# Doctor Said Bright's Disease.



The only evidence of the approach of Bright's disease may be general fail-ing of the health, loss of strength, dyspepsia and poor appetite.
As the disease

advances there is paller of the countenance, pain in the back, puffiness under the eyes and swelling of the feet. The urine is diminished in quantity and is of a dirty yellow or smoky color, and if tested chemically is found to contain albumen.

Doan's Kidney Pills have time and again been proven a positive cure for this disease, except in the very last stages-nothing can

Mrs. E. Winkworth, Niagara Falls, Ont., Mrs. E. Winkworth, Magaza thing else found in them a cure when everything else tacked by kidney trouble about two years ago and steadily grew worse, until I became so low I thought I could only live a short time longer. The doctor here prodisease and dropsy. He advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills, as it was my only chance to get well. I did so, and can truly say I owe my life to following his advice, for I am strong and well to-day.

# THE TRIUMPH OF TRUE LOVE

"You may hope to grow fashionable in time, Violance,' he would say; "Lord Balecarres' devotion insures that." But it was no laughing matter with her. She, in the small world of her narrow experience, had never met or even heard of a male coquette like hord Balecarres. She did not, could not, understand him. A woman of the world would have laughed at him, as all worldly women do. Beatrice Leigh would have made use of his homage, turning it to her own greater honor and glory, but Lady Selwyn was scared She took it all seriously, believing every sigh, every idie word, every regretful look, until she grew

"How can he, how dare, he, speak and look at me so?" she would ask nerself. "Ah, he sees I am not in my place, or he would never dare to do it.' And to Lord Vivian's infinite annoyance she took to avoiding Lord Balecarres whenever she could. In vain her husband told her it was all nonsense; that sensible people only laughed at Lord Balecarres; that no one thought him worth notice. He could not make her more reasonable. Beatrice Leigh Faughed with a supercifious sneer. Mrs. which she felt strongly. She turned selwyn wished her daughter-in-law had away, the dark tender eyes full of tears more tact, and visitors amused them-selves by heartlessly watching the course of events.

miserable over what was to everyone

else an idle jest.

"Men love honor more in the world I lived in," she said one day to Miss Leigh. They were not so reaned, per-haps, as the men of your world, but they call things by their right names. They do not make love to their neigh-

bor's wives. "By which you mean there is more morality in the middle than in the higher class," said Miss Leigh, with the languid indifference that always overawed Lady Violante. "Neither plebeian vice, nor plebeian virtue, interests me much. As for making love -that is too strong a term. Lord Balecarres will never love anyone but him-seif. The ridiculous compliments he pays you mean tess than nothing."

Then why trouble me with them?" she retorted."I care for no compliments except from my own husband."
"Vivian will not thank you for making a modern Darby and Joan of your-self and him. In the world one must do

as the world does," said Miss Leigh. Avoidance was an incentive that my lord had never met with before. He did admire Lady Violante—"there was no nonsense about her"—but he liked her very much, and as a necessary consequence the less she seemed to care for him, the more he cared for her.

One evening, dinner was over, and the visitors had all assembled in the drawing-room. Tady Talmis was sing-ing, and had drawn together a charmed audience. Some of the elders were at whist, others at chess. Lady Violante, only too happy to see everyone engaged, and to find herself at leisure, had taken up her station by the side of a small table. It was lighted by a gorgeous lamp, and covered with choice engravings. She looked very lovely that evening, in a dress of purple velvet, made so as to reveal the exquisite beauty and fairness of her neck and shoulders. She wore some magnificent diamonds, that shone like flame on her white breast. Many eyes were turned to that fair, girlish figure, and the serene loveliness of the young face. She was joined there is a few minutes by Beatrice Leigh, who wished to ar-range about some dancing. Before they

All grocers sell Tea, but all Teas are not the same. Scm? are good and some are not We have had a great many years' experience, and after cerefully studying the productions of all the countries we recommend the use of

## Pure Indian or Ceylon.

the veses let it drew cover not Day our The or She Indian or Ceylon.

Pitznerald. Scandrett & Co

had been talking two minutes. Lord Balecarres joined them.
"I hope I am not intruding," he said, "but I remained at the other end of the room until I could bear it no long-er. She was at a loss what to say."

Then my lord drew from his pocket-book a small folded envelope. "See, Lady Violante," he said; "I have copied these verses for you." She would have liked best not to notioe it, but he held up the paper, and she was compelled to take it.

"They are love verses," he said sen-timentally; but Lady Violante put an end to his sentiment by tearing the envelope in two and throwing it away. It was not perhaps very well-bred, it was certainly not polite, but it was the action of an honest-hearted girl tired of silly compliments.

Lord Balecarres looked up suddenly with a gleam of animetion on his handsome. inane face. "That is too cruel," he said. "What have my poor little verses done, Lady Violante? Ah, I see, I am intruding. You will be kinder to me tomorrow,

perhaps. He turned away, and Beatrice, with maughty, cold face, and curling lips, looked down on the flushed features of the young girl.

CHAPTER XIII.

'For Vivian's sake, Lady Violante,' Beatrice said, "it would be as well to refrain from such exhibitions of temper. You expose your husband as well as yourself to ridicule.'

What is it?" asked Vivian, who had joined them, unseen, and was looking in amazement from one to the other. a short time longer. The doctor here pro-nounced my case a complication of Bright's caution," said Miss Leigh. "There is nothing so decidedly ill-bred as emotion or temper. I am advising her to keep both better under control.

Up rose Violante and rold her story. Lord Balecarres was always either talking nonsense or writing it, and she was tired of it. Although Vivian symopposition of the was rather pathized with his wife, he was rather scandalized at the outbreak, as Beatrice described it.

With a look that rankled in his mind, one of deep pity for him, Miss Leigh went away, leaving them together. "My dearest Violante," he said; "if you would but try a little more—if you would but abandon some of your old-fashioned, old-world notions—and do as others do, you would make me so

"I shall never allow any man to forget that I am a married lady, or to make love to me!" she cried.

His face grew dark.

"How can you mistake me so, Violante?" he said angrily. "If any man dared to do as you say, I would thrash him like a lashed hound. You mistake. Lord Balecarres is, in plain English, a fool. Pray pardon the word. Women of the world know how to keep such men in their place without any such exhibition as this."

He was vexed with her that she did not understand the difference between this merely fashionable nonsensical trifling and reality.

"See how unpleasantly you place me," he said, "with this awkwardness of yours. You persist in treating nonsense, that no sensible woman would even notice, as a serious matter; you compel me to take serious notice of it, whereas it is utterly contemptible. I shall have to say something sharp and decided to Lord Balecarres, and then the world will think it has cause to talk. Oh, Violante, you would be al-most perfect if you had but a little more tact."

She was angry with him, thinking that he was indifferent on a subject on -and so the first cloud fell between

How many bitter thoughts came to the poor child that night. She lay awake, listening to the wailing of the winter's wind, heartsore and grieved.
"I am out of my place," she said to herself," I shall never understand, and he will grow tired of me. I can see it. I was right. I had better have died the day I stoood under the laburnumtree than have come here to let him weary of me."

[To be Continued.]

# Light and Shade.

He held her hand awhile And she made no ado: She was another's wife, He was a husband, too.

He held her hand and seemed To think it rather nice-It was a pedro hand, She wanted his advice.

"Don't hide your light under a bushel," said Uncle Elben, "an' at de same time, don't go roun' s'posin' that you is de whole electric power-house an' dat de town ud be dark if you wus ter quit."

"What do you think of wireless telegraphy?" asked Esterbrook. "I suppose it is all right," replied Goldsborough, but what I want to see is wireless pol-

Friend-You've done very well, haven't you doctor? Doctor-Very well. I can almost afford to tell some of my fashionable patients that there is nothing the matter with them.-Tit-Bits.

When a man is in a bad light his faults always show plainest.

A roundabout way of telling the truth is sometimes as bad as a lie.

To Prevent Consumption. Hard to cure; easy to prevent. Scott's Emulsion nourishes the body, keeps all the organs and tissues healthy, and the consumption germs cannot get a foothold.

English insurance societies are badly divided over the question of war risks Some refuse to have the volunteers at any price while others think the men as safe in South Africa as at home catching influenza.

It Dizzlas t he Werld. No discovery in medicine has ever

created one quarter of the excitement that has been caused by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Its severest tests have been on hopeless victims of Consumption, Pneumonia. Hemorrhage, Pleurisy and Bronchitis, thousands of whom it has restored to perfect health. For Coughs, Colds. Asthma, Croup, Hay Fever, Hoarseness and Whooping Cough it is the quickest, surest cure in the world. It is sold by W. T. Strong & Co., who guarantee satisfaction or refund the money. Large bottles 50c and \$1. Trial

bottles free. The German Government is making vigorous efforts to suppress the slave trade in the German-African colony, and for this purpose the police force there has been considerably augment-

THERE is not a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil—a pulmonic of acknowledged efficacy. It cures soreness and lameness when applied externally, as well as swelled neck and crick in the back, and are an invariant applied externally. and, as an inward specific, possesses most substantial results,

### MACLAREN" ON

Stirring Discourse on the Righteousness of the South African War.

[From the British Weekly.] As there are many persons both case our friends would be speedily remuch better and much wiser than myself who shrink with horror from this conclusion. I would respectfully deal with the reasons which are in their mind, and which seem to me at least invalid. Some friends are opposed to this war as they are to every war, on principle, because they judge war to be nothing less than licensed murder, and an open contempt for our Master's teaching. With this man every minister of the Evangel must have the deepest sympathy, because of his un-worldly spirit and his devotion to the Lord; but it is well that this lover of peace should understand the length and breadth of his position. If he is going to be consistent, and this is what my friend desires above all things to be, and if he succeeds in accomplishing his will, and this is, of course, what he would count best for its country. then, not only would we cease from this war and never enter on another, but we would abolish the army and navy, as well as all forces, allowing other nations to divide our foreign possessions among them as they please, and also to enter our home land at their will. The police, also, would have to be disbanded, because their authority rests in the last issue upon force, and if they were not alto do more than argue, then were they a vain protection against robbery and violence. Upon this theory also no one would have any right to defend his home against the midnight thief, for if the burglar had smitten the household on one cheek by taking so many of his possessions, then the Christian householder ought to present his other cheek by endowing the burglar with any few treasures which he has not found for himself. When our Lord exhorts us to modesty and humility, to self-restraint and magnanimity, by certain striking amages, he was either speaking in the largeness of the spirit and laying down principles, or else he is to be understood to be giving literal com-mandments, which were trivial and absurd; and, therefore, while we do not judge others, we cannot in honor to our Lord, accept the literal reading of his words. It is with war as with capital punishment, both are dreadful, and require to be justified, and the justification is the same. Let murderers show the example of humanity, and our inhumanity will cease to them; let the offenders declare peace, and who is there will go to war! So long as there is misgovernment oppression, and robbery and cruelty in the world, there will be war, and the only way in which this scourge can be averted is that no wrong may be done, no person be in-It is as vain to cry out for the ending of war without the reign of righteousness, as to complain of the fever heat upon the skin when pneumonia is doing its deadly work upon the lungs. If the Turks had not massacred the Armenians, peaceable people in this country would not have if Spain had not misgoverned Cuba, peaceable people in the United States would not have allowed the Spanish war. If the Boers had not invaded Natal, the best opinion in this country-and the best opinion is stronger than a gang of adventurers-would not have allowed our armies to invade the Transvaal. It cannot be the teaching of our Lord, for there would be no sense in it, and human society could not stand for a generation on such a basis, that the wrong-doer should be able to do his will, and no one be allowed to punish him; that the helpless should be outraged, and there should be no avenger; that the hands of good men should be tied, and that wickedness should be established on a throne of unchallenged and despotic power, and—to crown the irony of it all—should derive its immunity from the very words of Christ. May I suggest, in passing from our point, that my friends of this creed, to whom

DR. PIERCE'S

I am ever ready to give a just approval and assistance, have not al-

who hold that public war is a sin, just

as some of the quietest and most

gracious men we know are solders; nor have I noticed—but therein I am

willing to be corrected-that the per-

sons who believe that if we are asked

by a robber for one of our garments.

we should not only give it, but courte-

ously present him with another also, follow this rule in their private busi-

them his just debt of a thousand pounds, they do not hasten to present

If a merchant refuse to

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It makes muscle by making health. It makes health by curing the diseases which undermine the strength. The starting place of physical de-terioration and weakness is generally the stomach. The "Discovery" pos-itively cures diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutri-tion. Take "Golden Medical Discovery" and you'll get well, and

"I wish to express my thanks to you for your wonderful medicine," writes Mr. Geo. Logan Dogget, of Piedmont, Greenville Co., S. C., Box 167. "I was almost past work suffering so much from chronic estarrh and indigestion. Your 'Golden Medical Discovery' was recommended. I used it for three months, and was completely cared of indigestion and greatly relieved of catarrh."



him with another thousand, in which duced to beggary, but instead thereof they are, to my great joy, generally remarkably shrewd and successful persons.

IS THIS WAR UNRIGHTEOUS? Another friend, without going this length, and without any abstract theories about war, has grave doubts about this particular war, because it at least seems to be wrong. He saysand again I have much sympathy with him-that if certain words had not been spoken by our representatives, and certain documents had not been written, and certain things had not been done, some of them before we were born, then our people had not been wronged, and our country had not been invaded, and no blood had been shed. He proposes, in fact, to hold a debate upon the original causes of the war, and if the vote in this debate should be against us, that we should pay the forfeit and humble ourselves before our enemy. May I remind my friend that the debate is very complicated, and goes a long way back, and the vote would be very doubtful; that if we have sinned by pride and greed, the other side has not been distinguished for generosity and honesty; that if the faults of our national character sometimes give offense, the ways and habits of our opponents are not beyond criticism. There is a limit to argument, and one cannot begin at the creation; one has to come in at his own date, and this particular debate was closed somewhat sharply, but with deliberate intention, by the other side. It was a tangled skein, there is no question of that; it is too late to unravel it—It was cut by a sudden stroke. It was a confused sum of figures on the slate; it is little use now trying to balance them—they have been wiped out with a sponge wet with blood. We did not use the scissors; neither were we the first to dip the sponge. When our Ammonites and Syrians invaded the borders of our land, even though it be only our distant land of Reuben, argument ceased, and the appeal was taken, and not by us, from reason to the sword. They who chose the sword and have carefully sharpened it, and have used it without reserve, must stand or fall by the sword. For us there was only an alternative, and our government certainly has proved, to our own undoing, that we preferred reason; for use now there it no alternative; we were driven against our will to war. When a man is willing to argue his case with you, then you ought to keep your temper, and endea-vor to arrive at justice. When he strikes your helpless child, and does so of malice aforethought, then I see not that you can do anything else, since he wishes to obtain his victory over the body of your child, than to cease from words from which he first ceased, and strike back with all your might, else you are not entitled to the name of father, and do not deserve to have that child. Should you strike back so hard that he be not able henceforward to injure this child, or any other, but learns by a sharp lesson peace and

lasting service. MAGNANIMITY? "Granted," says another friend; "but I cannot forget the cost at which this war is being carried on in the death of brave men on both sides, and the sorrow of darkened homes, and the incalculable sum of blood and tears that must be paid before the British troops dictate the terms of peace at Pretoria." If anyone can think lightly of the horrors of war-that cruelest of all the instruments of justice, that most awful arbitrament between nations—he does not deserve to be called a Christian; he has forfeited the name of man. The sympathy of every patriotic Englishman must be with the families who have given of their best for the cause of their country, with the women who have been made widows, and the chilways the courage of their conviction, nor are they prepared to carry their principles to the last extreme. Never have I met men of more delightful pugnacity in private life than some dren fatherless; and the sympathy is all the deeper if one is not fighting himself, but only sees the battle from afar. There are doubtless times when the average man would prefer to ask peace on any terms from our enemies in order that no more blood be spilt, and no more hearts be broken. But remembers that the empire is greater than any number of people; it is the charge we received from our fathers, and which we must hand down unimpaired to our children. That there are greater calamities, even, than the sacrifice of brave men, and the tears of them who are at home, and that the gravest loss of a country is cowardice and unfaithfulness. It may be right, although in my humble judgment it would not be to stay this war by coming to terms with the Ammonites; but let us understand distinctly what this would mean. It would not be considered magnanimity today any more than an ill-starred deed of the past, for which we are paying dearly now in the loss of our sons, was considered mag-nanimity. What we did then, when we

were beaten, was considered expediency -it appears from recent statements, with much reason-and if we do likewise over again, no arguments and no apneals to religion would prevent our opponents and all the nations of the world, and our own people, consider-ing our action to be cowardice. We can afford, though it be with the tears of our hearts, to lose so many of our men; we cannot afford to appear as suppliants before Pretoria. No doubt if Joab had asked terms of peace from the Syrians and the Ammonites, they would have met his request, and we can imagine the terms. We know with what insolence the children of Ammon treated the ambassadors of David when as yet they knew not how the war would go; no words could describe the indignity they would have put upon Joab and Abishai, and the troops of Israel, and every Israelite, after they had gotten to themselves the victory. If before this war it has been hard for any Englishman to live among our Ammonites, because of their boorish pride, let us be sure that if we hum-bled ourselves now before our triumphant enemy no Englishman who had in him the spirit of his people could abide in their land, nor, indeed, in any part of South Africa. The first price we would have to pay for peace would be the loss of South Africa, and that would be only an installment of a larger ransom. What colony would own England any more as mother when she had abandoned even the smallest of her children, and left it to tant sons have been loyal and brave beyond all praise; but loyalty cannot endure a mother's disgrace, and their bravery could be of no avail to an Eng-

We can lose men; we cannot lose the empire, which we have received from God, which we hold for the good of the

Some reasonable people are justly concerned about the future, and are afraid that, even if we prosecute the

VICTORY.

war with success, the victory will be both barren and bitter. They feel that terms which are dictated by the sword to a beaten foe, and a foe of such stubborn prejudices and undoubt-ed courage, will only mean resent-ment and rebellion, and they are inclined to think that peace could be more wisely made short of that event. It should not, however, be forgotten that before the war began there was not peace, because the cirizens of our empire were oppressed and insulted, and that peace can never obtain where there is injustice. We all pray that peace may soon come, not only to South Africa, but to the whole world, but we believe that peace cannot built upon the quagmire of abject surrenders and social injustice; it can only stand upon the rock of honor and of righteousness. According to the providence of God and the lessons of history, righteousness goes before peace, and in righteousness is peace established. So long as Englishmen are wronged in South Africa there can never be peace, and so long as any man is wronged there ought not to be peace. What England fights for is not that the English should oppress the but that Englishmen and Dutchmen and every other man should have equal rights, and what the Dutch are fighting for is that they may be able to keep the English in subordination, and therefore it will be the victory of the English and not of the Dutch which will be the safeguard of a lasting peace. Nor ought we utter-ly to despair of good feeling between the nations who now are fighting, for here again one must ask what is the basis of respect between man and man. Is it that one should despise and coerce the other, counting him a mere object whom he may insult at any time, or is it that one man should apreciate the other for his equal man-hood? A brave man does not respect a coward, and the Boers have judged us to be cowards. They have had good reason, and if we make peace now they will have an unanswerable rea-When the war is over, neither son. Englishman nor Boer will think of the other as anything else than a brave man, and a strong fighter. Nothing more touching, and nothing inspires one with sounder hope, than to read how the wounded men of both sides lying together on the field of battle help one another, and are good comrades in the midst of their suffering. May we not cherish the larger hope when the war ceases the people who have so much of the same blood in their veins, and have shown so much of the same high courage, will settle down to live in good brotherhood under that flag which has been the symbol of liberty for many gen-erations, and under that government which secures for its subjects the chief benefits of citizenship, access to knowledge, opportunity to labor, the protection of justice, and a voice in the affairs of the commonwealth. Our minds have been tossed to and

fro. and while we have seen some things clearly, many of us had no settled conviction on the main issue; but to one man at least this has come at last. There are two ways open before us, either to make peace with our opponents on the first opportunity, and the best terms possible, which would mean dishonor before the nations, the betrayal of our own citizens, the disruption of the empire, and the good manners, then you have not only fulfilled your duty to your child, but have rendered the aggressor himself a never need to be fought again, and that to one of the richest provinces in the world, the blessings of social order and good government be forever secured. "Wherefore let us be of good courage, and let us play the men for our people, and for the cities of our God: and the Lord do that which seemeth Him

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> Railways and Navigation

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tant sons have been loyal and brave beyond all praise; but loyalty cannot endure a mother's disgrace, and their bravery could be of no avail to an England which had become craven. Our possessions would be taken from us one by one, which we had not courage to hold, and if our homeland were left inappropriated by a European power, t would only be because of our neighbors' jealousies, not even of their pity.

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Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Broachitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Frostbites, Chilblains, Headaches, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.
Cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one suffer with pain.
Radway's Ready Relief is a sure cure for every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest and Limbs.

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Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Disoases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles.

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John, N. B., and points in the Maritime Provinces.

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Maritime Express. Buffet cars on Local Express.

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# "The Niagara Falls Route."

LONDON

BUFFALO, 3 hours 35 minutes. ROCHESTER, 5 hours SYRACUSE, 7 hours ALBANY, 11 hours 10 minutes. NEW YORK, 14 hours

By train leaving London, 7:15 p.m. daily, except Sunday.

JOHN PAUL, City Passenger Agent. O. W. BUGGLES, General Passenger and Ticket

# Hew York to Liverpool via Queensiowa

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Passengers are now being booked for summer sallings. Reserve at once and save disappointment. Bear in mind that it is easier to cancel accommoda-tion at a late date than to secure it. \*S.S. OCEANIC. March 21. 8:30 a.m

\*S.S. TEUTONIC ... March 28, Noon

S.S. GERMANIC ... April 4, Noon

\*S.S. OCEANIC ... April 18, 7:30 a.m.

\*Excellent Second Cabin accommodation on these steamers. De La Hooke, Sele Agent for London, "Clock" Corner