

A GENEROUS OFFER.

George B. Wright Discovers a Cure for Lost Manhood and Sends it Free to Every Sufferer Who Will Write for it.

Gratitude is one of the noblest impulses of the human heart, and in few instances has this fine quality been so conspicuously exemplified as in the case of George B. Wright of Marshall, Mich.

Mr. Wright is a merchant and well known citizen of Marshall, Mich., who was permanently cured of lost manhood and nervous debility after declining health for years. He now devotes his life to helping other men who suffer as he once suffered.

Mr. Wright offers to send the medical prescription that effected a cure in his case to every reader who is suffering to-day as he suffered. All who will drop him a letter asking for a copy of the prescription will receive it by return mail free of charge.

The following editorial by A. N. Tally, M. D., regarding Mr. Wright's prescription for lost manhood appeared in the December, 1896, issue of the United States Health Reports, published at Washington, D. C.:

We, as the highest American authority on all matters of health, sanitation and hygiene, are constantly receiving letters of inquiry about reliable cure for lost strength in men.

Therefore we have ordered an investigation to be made into the subject and our medical staff found there were many so-called cures on the market, but that many were worthless and some actually harmful. Therefore when we came upon the prescription furnished by George B. Wright, a merchant of Marshall, Mich., we instituted a most thorough laboratory examination and found that its wonderful efficacy depended upon its being exactly compounded according to proper chemical requirements, in order to establish the proper chemical actions and reactions in the human system, and that it should especially, and above all, contain each and every ingredient named in the prescription, otherwise it would be quite inactive and worthless.

Properly mixed and containing everything called for in the prescription, its effect upon the nerve centres is truly wonderful and its nerve tonic properties easily surpassed all ordinary methods of medication.

Among the benefactors of the race may be mentioned the said George B. Wright, inasmuch that he gives this grand discovery free to all who write for it.

Taken according to directions it builds up the weak and restores to full size and vigor the nerve muscles. It brings back sad cheer and lifts up the discouraged man so that he once more enjoys the beauties of nature and the joys of life. Failure in business and love, surely falls upon him who is weakened physically and mentally, and this sad condition is at once relieved and a new man made of him who uses this prescription.

Therefore, upon the highly favorable report of our medical staff we extend to George B. Wright our full editorial and official endorsement of the United States Health Reports. As certain as a wound leaves a scar, and as sure as effect follows cause do men live to repent their follies and indiscretions in weakness and suffering. The tortured sufferer may bear no more tale marks of ruin upon his face to betray his lost manhood. He goes to his grave a human wreck, and never tells of his sufferings for according to proper medical advice at times drives him to the verge of desperation, and it is easy prey for these vultures in human form—quack doctors—who offer false hopes of cure only to disappoint, and after robbing him of his money, plunge him into absolute despair.

No one can appreciate these horrors of lost manhood except he who has suffered them. No one can help such sufferers except he who knows a cure and has himself been restored to full manhood. A notable cure of lost manhood in an extreme case was effected in the person of George B. Wright, a music dealer and well known citizen of Marshall, Mich. Mr. Wright for years suffered the agony of lost vitality power. He saw his physical powers go from him as the result of insidious disease, until he was reduced to a condition of senility, and the best doctors in the country gave him up to die.

Like many others, he tried the various remedies offered by specialists for the treatment of weakness peculiar to men, and it was this experience that drove him to a little study and research for his own benefit.

He asserts that his physical suffering, both mentally and physically, was turned to unbounded joy in a single night through a rare combination of medicines that literally made him young again. It is the prescription of medicines that is the prescription of a life over free to any man, young or old, who feels that his ambition or the fire of ambition has left him and needs something that will brace him up and enable him to be prepared for any undertaking which may present itself.

There is no question but what in his individual case the results were just as described, and it seems quite probable that any man who believes himself to be weak may profit by sending for this free prescription. Many people wonder how he can afford to send this prescription free, but it costs him little to do so, and he feels a philanthropic interest in giving weak men an opportunity to cure themselves.

A request to G. B. Wright, music dealer, Box No. 878 Marshall, Mich., for his free prescription, will be promptly and privately complied with by return mail.

KILLED BENEATH THE WHEELS.

(Special to Telegraph.)

Sydney Mines, C. B., March 12.—Michael Young, of Little Bras d'Or, aged 24, fell between two cars at Sydney Mines today and was killed. His body was mangled beyond recognition.

Good Place to Stay Away From.

New York, March 12.—Iona Island, in the Hudson River, not far from West Point, was today selected by the Naval Board as the site for the location of the big powder magazine for the navy.

The superintendent of a children's home in Cincinnati refuses to send any children to Kentucky for adoption, because of the bad record of that state.

LATE WAR NEWS.

London, March 13.—A parliamentary paper containing the telegrams sent to the British government by the presidents of the South African republic and the Orange Free State and Great Britain's reply thereto was issued this afternoon. It first gives the telegrams sent by the two presidents to the Marquis of Salisbury as follows:

"Bloemfontein, March 5.—The blood and tears of thousands who have suffered by this war and the prospect of all moral and economic ruin wherever South Africa is now threatened make it necessary for both negotiators to ask themselves dispassionately and as in the sight of the trine God for what are they fighting and whether the aim of each justifies all this appalling misery and devastation. With this in mind and in view of the assertions of various British statesmen to the effect that his war was begun and is being carried on with the set purpose of undermining Her Majesty's authority in South Africa and of setting up an administration over all of South Africa independent of Her Majesty's government, we consider it our duty to solemnly declare that this war was undertaken solely as a defensive measure to maintain the threatened independence of the South African republic and is only continued in order to secure and maintain the incontestable independence of both republics as sovereign international states and to obtain the assurance that those of Her Majesty's subjects who have taken part with us in this war shall suffer no harm whatever in person or property. On these conditions but on these conditions alone, and we now, as in the past, desirous of seeing peace re-established in South Africa, while, if Her Majesty's government is determined to destroy the independence of the republics there is nothing left to us and to our people but to persevere to the end, in the course already begun. In spite of the overwhelming pre-eminence of the British Empire, we are confident that God, who lighteth the unextinguishable fire of love of freedom in the hearts of ourselves and our fathers, will not forsake us and will accomplish His work in us and in our descendants. We hesitate to make this declaration earlier to your excellency as we feared that as long as the advantage was always on our side and as long as our forces held defensive positions far within Her Majesty's colonies, such a declaration might hurt the feelings and honor of the British people. But now that the prestige of the British Empire may be considered to be assured by the capture of one of our forces by Her Majesty's troops and that we have thereby been forced to evacuate other positions which our forces had occupied, that diffidely is over and we can no longer hesitate to clearly inform your government and people in the sight of the whole civilized world, why we are fighting and on what conditions we are ready to restore peace."

The Marquis of Salisbury to the presidents of the South African republic and Orange Free States:

"Foreign Office, March 11.—I have the honor to acknowledge your honors' telegram dated March 5 from Bloemfontein, of which the purport is principally to demand that Her Majesty's government 'the incontestable independence' of the South African republic and Free State, 'as sovereign international states,' and to offer on these terms to bring the war to a conclusion.

"In the beginning of October last peace existed between Her Majesty and the two republics under conventions which then were in existence.

"A discussion had been proceeding for some months between Her Majesty's government and the South African republic, of which the object was to obtain redress for certain very serious grievances under which the British residents in South Africa were suffering.

"In the course of these negotiations the South African republics had to the knowledge of Her Majesty's government made considerable armaments and the latter had, consequently taken steps to provide corresponding reinforcements of the British garrisons at Cape Town and in Natal.

"No infringement of the rights guaranteed by the conventions, had up to that point, taken place on the British side. Suddenly, at two days' notice, the South African republic, after issuing an insulting ultimatum, declared war upon Her Majesty, and the Orange Free State, with whom there had not even been any discussion, took a similar step. Her Majesty's dominions were immediately invaded by three towns within the British frontier, a large portion of two colonies was overrun with great destruction of property and life, and the republics claimed to treat the inhabitants of extensive portions of Her Majesty's dominions as if those dominions had been annexed to one or the other of them.

"In anticipation of these operations the South African republics had been accumulating for many years past military stores on an enormous scale, which, by the character could only have been introduced for use against Great Britain.

"Your honors make some observations of a negative character upon the object with which these preparations were made. I do not think it necessary to discuss the questions you have raised. But the result of these preparations, carried on with great secrecy, has been that the British Empire has been compelled to confront an invasion which has entailed upon the Empire a costly war and the loss of thousands of precious lives. This great calamity has been the penalty Great Bri-

tain has suffered for having of recent years accumulated to the extent of the two republics.

"The views of the use to which the two republics have put the position which was given them and the calamities their unprovoked attack has inflicted on Her Majesty's dominions. Her Majesty's government can only answer your honors' telegrams by saying they are not prepared to assent to the independence either of the South African republic or the Orange Free State."

London, March 13.—The representations made to Great Britain simply transmitted the accompanying assurances that any-Consul Adalbert Hay at Pretoria with the accompanying assurances that anything the state department could do in the interest of peace would be gladly undertaken. The well known assurance of the British government to any foreign intervention does not appear to have been doubted, and while Lord Salisbury will doubtless say he is unable to comply with the offer, he will also probably express his appreciation of the United States' efforts in behalf of humanity.

Mr. Hay and the other consuls, subsequent to Presidents Kruger and Steyn sending their peace proposals to Lord Salisbury, were asked to endorse to send the good offices of their respective governments, apparently with the view of bringing outside influence to bear upon Lord Salisbury's reply to the Boer overtures. These seem to have been fruitless, except in the instance of the United States consul, whose representations to Secretary Hay were forwarded March 12 to the United States embassy in London with the instructions outlined above.

These Mr. White, the charge d'affaires, personally presented to Lord Salisbury, who received them cordially but without committing himself to any definite expression of opinion.

As the Boer overtures had already been answered to the effect that no propositions including the maintenance of the republics' independence could be considered, the presentation of the American offer was already too late but the premier, apparently, deemed it a matter of sufficient importance to put himself on record with a formal reply.

London, March 13.—In the House of Commons today Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, asked Mr. A. J. Balfour, the government leader, and first lord of the treasury, whether in view of the numerous recent disturbances connected with peaceable meetings directed against the persons or property of individuals because of their war opinions, the government would continue to discuss the South African war, the disturbances were organized and as to what steps would be taken to prevent such occurrences in the future.

Mr. Balfour replied that he would consult with the home secretary, Sir Matthew White Ridley and answer on Thursday.

Mr. Henry Labouchere, advanced Liberal, protested against Lord Salisbury's reply to Presidents Kruger and Steyn. It was not a declaration of war, but a blunder. The terms of peace proposed were an injury and a disgrace to Great Britain. Turkey, he declared, might just as well have insisted upon nothing but Greece as an independent country, Greece insulted Turkey and compelled her to go to war.

Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles, Conservative, remarked that the last telegram from Presidents Kruger and Steyn was even more insulting than the one which began the war.

The chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, announced that the new 5-inch gun made here has proven very satisfactory and accurate. Col. Baden-Powell warned Commandant Snyman that, unless he disbanded and disarmed his forces filling the Boer forward trenches by March 3, he (Baden-Powell) would no longer be responsible for restraining Chief Lindvise in the Se-ber district. Commandant Snyman declines to disband them.

Cape Town, Tuesday, March 13.—Addressing a public meeting here today, Sir Alfred Milner, after referring to "the dark days which we now hope are drawing to a close," eulogized the marvellous courage, patience and confidence shown by the Cape Loyalists during a season of great trial and their self sacrifice, generosity and co-operation.

He foreshadowed "better days that are surely coming when the temporary bitterness of the struggle around us has subsided."

In conclusion Sir Alfred said: "I cannot say too much in expressing my gratitude to the people of the colony who have been good enough to give their support and confidence to the governor. Yet not to me for my own sake, but for the sake of the great sovereignty and the great Empire I represent."

The national anthem was sung and Sir Alfred Milner was enthusiastically cheered.

Cape Town, March 14.—The Canadians from Victoria West proceeded to the north of the Orange River, where a Kimberley farmer who has just returned there from a trip to Barkley West, reports that the country is almost deserted. He covered a distance of 75 miles.

Cape Town, March 14.—Col. Plumer occupied Lobosai without opposition, on March 5. The Boers had retired the previous day. The railway is damaged, but can be easily repaired.

Cape Town, Tuesday evening, March 13.—General French has arrived at Bloemfontein.

Allival North, Cape Colony, by Courier to Burgersdorp, via Stormberg Junction, Tuesday, March 13.—General Brabant's forces arrived here Sunday. The Boers had retired the previous night, taking up a position four miles beyond the Orange River, where General Brabant attacked and drove them back, securing the position after a sharp engagement.

London, March 13, 6.15 p. m.—The United States charge d'affaires, Mr. Henry White said Lord Salisbury at the foreign office this evening and received a formal reply from the British government deprecating the good offices of the United States in regard to peace.

It is understood the reasons of the premier are identical with those already called to the Associated Press.

The interview between Mr. White and Lord Salisbury was very brief, the premier confining himself to a courteous verbal declination without entering into details.

London, March 13.—The telegrams from

The People's Unbounded Eulogy!

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Has Had an Almost Universal Endorsation as the Greatest Healer of the Most Insidious and Common Disease of the Century.

Catarrh is a Menace to the Face--The Precursor of Much Suffering and the Fore-runner of Incurable Throat and Lung Troubles.

But this Great Remedy Cures and Prevents Colds, Drives out Catarrh Germs and Frees the Whole System from the Foulness Incident to Catarrh.

No remedy yet compounded for the healing of catarrh has received the unbounded eulogy from people in high positions, socially, publicly or professionally, as Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is a specific for catarrh. It gives almost instant relief, not only in the acute forms, but chronic cases of many years' standing vanish under its persistent use. It will break up a cold in the head in almost

quicker time than it takes to tell it. It is a pleasant, powerful and potent protection against the almost constant climatic changes to which this northern world is subjected.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is the permanent eradicator and perpetuator of this most insidious and yet common foe of humanity generally. If you intensely and constantly from catarrh are a sufferer take counsel of the thousands to whom it has been a sovereign balm--the beacon to show the way to health and the haven of health.

Mrs. J. H. Harle, of 223 Church street, Toronto, in telling of her faith in and cure by this wonderful remedy, says: "I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. For years I suffered in its worst form. I took everything I could purchase that promised me a cure, without any permanent results until I

spring took. He saw only two or three white women since he left here. He tells of the sand storms which he describes as heavier and thicker than the snow storms at home. He points out that tobacco is a scarce article and some would be very desirable, and also writes that newspapers would be welcomed, "if even a War City." He intends to bring home some of Kruger's gold. His interesting letter also gives the information that Paradise, one of the contingent, is at Douglas, in good health.

Carleton County Court. Woodstock, March 13.—The county court opened at Upper Woodstock this morning, His Honor Judge Steyn presiding. The docket is well filled, both with criminal and civil cases.

The criminal cases dealt with by the grand jury are as follows:— Queen vs. Jas. Andrews for indecent assault on Mrs. Aboud, S. B. Appley, Q. C. for crown, W. P. Jones for defendant. A true bill was found.

Queen vs. Ward Prior, indecent assault on Mrs. De. Appley, S. B. Appley, Q. C. for crown, W. P. Jones for defendant. A true bill was found.

Queen vs. Nason and Thornton for robbery, S. B. Appley, Q. C. for crown and T. M. Jones for defendant. A true bill rendered.

Queen vs. F. H. Carpenter, no bill. The first indictment taken up by the morning was Queen vs. Nason and Thornton for theft and resulted in a verdict of guilty on both defendants.

Queen vs. Prior will be taken up to-morrow. In the case of the Queen vs. McKenzie for indecent assault no witnesses appeared for the prosecution and the prisoner was discharged.

Andrew Rut vs. E. D. McCluskey, an action for slander, was settled out of court.

Gerald Franks Ran a Bank for Six Weeks and Left with All the Funds. Chicago, March 13.—Thousands of dollars, representing the savings of scores of Italian residents of Chicago, have disappeared from the vaults of Gerald Franks' private bank.

The local police are looking for Franks, who is believed to have left the city. It was discovered yesterday that his bank, which he started six weeks ago had been thoroughly cleaned of its funds Saturday.

The matter was brought before the police today by many Italians who had put their whole fortunes in sums ranging from \$20 to \$300 in Franks' bank. The exact amount of the loss is not yet known as Franks' books were kept in Italian, but as he had hundreds of customers the sum is believed to be well up into the thousands. The missing banker came here from Philadelphia.

The Hermes is Now in Dry Dock at Bermuda. Kingston, Ja., March 13.—The British cruiser Hermes, which ten days ago, while on a voyage from here to Bermuda broke her propeller in mid-ocean and was taken to Cat Island, was towed in here today by the British cruiser Crescent, which had been despatched to her assistance. The Hermes is now undergoing repairs at the dock yard. The Crescent will proceed for Bermuda tomorrow.

The population of China is estimated at 333,000,000, and of these some 40,000 are direct descendants of Confucius, who lived 500 years before Christ. They are 70 generations removed from the founder of the Confucian religion and found the aristocracy of China.

Some people have to be handled as delicately as china.

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC BALSAM. CROUP is the most deadly of all diseases of children. It gives very little time in which to seek remedies. A little tiredness—a cough—feverishness—stuffed coughing—and delirium—convulsions—and even at this critical moment LIFE IS SAVED if this wonderful balsam is administered. It should be always on hand and given at the first symptom but it will nearly perform miracles whenever used. 25c. AT ALL DRUGGISTS.