

## AMERICA THE LAND FOR FAKIRS.

Chinese Juggler Tells Duluth Paper of His Travels.

"America is the best country in the world for a fakir," said Ah Wing to a reporter. Ah is a jolly Celestial in a motley yellow robe who has been selling things worth nothing at ten times their value near the corner of Third Avenue west and Superior street, in Duluth, for a week or more.

And he knows whereof he speaks, for he has trod the Orient and Occident in the successive roles of mystic, juggler, and fakir.

"All a fellow has to do here," went on the Chinaman, who speaks excellent English, "is to go out and get the money. The people you relieve of their coin like it, and nobody seems any the worse, and at that, they are the wisest people in the world. Maybe that's the reason they don't kick on little things like this."

"It's entirely different elsewhere. The meanest people in the world for a fakir to work are the Hindus, and the next the Turks. The Hindus knows the game too well, and, although the Turk is ignorant, he doesn't want to let you know it. He brings you to court for a little cause, and it is a serious thing to go to court in Turkey, as I will try to prove by an actual happening to me in the land of the Sultan."

"When I was a boy, nearly forty years ago, I learned a few tricks of juggling and other styles of 'black art,' and thought I was all right. I started to make a living in that line in Canton, but I encountered the competition of a whole school of really good men, and people laughed at me. From my native land I passed, with a troupe of wandering jugglers, into India, where we half-starved. Then we went on to Arabia, and earned a precarious existence by following a pilgrim caravan almost to Mecca. As we approached the Holy City, the pilgrims got religion, and were not looking for amusement. Our band stranded, in the worse sense of the word, and every one had to shift for himself."

"For several weeks I fared very badly, and square meals did not come with much regularity. In fact, I don't remember having one in the whole time. Finally I got work as a camel-tender, with a caravan going north. I did very well until we reached their point of destination, when I was out of a job again."

"A nomad doesn't care much for a juggler and fakir, and I worked through Palestine and up to the Red sea, alive, and that was all. I was near Constantinople and the big European cities to the west, and it felt that at least I had reached a land where I could make a name for myself."

"But my troubles had just begun. When I came into the capital of the great Turk, I got busy to amuse the people at once. I set up my stand on a back street, and, after doing tricks, eating chemical pills, and making a few fake trees grow at my bidding, came down to active business. The Turks are all Mohammedans, and deeply religious. I decided to turn that fact to profit, and put a glowing display of relics—heads and shells from the Holy City—on my stand. I explained as best I could the sacred things I was dealing in, and soon was doing a rattling business. I was thinking out a fairly good pun about Mohammed and the profit when the change came."

"A little squad of Turkish soldiers came silent and unannounced, and one of them stepped over and pointed at me with his sword. I came near dropping dead, but managed to keep my feet. They were looking for me, and I pointed my arms, and marched me along."

"Next morning I was taken before a magistrate, and I was told to defend after that I was tried for profaning their religion, but at the time I was sentenced had no knowledge of what crime I had committed. The magistrate must have known, however. He pronounced my doom, and, after striking me three times over the shoulders with a three-cornered whip, turned me over to the guard. I was hurried from the city, and at every stopping place between there and the Greek border severely beaten in the feet. When I was placed on Greek soil I was without shoes, hungry, ragged, and penniless. The guard gave me not a parting look, and rode grimly away."

"A number of mountaineers I met shortly after gave me food, but they had little clothing for themselves, and none for others. After several days I got down to the plains and gave a few performances, earning enough to get a little clothing. And I was a man, however, accused me of bewitching her cattle, and made it so unpleasant that I left the district by night. Indeed, had I waited until next morning, the peasants would have hanged me."

"From Larissa I worked my way by boat to Rome, and thence to Mexico. There the people were hospitable enough, but in the country districts and smaller towns the Indians who composed most of the population thought I was legitimate prey and robbed me about twice a week. The church, too, interfered, and I came into the State prison."

"That is more than thirty years ago, and I do not care to leave. The American is right. He doesn't take things seriously unless they are worth while. If you fool him with some clever trick, he just wonders how you did it and lets it go at that. It's the best country in the world for my class of work."

Wing said the Duluth people are pretty easy, but the same people he has met here are in the western section of South Dakota—Duluth Tribune.

## Building a Fire in the Snow.

When you build a fire in the snow for your noontide lunch, always, my dear tenderfoot, observe a few simple rules. In the first place, get some nice dry wood. Pine is best ('easy wood,' Adam called it). Split up your pine into faggots three or four feet long. Make your fire by leaning your faggots up against a tree, which will serve as a chimney to carry up the smoke. Keep a good-sized dry log for a seat, and when you sit down, be sure and bury your feet deep in the snow, clear up to the knees, so that the heat of the fire will not melt the snow on your shoes or stockings. If you allow the fire to get out, your foot-covering, your feet will get wet. The way to keep your feet warm is, so to speak, to keep them always cold—that is to say, cold as far as the exterior is concerned. You must have on plenty of wool, and the warmth of the foot will do the rest."

"This stock which I am cutting," said Adam, as he heaved down a young tree and cut a pole about

eight feet long, "is what the Indians call 'Chiplok' waugan' (or 'Chiplok' waugan'). It means 'the fire stick' or 'the boiling stick.' You see, you don't make a fire and cook down on the ground the way you do out west. We can't 'boil a kettle' in New Brunswick without a long stick to hang on. You notice I poke this stick into the snow, and the little end hangs out over the fire, and I hang the kettle on that end, and it can be possibly spill, and it gets all the heat which comes up to the top of the fire."

"Now there is a funny thing about this 'Chiplok' waugan.' After you have boiled the kettle you must always throw the 'Chiplok' waugan' down, and never leave it standing up over the fire, or by the fire. If you do, that is bad luck, just as sure as you are born. No Indian and no guide who knows his business would ever think of leaving the 'waugan' stick standing up by the fire. I was out with two old trappers once, and we had gone about two miles from where we had 'boiled the kettle' when all at once one of the trappers slipped his leg, and said that he had left the 'waugan' stick standing over the fire. That startled me. He walked back two miles to throw it down. We didn't have very good luck, at that, and he said he knew the reason. So much for some of the wisdom of the woods. I counsel you, my dear tenderfoot, follow very closely these rules for building a fire and of throwing down the 'waugan' stick—Forest and Stream."

## A Blood Maker.

Nerve Invigorator and System Builder, Composed of the Most Powerful Restorative to Be Found in Nature's Realm, Is

## DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD.

That the nervous system is dependent on the blood for its nourishment and life is best evidenced by the fact that about one-fifth of all the blood required for the sustenance of the human body is contained in the brain, and gives to create nerve force, the vital power which runs the machinery of the body.

But it forms blood as no preparation was ever known to do. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is of incalculable value to the nervous system, as well as to the body generally. It cures Neurasthenia, headache, sleeplessness, languid, depressed feelings, debility of the stomach and bowels, and consequent indigestion, nervous spells, dizziness before the eyes, nervousness, irritability and general bodily weakness, are indications that the nerves are starved for lack of a sufficient supply of rich, life-sustaining blood.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food removes these symptoms and cures nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, locomotor ataxia and partial paralysis by its wonderful power as a blood maker. It is Wm. Shaw, wife of Conductor Shaw, 209 Park Street N., Hamilton, Ont., states:—"My blood was in a bad condition. I was very pale and nervous, and my nerves were weak and shaky. I have used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and can say that it has done me a great deal of good. I have also used Dr. Chase's Ointment, and found it an excellent treatment for skin diseases."

Mrs. Wm. Woods, 211 Robinson Street, Hamilton, whose husband is in the employ of Messrs. Ennis & Co., writes:—"I was very nervous, easily fatigued, and generally run down in health. Languid, depressing feelings would come over me at other times. I suffered from severe neuralgic pains in the back of the head. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has changed all this. My nerves are strengthened and restored, the pains in my head are a thing of the past, and I feel strong and well."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, in box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

## The Piano-tuner.

A lady stepped into a piano warehouse recently to engage a tuner, but before doing so she insisted upon the strongest assurance that the tuner was responsible. She was so determined that the manager became curious to know the reason for her disbelief in the reliability of the tuners. She gave her experience with the last tuner she had and this is the story as she told it:

"He had about finished tuning the piano, when he looked up and said: 'Your instrument was in awful condition. You ought to have sent for me sooner.'"

"Then the man who did it certainly didn't know his business."

"No."

"No, ma'am. He had better be doing street-cleaning than tuning pianos. Why, my dear madam, a delicate instrument like a piano needs fingers equally delicate to handle it, combined with an ear of unerring accuracy. The individual who attempted to tune this instrument last evidently possessed neither of these. In fact, I fear to say he did it more harm than good."

"Indeed?"

"Yes, ma'am. He did. May I ask you who was abused your instrument?"

"It was yourself!"

"Madam, you are wrong. I never tuned a piano about fifteen years before."

"Probably not; but you tuned that instrument, nevertheless, or made a botch of it, in attempting to do so. It belongs to Mrs. Jones, who sent it here while she is out of town. She told me you always had tuned it, and to send for you when she came."

But the unhappy man fled with such haste as to make his coat tails a good substitute for a card table—Philadelphia Musicalian.

Baby keep you awake? It won't if you try Norman's Teething Necklace, 50 cents by mail—D. Stott & J. Bowmanville.

## CANCERS AND TUMORS

Permanently Cured by the New Constitutional Medication.

The new system of treating cancers, tumors, lupus and all malignant growths has been discovered by the cancer surgeon's knife and the painful plaster. Besides this, it is effective when these and all other forms of cancer are treated.

It is a simple vegetable compound, which when taken into the system neutralizes and destroys the cancer germs and poisons, and expels them from the system.

Complete details of this pleasant method of curing malignant growths will be sent to any one on receipt of two stamps. Address D. Stott & J. Bowmanville, Ont. 1

## The Condition of Dalny.

A report by Mr. H. B. Miller, the United States Consul at Niu-Cawang, on "Dalny, the Russian Commercial Seaport in North China," has recently been published by the Department of State in Washington. Dalny, the meaning of which is "far away," is the terminus on the Pacific coast of the Chinese Eastern Railway and its connections, the Central Manchurian and Great Siberian lines. It is a Russian commercial seaport, established by Imperial edict of July 30, 1899, "open to the commercial fleets of all nations," and with "the rights of free trade which belong to free ports." The town is situated on Ta-lien-wan Bay, on the eastern side of the Liaotung promontory or peninsula, facing the Korean Sea, and 45 miles, by rail, north of Port Arthur. Mr. Miller describes the harbor as one of the finest deep-water harbors in the Pacific. It is free from ice, "and ships drawing 30 feet can enter at low tide without any difficulty, and even without the aid of a pilot, sail or steam up alongside of immense

docks) it covers the whole seaport. This part of the town is being laid out and built, and adjoining it is the district containing the shore and retail businesses, while behind, on the slopes of higher ground, is the residential quarter, where the roads are being leveled. Behind all are the nurseries and gardens, which are under a competent gardener, who has placed many acres under cultivation with shrubs, ornamental and fruit trees, and the like. The town has the electric light already, and electric tramways are in course of construction. About three miles away a sea beach has been set apart as a summer resort, and a road to it is in course of construction. When the Consul wrote 23,000 mechanics and laborers were at work on the port and town, and the total population was about 50,000, mostly Chinese, but there were also many Japanese, Koreans and Russians, and a few of other nationalities. The total amount to be spent on laying out and establishing the port and town was to be 35 million roubles, or about 25 million sterling, and "the work, as a whole, being done in a thorough and substantial manner, and all shows an honest and earnest determination on the part of the men in charge to build a durable, effective and beautiful city."



COAL MINERS' STRIKE ARBITRATION COMMISSION. The Men Who Are Making a Thorough Investigation of Mining Conditions.

docks and piers, well protected by breakwaters, where their cargoes can be loaded directly into cars that run directly for 600 miles north to the great city of St. Petersburg. The surface of the bay comprises many miles, and the deep-water area is sufficient to handle the largest ships. The rise and fall of the tide does not exceed 12 feet. Five large piers are being constructed of huge blocks of stone, weighing each from 20 to 40 tons. The piers are to vary in width from 60 to several hundred feet, and in length from a quarter to half a mile, and each will be provided with railway lines, warehouses, elevators, lighting and water. One of these was ready for use by the end of last year, and substantial breakwaters are being constructed, so that ships can lie at

Land is being sold at auction to the highest bidder. The town is to be managed by a council elected by ratepayers. Two members must be Russians, and not more than two Chinese and two Japanese can be elected at any one time. The council is to be under the control of the Chinese Government. The town is being constructed by the Chinese Railway Company, under the direction and with the support of the Government. The company has already over 20 vessels engaged in trade to and from the port. It is intended to increase and improve this fleet, and in particular to have fast passenger steamers to Japan and the Philippines. In Mr. Miller's opinion, Dalny affords an excellent opportunity for the establishment of new business enterprises. He appends to his report the regulations for the purchase of land and the erection of buildings



LONDON CIGAR-MAKERS' UNION EXECUTIVE. The Union of Employees of the Cigar-making Trade is Said to be Growing Rapidly in Strength in This City.

the piers and load and unload, whatever the weather. Docks will extend between these piers and along the shore for two miles; while docks, piers and anchorages for Chinese junks will be in another part of the bay opposite the native city, and convenient for the railway. The construction of the docks is proceeding, and two large dredgers, obtained from Glasgow, are doing excellent service in the harbor. Streets are being graded, and great tracks of ground leveled, the surplus material being taken by rail for use in the harbor work. Two first-class dry docks are also being constructed, one of which is intended to accommodate the largest vessels afloat. At the time the report was prepared 1,700 men were at constant work on the harbor docks.

The port is free from all customs dues, and the usual port charges are to be kept at the lowest point, in order to encourage trade. The low-priced coal service," says Mr. Miller, "the small laborer required to move goods from the great piers to the shore, and the ease of entrance into the harbor at all seasons of the year, and the announced policy of low charges will combine to make this the most economical shipping port of the Orient; and the enormous trade which a wise and honest policy of railroad administration is sure to develop will create here one of the greatest commercial points on the Pacific." According to the plan followed in laying out the town, the administrative portion, containing the works, mechanics' residences, hotels, &c., is built on a small peninsula, and consists of well-planned streets and substantial brick buildings. Behind this section are the great warehouses and offices connected with them, this portion includes the docks, and with the administrative section, and the Chinese town (which is quite separate, with its own junk piers and

thereon, as well as a plan of Dalny, as projected, and many illustrations of the progress of the establishment and growth of the town.

McNams, the stockpiling horse that ran at Woodbine, broke his neck in a race this week at Latona.

## IRON-OX TABLETS

are an effective, but gentle, laxative; therefore an immediately perceptible effect upon the bowels must not be expected from them. Therein lies their great merit.

QUICK ACTION MEANS VIOLENT ACTION

A violent medicine is sometimes necessary, but it is a necessary evil.

Never Forget that IRON-OX TABLETS ARE NOT A CATHARTIC

50 Tablets, 25 Cents

## THE LOST CONTINENT.

Legend of Submerged Atlantis.

The disaster in the West Indies has naturally revived reminiscences of previous occurrences of the same kind in other parts of the world, and all the horrors of similar character which have occurred for ages past have been retold and compared with the latest and perhaps worst of all. It is a singular fact, however, that if there be aught of truth in the early traditions of mankind there once occurred in the West Indian region, or in the Atlantic to the east of the West Indies, the most fearful disaster in the history of the human race, a catastrophe so terrible in its nature as to impress indelibly its story into the mind of the human race and render forgetfulness of it an impossibility.

The tradition was in ancient times most clearly set forth by Plato, who, in "Timaeus," gives a full account of the storied island, the narrative being imparted to Solon, ancestor of Plato, by the priests of Egypt, who in their documents had preserved the history of Atlantis as it had been handed down from a still more remote antiquity.

To the west of the Pillars of Hercules or Strait of Gibraltar, and at the distance of several hundred miles, there once lay a great island. Its dimensions, according to the ancient writer, were larger than those of Asia Minor, and either by a short voyage by land or a chain of islands, it communicated with the great continent to the west of the ocean, or America. This island was of itself an empire. Its people attained a high degree of civilization. They had populous cities, carrying on a vast trade both by sea and land; they cultivated the earth, had orchards and vineyards, and their soil produced tropical fruits and flowers, delicacies of many kinds, and medicinal plants and herbs. They dug great canals for purposes of irrigation and transportation, they constructed excellent highways, they had a system of laws and a highly organized government. The palace and royal city exceeded in splendor anything known in Europe at that time, the details being curiously suggestive of the description of the royal palace of the Peruvian Incas.

They had extensive colonies. One swarm of their population settled in Egypt, another on the shores of the eastern Mediterranean, finally founding great States in the valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris. The shores of the Mediterranean, the coasts of western Europe, and perhaps also portions of western Asia were under their dominion, and hints are given, both by Plato and others, of colonies elsewhere.

By a tremendous convulsion of nature the continent disappeared beneath the waters of the ocean, its inhabitants perished, its cities were overthrown. The nature of the catastrophe is not exactly stated either by Plato or in the other legends, though vaguely the destructive agent is declared to be water in such quantities as to constitute a deluge which reached the tops of the highest mountains. "The foundations of the great deep were broken up," rains of unprecedented violence continued many days, and the flood covered all the world. A few frightened inhabitants escaped in ships and bore the news of this awful calamity to the rest of the world. In their attempt to explain an occurrence which filled all nations with horror men attributed it to the vengeance of their gods, all the world over, and the legend of the deluge, vaguely the destructive agent is declared to be water in such quantities as to constitute a deluge which reached the tops of the highest mountains.

"The foundations of the great deep were broken up," rains of unprecedented violence continued many days, and the flood covered all the world. A few frightened inhabitants escaped in ships and bore the news of this awful calamity to the rest of the world. In their attempt to explain an occurrence which filled all nations with horror men attributed it to the vengeance of their gods, all the world over, and the legend of the deluge, vaguely the destructive agent is declared to be water in such quantities as to constitute a deluge which reached the tops of the highest mountains.

Such is the story, as derived from Plato and one or two other ancient sources, of the mysterious island, it is now practically certain that long before the date commonly fixed as that of the Flood there were powerful civilized States both in Egypt, Mesopotamia and along the eastern Mediterranean. They possessed in a high degree the arts of civilization. Another writer, who had libraries and public records, there were banks and commercial houses; accounts were kept and bills rendered. There were poets and painters, architects, painters and sculptors.

Their civilization, rather than original, however, seems to have been derived from an older source, and the legend of this was the case has led students of antiquity more than ever to the belief that there may be truth in the hypothesis that makes Atlantis the original seat of all civilization, but the destruction of the great continent did not hinder or delay the progress of man, for the colonies sent forth were strong enough to continue the work begun by the mother country.

Traditions of a deluge are not, as commonly supposed, to be found in every land. There is none among the African tribes of the Dark Continent; there is none among the Australian aborigines or South Sea Islanders. The traditions exist only in those countries which are also traditionally associated with the existence of the world's inhabitants are descended from its supposed colonists. They are found in Europe, in all parts of Asia, in Egypt, in North Central and South America, and tradition asserts that all these countries were either settled by Atlantis or had been conquered by the powerful and warlike Atlantean Kings.

The total destruction of the mother country would so vividly impress the imagination of all nations associated with the lost continent that the legend might easily be magnified into the deluge of the whole earth, and the Africans or in the South Seas, because these peoples had nothing to do with Atlantis, had never heard of it, nor of the catastrophe by which it vanished.

About fifty years ago the scientific investigation of the sea bottom began with the invention of apparatus for making deep-sea soundings. Government ships have mapped out the bottom of the Atlantic, and thus has been made known the existence of vast submarine plateaus reaching from a point in the sea to the west of the British Islands to the south-western direction to the coast of South America, with a connecting ridge near the centre of the Atlantic on the south, and another ridge passing off in the direction of Ireland. Thus the Atlantic consists of two very deep valleys with a great plateau between them, the valleys having a depth of from 2,000 to 8,000 fathoms, and the plateau of from 200 to 1,500. The Azores and a few other islands are the mountain peaks of this submarine plateau, but they are not the only peaks, for in numerous places the tops of submarine mountains rise within four or five hundred feet of the surface, and

Poor time has its ending

Good time has its beginning

in an

# ELGIN WATCH

Every Elgin watch has the word "Elgin" engraved on the works, and is guaranteed against original defect of every character. A booklet about watches will be mailed to you for the asking.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY, Elgin, Illinois.

In a few instances these mountain summits have been located as isolated rocks, very dangerous to navigation. The plateau has mountain ranges, and many evidences have been found of volcanic agency, still active in some of the islands which remain, and indicated as once present by the character of the specimens drawn from the sea bottom.

Of course it is impossible with present appliances to gain special information concerning the plateau or to ascertain aught of any ruins, if there are any, which may exist at the bottom, but it is altogether probable that at some period in the far distant past there was a great subsidence of the bottom, accompanied in all probability by an upheaval of the coasts, both of Europe and America. It is known that the British Islands were once far below the level of the sea, probably to the depth of 1,500 or 1,700 feet, and an upheaval in one quarter signifies corresponding subsidence in another, so out of the cataclysm which destroyed Atlantis may have come a considerable part of the European and American continents.

The only remaining question concerns the forces necessary to accomplish so tremendous a result. The volcanic eruption, which can destroy anything. Instances of the submergence of considerable districts have occurred in our own times. In 1819, 2,000 square miles of land at the mouth of the Indus sank beneath the ocean, and the towers of the great fort of Sindore, which stood on the present coast, the earthquake which destroyed Lisbon shook an area of the earth's surface larger than Europe, and the shores of the continent connecting south-eastern Asia with Australia; it has vanished beneath the Pacific, and the islands of the Mediterranean the tops of its mountains.

Under the Atlantic there was a sudden displacement and subsidence of the crust of the earth, possibly accompanied by violent volcanic disturbances; the sea rushed over the land, Atlantis disappeared, and the few of its people who escaped spread far and near the awful story of the deluge, and perhaps became the Noahs of the different nations which date their origin from the colonies of the lost island.

Mr. Yet Y.

"We often see peculiar names," said Deputy Register J. P. Pemberton recently, "but the most peculiar one that has ever come to my attention in the years that I have spent in the Register's Office was the name of a gentleman transferring a piece of property a few days ago. His name was Yet Y. There is no joke about the matter, for the official record shows this in his actual name, and no one would take the chances of tampering with the official record. The name struck me as being so peculiar that I asked him how he came to get such a name. Mr. Y. said: 'I do not know, but I have heard that I have the very peculiar name, though I have investigated the matter. I find that my family originally came from the western part of England, and the name was always spelled "Why." Doubtless from the fact that some of my early ancestors worked on the wharves, and I have given the name to my grandfather was simply "Why." My father's name was Sequoy Y. I suppose that I was given the name I now bear to let the people know that the family name was yet Y.'—Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

His Name Obliterated.

In some country districts of Ireland it is not unusual to see the owners' names simply chalked on cart- and other vehicles, in order to comply with legal regulations. Unfortunately this custom lends itself to the playing of pranks on the part of "boys" maliciously inclined, who sometimes rub off the lettering, and the owner, the cartowner gets into trouble with the police. A case of this kind having occurred, a constabulary sergeant accompanied by a constable, and a constable, went to the cart and had been thus wiped out unknown to him.

"Is this cart yours, my good man?" "Af course, it is," was the reply; "do you see anything wrong with it?" "I observe," said the policeman, "that yer name is obliterated. Then yer wrong," quoth the countryman, who had never come across the long dictionary word before. "For me name's O'Reilly, an' I don't care who knows it!"—Liverpool Post.

"The members of the Manitoba Club have decided to abandon their present quarters, and will build a palatial establishment on Broadway, Winnipeg."

## NERVOUSNESS

Or dependency caused by weak unhealthy nerves, are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease. If you have a secret drain from early abuse, later excess or exposure, or if you expect healthy nerves, the best system of home treatment for those who cannot call. BOOK FREE. Medicines for Canadian patients shipped from Windsor—All duty and transportation charges prepaid—Everything confidential—No name on envelope or package—Nothing sent C. O. D.

KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

Have you pain in the back, a dull feeling in the region of the kidneys? At times your water comes from a large vessel, and you do not make it quite so freely, it is dark in color, you make a small quantity, or you may have mucous deposit or a thick dark colored sediment, give your condition immediate attention or more serious complications will ensue. My treatment guaranteed a positive cure for such conditions, and remember you

PAY WHEN CURED.

You need pay nothing until you are convinced that a thorough and complete cure has been established. Surely this is fair, as you run no chances. CONSULTATION FREE. If you cannot call, write for blank form for home treatment. Perfect system of home treatment for those who cannot call. BOOK FREE. Medicines for Canadian patients shipped from Windsor—All duty and transportation charges prepaid—Everything confidential—No name on envelope or package—Nothing sent C. O. D.

DR. GOLDBERG, 205 WOODWARD AVE., Detroit, Mich.