RAILWAY BELT MINERALS.

In the house this afternoon Hon. Col. Baker replied to a question from Mr. Huff in regard to steps taken by the government in the interests of free miners in the E. & N. railway belt. The minister's reply embodied the following statement from Mr. James Dunsmuir: He will make favorable terms with any free miner who may apply to him for surface rights and mineral rights, coal excepted. The terms on which the right to mine will be granted are $3 per acre for the land and twenty cents per ton on all ore extracted. Time for payment will be granted.

It is easy to see that the "favorable terms" of the company will practically shut off all mining development on the large part of the island which they control. It is surely a nice commentary on the manner in which our public affairs have been conducted when any company has the power to put an extinguisher like this on development and industry in so large a tract of country. Many miners and operators who would have given their energies to the mining industry in Alberni and other districts in the railway belt have already left for regions not yet in the grasp of an octopus, and most of the others may be expected to go. There should be some way found of preventing the company from practically neutralizing the judgment of the courts which declared the precious metals to be the property of the public, but no remedy need be expected from the monopoly-possessed government now in power.

There fortunately appears to be an extensive mineral-bearing district on the western side of Vancouver Island which is yet free to the public, and to that district the efforts of prospectors and miners will probably be more and more directed. The field of operations should be made as accessible as possible to those who are ready and able to develop its resources.

THE GOVERNMENT'S PLAN.

When the electors of a constituency in this province secure an opportunity of expressing their disapproval of the maladministration that has prevailed, the Turner government attempt by villification and misrepresentation of the members of the opposition to distract attention from their own record. In this discreditable work they are ably assisted by the Colonist, whose capacity for misrepresentation is only excelled by the avidity with which it supports all government measures—measures which are so lamentably bad that public opinion forces the government to withdraw them or amend them to such an extent that their original intent is completely dissipated. A bye-election will be held in Chilliwack shortly, and the ministers are attempting to distract attention from their own record by practically urging that the electors look at nothing but their perfect railway subsidy bill and the manner in which it has been mutilated by the iniquitous opposition. They seem to forget that there are to-day only ten opposition members in a house of thirty-three, and that no amendment emanating from them could be carried unless it received the support of those government supporters who believe that the interests of the province are paramount to the schemes of an administration which does not possess the confidence of the electors. The railway subsidy bill, when introduced, bore the earmarks of Heinze, but it received fulsome encomiums from the Colonist. The measure met with nothing but opposition from everyone else, and even the Vancouver World, which receives still more government pap than the Colonist, was forced to raise its voice against the bill. An amendment more important than the bill was then introduced, and still the measure was approved of by the Colonist. It passed its second reading, and in committee Mr. Sword, with the assistance of the opposition and several government supporters, succeeded in inserting an amendment that destroyed the very object the government had in view in introducing the bill—to grant further aid to Mr. Heinze. Mr. Sword and those who supported him are entitled to and will receive the highest credit from the people for their action. If the government had any regard for constitutional practice or precedent they would have immediately resigned when the broad-minded members on both sides of the house distinctly told them that the measure conceived for the purpose of enriching one or two railway speculators did not meet with their approval. The attempt to make the people believe that because Mr. Heinze got a knock-out blow, the Dominion government will refuse to grant subsidies in aid of railways that will develop the province is too silly to be considered for a single moment. Does the Colonist suppose that the members of the Dominion cabinet will be less ready to consider the claims of the province because the bad designs of the government have been thwarted by the independent members of the house?

These unreasonable, these disgracefully factious opposition members, are also opposing aid to the Cassiar railway! The electors of Chilliwack are called upon to vote for the government because the opposition are opposing a bill legalizing the placing of the iron heel of a monopolistic corporation upon the neck of the prospector and free miner. The Colonist did not tell the electors of Chilliwack that the government members were in open rebellion against the bill. It did not tell them that Premier Turner was afraid to let the bill go into committee yesterday, fearing another defeat. It did not tell them that these members refused to be whipped into line at the caucus, and that the bill is likely to be withdrawn notwithstanding the fact that the Colonist has stated that it was a bill in the public interest.

The scheme to fight the Chilliwack bye-election on the railway policy of the government should be endorsed by the opposition. It is a policy so wofully lacking in statesmanship that it cannot commend itself to intelligent electors. The electors of Chilliwack are too intelligent to be led astray by government misrepresentation of the opposition. They are not likely to forget Colonel Baker's dyking promises, which were never fulfilled, nor the countless acts of maladministration which go to make up the unenviable record which the government and the Colonist are anxious should not be brought to light during the brief campaign in Chilliwack.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

Hon. Mr. Turner has a very low conception of the dignity which ought to be attached to his high office and totally disregards the practices which govern the relations between the ministry and the parliament. Yesterday the premier abused Mr. Sword for having mutilated the government's railway bill. He charged the member for Dewdney with the insertion of an amendment that would result injuriously to the province. If Mr. Sword has been guilty of all that has been charged against him, where does the government find an excuse for keeping control of the treasury benches? If a private member can secure sufficient of a following to mutilate a government measure, then the government has no longer any right to continue in office. The rule of the constitution applying to the position of the government is thus briefly expressed by Dr. Bourinot: "In case a government is defeated in parliament the premier must either resign or else convince the governor-general that he is entitled to a dissolution or general election on the ground that the vote of censure does not represent the sentiment of the country." This rule, as Dr. Bourinot afterwards points out, applies, mutatis mutandis, to provincial as to Dominion governments. Now Mr. Turner complains that his government was defeated in the house by the passage of Mr. Sword's obnoxious amendment. He has emphasized the fact over and over again and called public attention to his own loss of control over the house. Therefore his duty is manifestly to give way to those who have taken control of the house from him and his government or else to ask for the privilege of an appeal to the people. Be it remembered that he has taken pains to put himself in this position by his reiterated whinings over the passage of Mr. Sword's amendment. It was not the member for Dedyney who carried the amendment, but a majority of the members, and the house must therefore be considered hostile to an important feature of the government's policy. It looks rather strange to see the premier constantly emphasizing this fact and yet refusing to accept the logical conclusion.

A COLONISTIC SQUINT.

The Colonist is egotistical as well as inconsistent. It speaks of its "standing alone in the battle for the interests of the province" and of its "being the only paper that has urged, and is now urging, the claims of this province upon the Dominion." But the Colonist has not yet explained how its support of a bad provincial measure will induce the Dominion government to open up the doors of its treasury in order that bad legislation may be perpetuated, nor has it shown that because the opposition press is urging the provincial government to cease what is wrong, the Dominion government is likely to do what is right. There is a vast difference between the blindly supporting a bad provincial measure and urging the claims of the province upon the Dominion government. If the Colonist were less ready to support the acts of a designing provincial administration, it would stand a better chance of being heard at Ottawa. There is not a paper in the province but what is just as anxious as the Colonist that the Dominion government should assist in the development of the province, but they believe that there are other means of obtaining that assistance besides worshipping at the Turner altar. Our neighbor is the victim of its own distorted vision; what it takes to be opposition to railway development is simply opposition to the infamous proceedings of a set of men who have practically confessed that they have no hope of being able to rule without purchasing support out of the property of the people.

BLOWING HOT AND COLD.

Sir Charles Tupper is in the pleasant position of being unable to carry his party with him in his plan of offering an amendment to the government's tariff proposal. This is a rather lame conclusion to the Conservative caucus, if it was there agreed that the tariff meant destruction to Canadian industries and rendered it impossible to obtain preferential trade with Great Britain." The latter phase, by the way, makes clear the difference in the positions of the two parties in respect to British trade. The Liberals have taken the ground that Great Britain's open door should call forth reciprocal hospitality from Canada, while the Tupper party requires the Mother Country to grant us new favors before we do anything for her. And then there is something incongruous in the two cries sent out by the Tupperites regarding the new tariff. At one time they assert loudly that the Laurier government has made no attempt to carry out its promises to secure greater freedom of trade. That appears to have been the burden of Mr. Foster's elaborate speech in reply to Minister Fielding. Now Mr. Foster and the rest of them are crying out that the new tariff will "ruin Canadian industries," presumably because it does make some approach to free trade. It will be interesting to note how Tupper and Foster and their friends in parliament propose to make these two cries fit in with each other. Will Mr. Foster recast his speech for some future occasion? Perhaps, though, they will made no endeavor to reconcile the conflicting cries, but will simply say: It's a Grit tariff anyway, so let's pitch into it."

Mr. J. N. Blake, of Rossland, objects very strongly to the tenor of a recent Rossland dispatch which was copied in the columns of the Times, referring to his and others' actions at Quartz Creek. He writes: "The undersigned are not leaders in any secret organization to impeach the Turner government for malfeasance of office. They have not worked up any movement at any time to set aside the railroad company's grant in their own interest, and they have not jumped a townsite at Quartz Creek or anywhere else. A number of persons, knowing that the railroad company had not completed the conditions of their subsidy act, including the undersigned, staked for purchase, as they or any one else had a perfect right to do, certain crown lands on Quartz Creek, thereby raising a legal question on behalf of the people as to the legality of any further crown grants being made to the railroad company." As to the legal questions involved the Times of course cannot speak with authority, but we have no hesitation in accepting Mr. Blake's statement that he and the others with him were acting in good faith, and that they did not deserve the reflections cast upon them in the dispatch. The latter seem to have been recast from some utterances of the Rossland Miner, which is apt to be over-zealous in Mr. Corbin's cause.

Mayor Redfern has on more than one occasion assumed a rather unusual attitude regarding documents read at the council meeting. Last evening an important letter from the solicitors for the waterworks contractors was read in open council. The representatives of the press, thinking they would be allowed to copy the letter at the close of the meeting, did not take notes while it was being read. They were disappointed in this, however, as the mayor absolutely refused to let them see the letter, despite the fact that it had been read in public. Thus the mayor practically says that the half dozen men who attend the council meetings can know the contents of letters received by the council, but the several thousand other men in the city, who are interested in municipal affairs and who depend upon the newspapers for their information, must not know what is written to the council.

Considering the governmental assertions that the Cassiar railway aid bill is just what would suit the country, the government's hesitancy in respect of its passage is rather strange. Why not push it along if it is such a good thing?

The government are anxious to give as short a time as possible for the discussion of public questions before the Chilliwack electors. From their own point of view this is an extremely good policy.

JUSTICES AND JUSTICE.

To the Editor: Allow me a small space to give you a sample of justice as dealt out in Plumper Pass. Last Thursday Mr. Peterson, a well known resident of Salt Spring, came here with others to get some fish from the Indians. He camped on the reserve, which by the way is nearly two miles long. Mr. Peterson is some connection of the Indian family living on the reserve. (There are only two Indian families on the reserve.) Next day Mr. Peterson, while off the reserve procuring fish, was warned by the constable to leave. Some unpleasant words passed between the men, and on Friday morning early the constable obtained a warrant and arrested Peterson and brought him before W. Williams and R. Grubb, J. P., who fined Peterson $10 or a month in jail for cheeking a constable and being on the reserve. This has stirred up an ugly feeling among the old settlers against these very lately arrived remittance men being made justices of the peace. In the case of Williams he is quite a recent arrival, of the past winter, and if I am rightly informed, the attorney-general was strongly advised by one of our settlers not to allow him to be appointed until we knew more about him. And now the present outrage upon our neighbor, who is a registered voter of Salt Spring and an honest man, is the outcome of such an appointment. Why was this man dealt with in this way? What crime had he committed? The act reads, "Persons persisting in settling or trespassing on Indian reserves are liable to a fine," but Mr. Peterson was here just eleven months since for the same purpose, namely, to get some fish for his own use, and not since then. Wherein has he broken the law? Had he been let alone he would have started for his home at about ten a.m. on the day he was arrested. But for fear that our new "justice"—lately arrived—would lose an opportunity against an honest man, he must send the constable before six in the morning to secure him with a warrant. Mr. Peterson has promised to appeal, and if he does we, as substantial settlers are quite willing to defray all expenses, simply on the grounds of justice. We are surely coming to a fine pass when we are to have our intelligence insulted by such appointments as this our latest.

FAIR PLAY.

Plumper Pass, April 27.

THE CASSIAR INIQITY.

To the Editor: I am very sorry to see that our members, Messrs. Rogers and Adams, voted for Mr. Turner's Cassiar railway bill. The people here are very much disappointed that Mr. Stoddart did not oppose, for they are bitter against the bill. I have been a good friend of Mr. Turner's government, and supported both Rogers and Adams at last election, but I can assure them that they need never offer at any election again. That bill is an insult to every free miner in the country. What is to become of our province if lands and mining rights are to be given away by the wholesale like this? I am now on my way home, and when I reach Quesnelle you may rest assured our members will hear from CARIBOO.

Clinton, April 26.

BUTCHERED OR BURNED?

We read with horror of the cruelty and butcheries of Gen. Weyler in the fair Isle of Cuba, but little reck we of the ravages of that more direful King of Grave-Fillers, KIDNEY DISEAE, here in our midst.

People of high and low degree drop into graves on all sides of us daily from Kidney Trouble. We incur it ourselves. We encourage it. We do everything but cure it.

Yet there is a cure, pleasant as a May morning. Sure as fate. Infallible as heredity. Before this wonderful remedy the agonizing torture of Kidney Ills vanish like a snowflake in a fiery furnace.

This cure, of which we sound the praises, is DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. Yet not alone we, but every one who has tried them. One hundred per cent. of cures we record. Here are examples:

W. F. Smith, 16 Carrol street, Toronto, says:—"I have taken eight boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, which have cured me of Heart Trouble, Pain in the Back and Dizziness, after other treatments had failed."

D. J. Kenney, Queen's Hotel, Mount Forest, says:—"Have suffered greatly from Nervousness, but information as to the effects of Dodd's Kidney Pills in such cases, led me to use them, with the result that I am cured."

Louis H. Bonsall, 573 King East, Toronto, says:—"Had been troubled for several months with pain in my Back and Kidneys, which prevented my entering in bicycle events, but am in the ring once more after using three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Mr. James Stokes, Deseronto, Ont., says:—"From the first box taken of Dodd's Kidney Pills I found relief, and hundreds here, knowing me for the past fifteen years, can vouch for my cure of long standing Kidney Trouble."

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

THE RIFLE.

RIFLE LEAGUE MATCHES.

This year six teams have been entered by the Victoria garrison artillery rifle association for the Dominion rifle league shoots. The matches are arranged for the following Saturday afternoons: May 15th and 24th and June 12th and 26th. As the teams are to be composed of ten members to each team the membership of the association will need to be increased to make up the complete number. Two series of prizes will be awarded: Firstly, for Martini-Henry of Lee-Metford rifles, and secondly, for carbines. Arrangements have been made to telegraph the scores to headquarters at the close of each day's shooting.

ATHLETICS.

The quarter mile race for the Hall challenge cup took place yesterday evening at the Caledonia grounds. But three competitors faced the starters, although it was thought that a large field would enter. The attendance was very slight, and the present holder of the cup, Mr. J. S. Byrn, was not present. The starters were Charles Wilson, C. Gamble and F. Daniels. They got away well together, and stayed bunched until about half way around the course, when Wilson spurted and led the way home easily. Sir Henry Crease afterwards presented the cup to the winner.

—The members of the orchestra, chorus and soloists who are taking part in the Farmers Mass will hold a full rehearsal this evening at Institute hall, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. All the members are requested to be on hand as a photograph will be taken by Mr. Fleming.

Strong

Nerves just as surely come from the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla as does the cure of scrofula, salt rheum, or other so-called blood diseases. This is simply because the blood affects the condition of all the

Nerves

bones, muscles and tissues. If it is impure it cannot properly sustain these parts. If made pure, rich, red and vitalized by Hood's Sarsaparilla, it carries health instead of disease, and repairs the worn, nervous system as nothing else can do. Thus nervous prostration, hysteria, neuralgia, heart palpitation, are cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Because it is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

SWEPT BY A GREAT DELUGE

A Mighty Wave of Water Engulfs the Town of Gutherie and Many Drown.

A Big Waterspout Breaks and Flood Six Feet Deep Sweeps Over the Country.

Hundreds of People Perched in Trees—Many Pathetic Instances Recorded.

Kansas City, April 28.—A special to the Star from Guthrie, Oklahoma, says: A terrible flood in Cottonwood river suddenly engulfed West Guthrie shortly after sunrise this morning. There is reason to believe that fully a score of persons are drowned. Hundreds were driven from their homes and many houses swept away. It is the most appalling disaster that ever befell Guthrie.

Cottonwood river is a small stream, scarcely more than 40 feet wide, that winds in many curves between its banks in West Guthrie, which lies in a level valley. A terrific rain fell yesterday afternoon and the greater part of last night. The river was already full from the heavy rain of a few days ago. Still no great alarm was felt last night.

About 6 a.m. the river began to rise as if by magic. Then it jumped four feet in twenty minutes. This part of Guthrie is thickly populated, mostly by colored people. Many began carrying their household goods to places of safety. Few made more than one trip when they were forced to flee for their lives.

The river burst from its banks and a raging sea half a mile wide swept across the valley, carrying houses, barns and fences before it.

To add to the horror of the situation, the main supply pipe of the water works system burst where it crossed Cottonwood river in the southern part of the city, and all the water in the reservoir poured into the river.

During the night the bridge leading across the river to the city had been swept away. People were absorbed in watching the rising waters. This morning when the flood from the reservoir came down in a solid wall and out across the arm of land near the mainland, cutting off people from escape, they fled to the higher part of the newly formed island.

The river at 9 o'clock was 30 feet higher than its usual level. It is believed there was much loss of life in that part of the city, but the people are so bewildered as to make it impossible to secure the facts.

House after house is swept away. Debris was jammed against the strong bridge near Heim's ice plant. The bridge was torn from its moorings and carried away. Horses, cows, chickens, etc., soon dotted the river in all directions. Men and women could be seen in houses beckoning for help.

There were no boats and men set about constructing rafts, but the terrible swiftness of the current, which boiled and tossed as if in a tempest, made it impossible to manage the crude craft.

The Guthrie club quickly organized a rescuing party and began the construction of boats.

Three daring raftsmen sought to rescue an old man from a tree. The raft as it rushed down the river was watched with breathless excitement. It struck the overhanging limbs and the raftsmen were knocked from their feet. They managed to stay on the raft, however, and it went whirling toward Cimarron. Nothing has since been heard of them.

Two men secured a small stern-wheeled pleasure boat and heroically went to the rescue of men and women lodged in trees. Many persons were rescued amid cheers of the spectators. The cable which held the boat suddenly parted. The boat was drawn into the current and whirled away. Fortunately it landed further down the stream.

Many overturned houses can be seen far out in the flood. It will be hours before the fate of the occupants can be learned. Many persons claim to have seen others drowned. It will be impossible to find their bodies for weeks, as everything is swept into the Cimarron river two miles away.

Cimarron river is from one to two miles wide. The wagon bridge has gone out. It is feared the newly completed steel bridge of the Santa Fe railway is weakened. Its tracks are submerged and traffic abandoned. Small railway bridges in all directions have been washed out.

The loss in Guthrie is many thousands of dollars. The disaster equals the Chandler tornado for its terrible suddenness.

St. Louis, April 28.—A brief dispatch from Guthrie, O. T., says that at 6 o'clock this morning a mighty wave of water six feet high and a mile wide, swept down Cottonwood valley and struck this city. A deafening roar went up as the water crushed houses and drove people from their homes. At the first rush every boat and bridge was swept away.

All of west Guthrie is submerged. Twenty business houses have ten feet of water in them. The river is 30 feet above its ordinary livel. Hundreds of people are in trees, but cannot be helper.

Several men trying to swim the current to reach four women and a baby in a tree were carried away. A woman wading from her home with a baby on her head was swept away and lost. It is believed more than a score of negroes are drowned.

Persons who escaped the flood estimate that fully 50 persons are drowned.

Wichita, Kas., April 28.—A special from Guthrie to the Beacon says:

At 10 o'clock nine people were seen to drown, two women and a child were carried away on a bridge; one man and two women were on a house roof when it went to pieces and perished. As there is no communication it is impossible to get the names.

Scores are missing. Many buildings are still going down. A girl was in a peach tree for hours, then gave up and fell into the water. Hundreds of men are building boats at the lumber yards.

Gus Platt and George Wellis swam the main current, cut a flat boat from its moorings and saved seven people.

It is believed many were caught in their beds in small houses and drowned.

The big Cimmaron bridge is gone. Immense damage has been done the country. Skeleton creek has washed away scores of farm houses and several people were drowned.

Guthrie, O. T., April 28.—The heaviest rain in years fell throughout the territory yesterday and last night, the continuous pourdown keeping up seven hours.

All creeks are up to the danger point and some out of their banks.

Southwest of Waterloo, this country, a waterspout occurred and half a dozen farms were inundated.

Near Clifton, Lincoln county, scores of farms have been swept of everything and many cattle and horses drowned.

Near Cushing, Payne county, dozen of people have been driven from their homes by high water.

In the western part of Logan county several large bridges on Cimarron and Cottonwood rivers have been abandoned and trains in every direction are delayed by washouts.

At El Reno lightning struck the Presbyterian church spire and the negro schoolhouse, knocking the children right and left, but killing none.

The total rainfall since Saturday noon amounts to 11.98 inches. It is still raining hard.

Guthrie, April 28.—Rumors of appalling loss of life by the flood are in circulation, some placing the dead at 100 to 200. There is no way of getting at the real extent of the catastrophe. While it is believed that the above estimate is exaggerated, growing indications are that previous estimates of the dead have been conservative.

The water caught many people asleep and they were either instantly drowned or thrown on the waves to fight for their lives the best they could. Men, women and children clung to houses and tree tops, while many were carried down the rapid stream on floating houses or smaller portions of their belongings.

Many were knocked from the trees by the swift current and drowned. Mercantile stocks and household goods were swept away. The property losses are estimated at from $200,000 to $500,000.

The main residence and business portion of Guthrie proper was unharmed.

St. Louis, April 28.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Guthrie, O. T., says: Among those known to have been drowned are: Mrs. Ella Dumas, six members of the Clemmons family, Geo. W. Estes, Mrs. James Watt, Mrs. J. W. Montgomery, Joseph Lilly and Joseph Thornton. An unknown white man, wife and children just floated down the river on a house which toppled over and drowned them. Of six boats sent across the inundated district four capsized. More are being built to aid in the rescue.

King Fisher, O. T., April 28.—Hardly had the streams and low lands of this vicinity returned to their normal condition from Saturday's terrific rains, before they were again flooded higher than ever by a cloudburst which washed bridges out, carried great trees, houses, fences and everything portable down the stream. Several persons are reported drowned. A large number of stock perished.

St Louis, April 28.—A special from San Luis Potosi, Mexico, to the Globe-Democrat says that the Rio Verde valley has been visted by a terrific hail storm which ruined growing crops and caused great loss of life. Reports have been received of the killing of 41 persons by hail stones. On one hacienda, 12 farm hands were killed. Some the hail stones weighed over three pounds.

Perry, O. T., April 28.—A flood visited this section last night. The Santa Fe railroad is badly damaged by washouts. South of here for miles the track is washed away. The bridge over Cimarron river is unsafe for traffic. Train service in every direction is stopped. In this city the streets are filled with water. Much damage to low lands is reported.

Wichita, Kas., April 28.—At 1 o'clock the Western Union reports every wire communicating with Guthrie had gone down.

Solomon, Kas., April 28.—A small tornado passed just west of here at 10 o'clock this morning. Telegraph poles were blown down across the tracks. No other damage is reported. Heavy wind is reported at Cawker City.

Kansas City, April 28.—At 10:35 a cyclone swept between Abilena and Salina, destroying all communication with Denver. The cyclone is supposed to be the continuation of the frightful storm which caused the disaster in Oklahoma.

Kansas City, April 28.—Nothing definite is known here of the tornado, said to have occurred between Salina and Abilene, Kas. Wires are badly crippled by the storm. Weather Observer Connor said: "If a storm of any severity has occurred, it must have been of the local thunder storm type, accompanied by heavy squalls."

Dr. BOBERTZ

the old reliable and celebrated Detroit Specialist is still treating with the greatest

SKILL AND SUCCESS

all Nervous and Chronic Diseases.

Men who are weak, nervous, broken down; men who suffer from the effects of disease, over work, worry, from the follies of youth or the excesses of manhood; men who have failed to find a cure, DO NOT DESPAIR, DO NOT GIVE UP! consult

Dr. BOBERTZ

and you can rely upon being speedily and permanently restored to PERFECT MANHOOD. Describe your case fully and a book containing valuable advice, testimonials and full information how to obtain a perfect cure at home, safely and secretly, will be sent you in plain, sealed envelope **Free of Charge.** Address, naming this paper:

Dr. Bobertz

252 WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT, MICH.