of life in America, until now some twenty-live or more volumes bear his name.

Mr. Crawford is not unwilling, as I have said, to tell us how he works, and at what rate of speed. We have already seen how rapidly he wrote his first novel. He wrote "Marzio's Crueifa," in ten days, and "The Tale of a Lonely Parish" in twenty-four days. We cannot enter more fully into Mr. Marlon Crawford's work. It would be agreeable to point out some of their peculiar merits and to give some of his own views of what I shall call his art, together with opport nities which in his judgment different countries afford the novellist; but our space is limited.

The novel has paid Mr. Crawford in cash as well as in fame, and in his beautiful home at Sorrento, with its varied memories, its fine elevation and surroundings, and its beautiful outlook on the sea, he has, since 1885, lived an ideal life.

The White ants of India.

"It is a remarkable fact, but one never sees wooden telegraph poles in India," said a well-known railroad man, "The white ants are so numerous in India that they would eat a telegraph pole in one night. On that account stone is used. The stone piles are from , six to eight feet high. For ties invorted iron boxes are used and strange to say they are say. used, and, strange to say, they are st tempered that they do not warp in ho weather."

Picton, April 6.—The young man Burton Spafford, sent down for trial two weeks ago by Police Magistrate Curry, for using the mails with intent to defraud on information laid by Acting Postoffice Pageseter McCarow, was un vesterday for on information laid by Acting Postomee Inspector McCarow, was up yesterday for trial, he having elected to be tried by County Judge Merrill. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$5 and all costs and ordered to refund all money obtained by the fraudulent advertisements.

a nadians Entered for the Henley Regatta a nadians Entered for the stendey Regata London, April 6.—Among the foreigners who have been entered for the Henley regatat this year are the Cornell crew, who will compete for the challenge cup; the Argonauts, of Toronte, who will compete for the stewards cup, and F. H. compete for the stewards cup, and E. A. Thompson, of the Argonauts, who will contest the match for the diand sculls.

A CLOCK IN THE HEAVENS. How to Tell the Time by the Dipper and the North Star.

In his cot in the big hospital the patient, having dozed half the day, now lies wide awake in the darkness. At the other end of the ward the clock is ticking, but its face is hidden in the gloom, and how is he to tell how the hours are passing? Looking northward through a high window just beside his cot he finds his question answered. He sees there the Great Bear, commonly known in part as the Dipper, climbing upward to its highest perch in the heavens. Why not convert the two uppermost stars of yonder Dipper into the hands of a clock? It is 9 o'clock, and

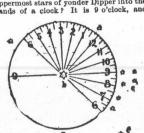


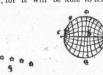
DIAGRAM OF THE CLOCK. a & a, apparent orbit of the Dipper around the North Star: b, North Star; c.c. Dipper. they are hanging in a nearly horizontal position, pointing almost due east to the north star, and elevated only a little more than the star from the horizon. Where will they be at 12, at 2, at 4, or at any hour

will they be at 12, at 2, at 4, or at any hour when the weary, restless prtient wants to know the time? It is a question to be wrought out mathematically or rather diagramatically.

Before proceeding with the construction of the celestial dial, however, it will be best to say a few words about the interior mechanism of the clock for the instruction of the unlearned. Why does the Dipper always describe a circle around the north star, never sinking below the horizon? Look at the following picture of the earth, the north star and the Dipper, and the subject will be perfectly plain. the earth, the north star and the Dipper, and the subject will be perfectly plain.

Were the spectators located at the North Pole the north star would be directly overhead. Were the spectator at the equator it would be seen at the horizon. When seen from these latitudes it follows that it is as we see it on any starry night. The Dipper is so near the unchanging north star that in these latitudes it never rises or sets like respectable stars, but keeps up its perpetual dance around it. Further south it rises and sets, for the north star sinks and the Hypper sinks with it, but with us it is compelled to take part in a perpetual masquerade in full view.

Now for the celestial clock, whose machinery was put in motion at the begin.



te book reviews LOST WHEELMAN LENZ. A Tale Told The Editor. NEWFOUNDLAND'S DEBT MR. THOS. STRANG SPEAKS THAT

AND LIVE.

From the Comber Herald.

Searching for a needle in a haystack would be easy work compared with the task that William L. Sächfieben, an Illinois bicyclist, has upon his hands. He had salied from New York upon the French steamer La Chapagne and is now far on his way toward the wilds of Armenia. Sachiteben has gone in search of a brother wheelman, Frank G. Lenz, who disappeared from the earth about a year ago, within sight of Mount Ararat. Lenz was on a tour around the world on his bicycle and had completed about seveneighths of his long journey.

The last that was heard from him was a letter dated May 3, 1894; from Tabriz, a small town in Persia, near the Casplan Sea. He cashed a draft there and sent in to the "Outing Magazine," of New York, for which he was making the tour,

FRANK G. LENZ, THE MISSING WHEELMAM. an account of his most recent travels. In this letter, which is the last ever received from the missing man, Lenz stated that he was on his way to Erzeroum, in Turkey.

Turkey.

He was traced through Bayazid, eighty miles from Erzeroum, and to the Deibaba Pass, a wild opening between two mountains, some ten miles long, and inhabited by the flercest of the uncivilized Kurds.

It is to find Lenz that Sachtleben has maderate, this depressue, exception. It is to find Lenz that "Sachtleben has undertaken this dangerous expedition. His orders are, dirst to find the lost traveler or to learn his fate; second, if found, to continue the journey with the missing wheelman; and, third, to complete the circuit of the globe from where Lenz left off, if no trace of the missing bicyclist can be found. The country where Lenz disappeared is utterly impassable at this time of the year, and it will not be until May or even June that Sachtleben can go into the interior. He will take a wheel with him, and he will be accompanied by two American missionaries and two

has probably cost him his life. He was accompanied by another bleyelist named Robert Brice, who traveled as far as Minneapolis with him.

Minneapolis with blin.

At one part of their trip they, reached a Northern Pacific railroad bridge which spanned a lake. Lenz did not want to delay long enough 60 go around and thus add three or four miles to his long jour



WILLIAM L. SACHTLEBEN. along the narrow board at the side, with out any handrail, which was intende for employes of the read only. Bruce de

By Particles south 12. From and seed, for the both at a single and seed, for the both at a single and the properties of the properties of

SUFFERERS MAY READ

Strangfield is a post office corner about six miles from Comber. It was named after the highly respected and well known family of Strangs. The neighborhood is a quiet one, being inhabited by a church-going, sober industrious people. Among the people of that neighborhood none is better or more favorable known thou more favorable known than Mr. that neighborhood none is better or more favorably known than Mr. Thos. Strang. Mr. Strang is a man of middle age and a bachelor. A few days ago he related to the Herald the story of his recovery from an illness which he believes would have resulted fatally but for the use of Dr. Williams' Bish Dills. The origins of Mr. Strang's

which he believes would have resulted fatally but for the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The origin of Mr. Strang's trouble was la grippe which developed into heart disease. He laid for months with every nerve in his frail body unstrum. He tried many medicines, but none seemed to materially benefit him. He would rally at times and endeavor to walk, but his system being reduced and weakened he would frequently fall prostrate to the ground, and his friends had to carry him into the house. This terrible state of things lasted for months and all the while Le was getting weaker, and even the most hopeful of his friends feared the worst. Mr. Strang was strongly urged to try the world renowned Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and consented to do so. A neighbor was dispatched to the Comber drug store for a supply. In a few days after beginning the run bedien ground and to-day Mr. Strang is rejoicing and telling in this fair dominion—The story of renewed strength through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Strang is rejoicing and telling in this fair dominion—The story of renewed strength through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Strang is now a sound man. Quite frequently he walks to Comber, a distance of six miles, to attend church. He informed the Herald that he was only too glad to give his experience so that suffering humanity may also reap the benefit and thus be released from the thraldom of disease and pain. To his benefactors—for such they are —Mr. Strang feels that he owes a debt of gratitude, With his the down when bead of the thread they were may be to days when bead of the form of the strang ferand Lake, was a feel to the work of the proper of the stranger of the work of the proper of the proper of the work of the proper of the work of the proper of the

Prof. Brown, King of Elocutionists, was in Naylor's Opera Hall on the

Dart & Oke have secured the services of Mr. James Smith, a former of ill-health. Athens boy, as master workman in their cabinet factory here.

Mr. Poitras, superintendent of the the Apanese are showing them Big mill, has imported a dozen work-men from Montreal.

The Walker Uncle Tom's Cabin show will be here on the 6th of May. A landslide on a small scale occurred a few miles from this town. About 50 yards square of earth, trees, and other debris went into the bay.

Miss Dulmage is very low at

business.

Delegates Submit a Statement of the Condition of the I land.

NO STATEMENT OF TERMS YET be About \$10,000,000-The Visitors

Ottawa, April 6.—There was another short conference between the Newfound-landers and the members of the Government in the Premier's effice vesterday morning. The delegates substituted a statement of the condition of the Island, financially and otherwise. This sincement shows the amount of public debt as being about \$40,000,000, and gives information from the official reports of the island as to the state of trade.

The conference then adjourned until this morning, to permit of this statement being printed. So far no statement of terms has been laid before the conference. Compliancing pilotted for the conference.

thus be released from the thraidom of disease and pain. To his benefactors for such they are—Mr. Strang feels that he owes a debt of gratitude. With him the days when beads of agony stood on his brow have passed with him, and he will be accompanied by two American missionaries and two native guides.

Sachtleben made a trip around the world on a bicycle a few years ago and he went through the same Armenian country, but he was accompanied by a number of native guides and was not molested. All agree that Lenz was most foolbardy. These Kurds are all hostile to foreigners and almost entirely out of each of the Tipkish law.

Lenz is a daring man by nature, and he took many wild chances from which he was fortunate in coming through without serious injury before he reached Armenia. He left New York June 4, 1852. He was not the first man to go around the world on a bicycle, but the first to do so from east to west. All those who proceded him went in the opposite direction.

Lenz crossed America, without mean terrand of the three of the trip dustrates his character and shows the reekless nature which has probably cost him his life. He was a secompanied by another bicyclist named accompanied by another bicyclist named second and pair in the success.

the sum of the trip out of the same and two sum of the sum of the province of the same and two sum of the sum of th

DESERONTO.

SATURDAY, April 13.—The Talent social held in the White church was a to the nature of the forthcoming report of

Mr. J. Hofmeyer, the Afrikander leade who was a delegate to the Intercolonial eot in the Cape Assembly on accoun

How This is Done Where Thousands o Animals Must Be Treated. Animals Must Be Treated.

In the accompanying illustration is shown an interesting scene on a southwest Texas ranch. It represents the manner of dippting sheep common on the large western amages. It is simply a long chan

other debris went into the bay.

Miss Dulmage is very low at present.

Jane Coombs will appear in Romeo and Juliet on the 17th.

The Roller Mill is running full blast, night and day.

Mr. Leggett has secured a good position in the west.

Maple syrup sells on the market at \$1.00 a gallon the season through.

Visitors are numerous.

The Ella Ross has received a new coat of paint and is almost ready for business.

Big Thing For Kingston.

The Civic "committes" of the Kingston city council has closed with the Dominion Steel and Blast company, of Youngstown, Ohio, for the erection of blast furnace in Kingston. the supplied to the present the manner of dipping sheepe common on the large western#ranges. It is simply a long channel tank filled with the dipp, through such the sheep are driven, forced along by attendants, as shown. This is the only practical method where thousands of sheep must be treated, except the recently invented dipping tanks or machines, which answer the same purpose and are more of conomical perhaps, requiring less of the mixture.

The report of the department of agricultures on the parasites of sheep says: "Although some dips are fairly effective when applied to sheep with the wool on, the dipping should, as a rule, be preceded by shearing, and the rule should not be violated except on account of season. If any of a flock is affected with seab, all should be treated; otherwise the disease will be carried along and break out from time to time. The wool of scabby sheep should be poisoned or destroyed or so safely stored that it cannot scatter the parasite.

"The Alternative of the Kingston to the common on the large western#ranges. It is simply a long channel tank filled with the dip, through which the sheep are driven, forced along by attendants, as shown. This is the only practical method where thousands of sheep must be treated, except the recently invented dipping tanks or machines, which answer the same purpose and are more economical perhaps, requiring less of the mixture.

The report of the





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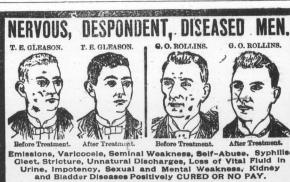
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SNATCHED FROM THE GRAVE—A Warning From the Livings Emissions "At 15 I learned a bad habit. Had losses for seven years. Tried four doctors Cured. and nerve tonics by the score, without benefit; I became a nervous wrock if riend who had been cured by Drs. Kennedy & Kergan of a similar disease, advised me to try them. I did so, and in two months was positively cured. This was eight year ago. I am now married and have two healthy children. W. Lewis Sacious Mich. C. W. LEWIS, Saginaw, Mich.

go. I am now married and have two healthy childrens. W. LEWIS, Saginaw, Mich.

Varicocale "Varicocale, the result of early vice, made life miscrable. I was weak and nerocare the control of the control

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Cost of Treatment, Free Drs. Kennedy & Kergan, 148 Shelby Street, Detroit, Mich.