PROVES BOERS' RUIN

AIN CAUSE OF THE PRESENT AR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

us Richness in the Witwaters- Realized Too Late by the Burg- Overwhelmed Their Territory a Rush of Outlanders, Among n the English Predominated.

you get right down to the is war in the Transvaal is all It is not, to be sure, a war h Great Britain's part. Great is fighting for civil rights. ghers are fighting for Dutch cy. But there never would en any war, if gold had not covered in the range of hills is, the Witwatersrand, some years ago.

ransvaal was nothing but a inland tract of meadow and n. It was fit for nothing but and ranching, with an occa- ood shot at big game. The ettlers had won it from the by blood and suffering and t it against the English with es forfeit. The English let ve it. Why not? It was worth the quarrel. The land even possess a seaport.

in 1880 the British left the heir warren Republic. Re- ere few, exports fewer and sury was empty. There was mmunication with the outer r there were no railroads. It y days by ox cart to Cape

a man named Arnold told a med Geldenhuis that there on his land. Geldenhuis did p it, but repeated the gos- d his guns to two adventur- ers named Struben, who put and began to work the gray- ery discovered that has since pro- vided the world ore the earth has w. The Boer government g farms public gold the rush began. The Boers, ow where enterprise wins ntrepreneurs. They could up their minds to abandon ntry of cow punching for the y of mining, even with rich ing Cornishmen. A few settl- Witwatersrand and went to

g the news of the find the diggers into English- the world made a sensation oan and a horde of adven- ore set out. The news gon and started the adven- ere. Within a year nearly ing claim was under the ers and were in English the Boers, on the spot, had ers made too late.

STORY OF GOLD.

s of the Witwaters- e Main Range, in English y miles in length when all open. The gold was found ere, nowhere else in Rand in beds, or "reefs" pudding stone conglomerate, in from two to twenty feet, are throughout this district. This s elsewhere. Nowhere else s gold mined and worked so cheaply.

mining in the district and ere a hamlet that had be- ere of the industry, a ing town was laid out, of Johannesburg. It was , the surveyor. Its alti- ove the sea. In t and largest sprung up on and the hills the huge chim- the engine sheds, and the offices employ 60,000 na- and some Europeans. ere spent $100,000,000 at the out- s from the bur- ap of farms that $250,000,000. The of the Witwatersrand were s in the Trans- Dr. Kaap, at Zout- the highest mountains; same direction; Johannesburg and bor- Heidelberg. d in well pay-

DIVIDENDS PAID.

1898 gold mines 5 was $3c3,- ight mines, to nearly $50,000,- in dividends, or Sixty-four ing gold, but dividends, and the remain- opened. The gold yield in 1897 an increase of fifteen before. there were great losses unscrupulous ere formed for purposes in localities existed. Some weak to the wall, also companies had de- these paying divi- from twenty-eight These forty- paid dividends of $25,- of $101,473,375, or twenty-five per

"Curious enough," wrote ever, in 1891, "to see, nineteenth century, thousand burgh- a majority of six- wealthy and who although they most valuable voice franchise to all qualifying for this is done, the citizens, and pass into majority, or in other Anglo-Saxon race."

riage is announced of the who is only twenty- of a famous old Scots Leslie.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It remains to be seen how much foundation there is for the assertion attributed to Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal's agent in Europe, that France and Russia will not permit England to annex the Transvaal or the Orange Free State. This may be a rumor invented to explain the fact that England's military and naval preparations seem out of proportion to the prospective exigencies of the campaign in South Africa. The Government has not only called out the reserves of the regular army, but also the militia, numbering over 130,000 men, while, on the other hand, the fleet normally stationed in the British Channel has been ordered to the Mediterranean, and its place will be filled by putting in commission all the cruisers that were mobilized for the last manoeuvres. The impressive demonstration of England's strength may be intended merely as a warning to other powers not to intervene; but would a warning be needed unless there were some grounds for apprehension?

Why should France and Russia interfere to preserve the independence of the Boer republics? Neither of those powers has, or expects to have, any territory in South Africa. On the other hand, neither of them has ever been known to enter into war from purely disinterested motives. Napoleon III., made Victor Emanuel pay for the assistance rendered in 1859 by the cession of Savoy and Nice. Alexander II., by the Russian-Turkish War of 1877-78, counted upon gaining Bulgaria, and did gain Bessarabia. Undoubtedly the rescue of the Boer republics from political effacement would be put forward simply as a pretext for striking at vulnerable points in the British Empire. Among these are the Nile Valley and India. French troops could reach the upper waters of the Nile by an overland march from West Africa, and could doubtless rely upon the Khalifa's co-operation, then, again, it is by no means certain that a French General in our day might not repeat the exploit of Bonaparte, who succeeded in evading Nelson and landing a large force in Egypt. As for India, if it can be attacked successfully at all by its Russian neighbors, the present would seem a favorable conjuncture, for the British army in India has just been depleted by at least ten thousand men, and there is no means of re-enforcing it with trained white soldiers, inasmuch as Sir Redvers Buller is to use in South Africa all the regulars that England can spare, including even the reserves.

While, however, the British Empire is vulnerable, notwithstanding its preponderance at sea, it by no means follows that Russia and France would not have more to lose than to gain by an intervention on behalf of the Boer republics. French commerce would, undoubtedly, be swept from the ocean, and such colonies as France possesses in the West Indies and in the Far East would be put in jeopardy. Her ships might be destroyed in a series of battles, and thus the hundreds of millions of dollars expended on her navy during the last quarter of a century would go for naught. There is another argument in favor of the maintenance of peace, which would come home even more strongly to the inhabitants of Paris. A war with England would annihilate the opportunities of profit offered by the Exposition; in fact, no Exposition would be held. Under the circumstances, it is improbable that Paris public opinion would tolerate an interposition at this time on behalf of the Boers. Russia has no less powerful reasons for keeping the peace just now. She cannot defend her recently acquired possessions in the Far East until the Trans-Siberian railroad and its Manchurian branch are completed; for that work several years may be required. Were a war to break out to-day, Russia would almost certainly lose Port Arthur and Talienwan, and, perhaps, Vladivostock itself, in view of the great superiority of England's fleet in Chinese waters. Against such almost inevitable injuries is to be set the bare chance of success in India. Until we have counter-evidence, more cogent than any yet brought forward, we must adhere to the opinion that Russia and France will not attempt to meddle with England's programme in South Africa.

SOLDIERS ON SKATES.

A Corps of Infantry Has Been Organized in the Norwegian Army.

The Norwegian army has organized a corps of infantry which can cover a distance of eighty miles in a day's march. This extraordinary record, which equals the performances of the best trained cavalry in Europe, is only possible because every man in the corps is a highly skilful skater, and when in marching trim is provided with a specially constructed pair of skates.

The corps can be manoeuvred with extraordinary rapidity. The heels of the skates are so shaped as to enable the men to spin round as if on a pivot, at the word of command. As a matter of fact they can perform the "right about face" far more quickly than any crack regiment of infantry.

The evolutions of the corps are na- which, during the long winter season, are frozen solidly over. For patrol and scout duty these soldier skaters will be of the greatest service. The men are the pick of a skating nation, and their commander was once the companion skater of his country.

Agricultural

SHEEP AND HOGS.

For small farms sheep and hogs are good animals to raise, and exclusive farming with either one generally produces an enthusiast. It really requires a man of enthusiasm to succeed in most branches of cattle raising. One must love both the work and the animals to obtain the best results. Then he will reduce everything down to a system that will be guided by good sense and sympathy. Some people cannot get enthusiastic over pigs; they are swine, and dirty animals at that. Such people probably have never seen a clever lot of bred Chester Whites, Berkshires or some other equally well known animal, sleek and fat with the green food they have been eating, and so intelligent looking that their porcine qualities seem to have left them. But if there is a feeling against pigs so that one can only regard them as swine fit to receive nothing but swill and scraps, it is better to let them alone, and devote the time and attention to sheep.

These animals have the reputation of attracting the sympathy of all animal lovers; they are the type and symbol of innocence and helplessness. But to the farmer they are much more than this. They are money makers for him in good seasons, and good standbys when the other products of the farm are playing poorly. Sheep farming is a science that only the small farmer practises. Herding sheep on the plains or on large plantations where land is so cheap and abundant is not sheep farming. It is only where the land is limited, and every acre must be made produce its profit, that scientific sheep farming can be conducted with success and skill. Here good crop rotation is essential, for it would not pay to let the soil deteriorate, neither would it do to deny the sheep of their proper food. They must be kept growing by liberal feeding, and the land must be kept up to a normal standard of fertility by a good system of crop rotation. Sheep are the only animals that thrive on all sorts of farm produce sufficiently to permit a good system of crop rotation. One may raise the greatest variety of crops, and vary them every year, and still always find that the sheep will eat them and convert them into better money as a rule than if there were shipped direct to the market. Wheat is probably about the only important exception. In an emergency of great depression of prices wheat could even be made a profitable food for the sheep, mixed up with roots and hay. Sheep farming for the small farmer is thus an engaging and profitable occupation, and if he finds there is no market for his crops he can feed them to the sheep and not lose thereby.

TRAINING HORSES.

The importance of a knowledge of the natural laws which govern the actions of our horses is apparent to every well informed horseman; but to those who have not studied the matter closely it may be well to call attention to the fact that the pivotal point of all forward and backward movements of the horse is the centre of the body, viz., whatever happens at the front of the horse impels him backward, and at the back end causes him to go forward.

When the halter is put on the colt's neck for the first time, every one is fully aware the colt will go backward, but we rarely stop to consider why this is so. But the colt feels that he has got his head into some kind of a trap, and he knows but one way to get it out, and that it is to pull his head out of the halter.

If he got his head fast in the fence or anywhere else he would struggle even to the breaking of his neck if he did not succeed. If he gets his front foot over a bar or barbed wire fence he will go backward to pull it out.

The horse can easily be taught to back by placing the fingers between the point of the shoulder and the breast bone, pushing on him at this point will cause him to move back, and with the association of the word "back," in five minutes he has learned exactly what you want him to do—and the backward movement is acquired.

If a horse attempts to pass through a narrow passage, and he reaches a point back of the centre of the body, he goes on through, even if it crushes his hips to do so.

If he gets his hind foot fast he invariably goes forward to pull it out. Therefore, the hitching of one of the balky horse by the tail will oftener succeed in pulling the load without a fight than any other known process.

OVERCROWDING IN WINTER.

Every winter finds the poultry house crowded, and even away into winter is this the case, until the flocks get thinned down by gradually selling them off or until the bulk of them are hurried away by the annual slaughter just before the holidays. When you commenced in the spring with your few choice pullets and a cock the house was large enough to comfortably contain them; but when the young birds are forced to seek shelter during cold weather, having entirely outgrown their mother's care, the house proves to be far too small, though but few make any extra accommodations for them, as they undoubtedly should do, to secure them comfort and insure their health. If sickness once gets a hold in such an overcrowded house scarcely anything will stay, its ravages until there are few, if any, birds left. Even if they do not die under such careless treatment they cannot possibly keep their health, and will become sickly or droopy and lose much of the weight put on them when they were not in such close quarters and forced to breathe the foul atmosphere of the overcrowded house.

ENGLAND'S DAILY BREAD.

Canada is Second in the List of Countries That Supply Her With Wheat and Flour.

The British public as a body do not generally know to what extent we rely on foreign countries for our food supply, and very few thoughtful readers have yet realized to what extent Great Britain depends on the good will of other nations for her daily bread, says the Pall Mall Gazette. The inhabitants of the British Isles number 40,500,000 to-day and consume breadstuffs equal to about 30 1-2 million quarters of wheat. Of this total quantity required during the last cereal year, the British farmers contributed 8,740,000 quarters and there came from abroad 23,060,136 quarters. Unfortunately for the English millers, of the quantity of breadstuffs imported in the cereal year just ended nearly one-third of the wheat reached us in the manufactured form of flour. This, of course, means that the wheat offal is not consumed in this country, so that our farmers are deprived of a much valued feeding-stuff, and further, that the money that would be paid in wages for converting the wheat into flour in our mills if the breadstuffs had been imported in the form of grain is not expended at home.

It is doubtful whether there is any necessary of life receiving more attention at the present time throughout the civilized world than bread, and this is due to the fact that wheat prices are low in spite of the assertions made by some scientists. For example, Sir W. Crookes who predicts a scarcity of wheat "within appreciable distance," unless by the aid of science the yield per acre throughout the chief producing countries is greatly increased. But the most interesting portion of the wheat problem to our readers is to know on what countries we rely to supply us with our daily bread, and to what extent we are indebted to their good nature. If we take the GOVERNMENT RETURNS just published, and make an analysis of the 23,060,136 quarters of breadstuff that were imported into the United Kingdom during the cereal year just ended—namely, between September 1, 1898, and August 31, 1899, we find that the United States sent a little over 64 per cent of the total quantity of breadstuffs imported, and of this large amount some two-fifths came in the form of the manufactured article—flour. For many reasons it is pleasant to note that the second place in the list of countries that furnish us with our bread supplies is Canada, who sent during the last cereal year almost 10 per cent of the quantity imported, while India came next in the list with about 8 3-4 per cent. In passing, it may be as well to recall the fact that seven years ago Russia supplied us with most of our breadstuffs, namely, 35 per cent and the United States only 32 per cent but last year Russia came fifth on the list of countries, and did not send us more than 3 1-3 per cent of the total, while the Argentine Republic had the position immediately above her, with 7 1-3 per cent of the total. Australasia only sent to the United Kingdom a little over 2 1-2 per cent of the total breadstuffs we imported, while the remainder came from Austria, France, Germany, Chili, Turkey, Roumania, etc., in the order of importance we have named.

From these figures readers will see that we only receive about a fifth part of the bread supplies imported from within the empire, and that the farmers of the United States have not only kept their position in the corn trade of this country, but have beaten the Russian peasants nearly out of the field; so that if we add the quantity of breadstuffs that we receive from our "cousins" across the "herring pond" to that sent from our colonies, we find we import from the English-speaking race over 85 per cent which fact in itself is of great importance, and also somewhat of a safeguard should war break out between any European powers.

MISERABLE WOMEN

HOW WOMEN LOSE INTEREST IN THEIR HOUSEHOLDS.

The Ills to Which Women Are Heir Cause Much Suffering: The Experience of a Lady Who Has Found a Speedy Cure.

Mrs. Isaie T. Comeau, who resides at 83 1-2 Arago street, St. Roch, Quebec, is a teacher of French, English, and music. For many years Mrs. Comeau has suffered greatly from internal troubles, peculiar to her sex, and also from continuous weakness the result of headaches, neuralgia and nervous prostration. Her trouble became so bad that she was forced to give up teaching, and go to an hospital but the treatment there did not materially benefit her and ultimately she left the hospital still a great sufferer. Meantime her husband having heard of the great value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, purchased a few boxes and prevailed upon his wife to try them. When interviewed as to the merits of the pills Mrs. Comeau gave her story to the reporter about as follows:—

"My trouble came on after the birth of my child, and up to the time I began to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I could find nothing to cure me. I suffered much agony, was very weak, had frequent severe headaches, and little or no appetite. It was not long after I began the use of the pills that I found they were helping me very much and after taking them for a couple of months I was as well as ever I had been. My appetite improved, the pains left me and I gained considerably in flesh and am again able to attend to the lessons of my pupils, and superintend my household work. Since using the pills myself I have recommended them to others and have heard nothing but praise in their favor wherever used."

No discovery of modern times has proved such a boon to women as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, invigorating the body, regulating the functions they restore health and strength to exhausted women, and make them feel that life is again worth living.

Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent post paid at 50c a box or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Refuse all substitutes

INGERSOLL MAN

Can Do More Work on the Farm Than His Twenty-Four Year Old Son.

For Three or Four Years at One Time He Was Too Weak to Work at All—Disabled With Kidney Disease—Dodd's Kidney Pills Gave Him His Present Strength.

Ingersoll, Nov. 6.—We have a man in this district who is a remarkable example of the adage, "Health and strength go as a pair." He is a middle-aged man in perfect health, and glories in his strength. Yet some years ago he used to be as weak and helpless as a kitten.

Mr. W. H. Bailey lives on lot five on the town line between Derham and West Oxford. He is a farmer by occupation and well known throughout the district. For years Mr. Bailey was a victim of Kidney Disease which sapped his strength. He was not a believer in patent medicines, but he tried all the doctors in Ingersoll without avail. Then he took three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and became a whole, sound man once more. To so great an extent did he gain in strength that in spite of his years he could overmatch his grown-up son; a big strapping man of twenty-four.

Mr. Bailey says: "For years I have been troubled with Kidney Disease, being so bad at times that I could do nothing. I had tried all the doctors in this town but they would have put me in my grave. I took three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and am now able to do more work than my twenty-four year old son."

WOMEN WHO SHOULDN'T.

The woman who proudly declares that she cannot even hem a pocket handkerchief, never made up a bed in her life, and adds with a simper that she's "been in society ever since she was 15," should not marry. And there are others:

The woman who would rather nurse a pug dog than a baby.

The woman who wants to refurnish her house every spring.

The woman who buys for the mere pleasure of buying.

The woman who thinks men are angels and demi gods.

The woman who would rather die than wear a bonnet two seasons old.

The woman who thinks that the cook and the nurse can keep house.

The woman who buys bric-a-brac for the parlor, and borrows kitchen utensils from her neighbors.

The woman who wants things just because "other women" have them.

A Pleasant Surprise

For those who have thought that Catarrh is incurable, and to whom the constant use of snuffs and ointments has been almost unbearable, is to learn of Catarrhozone, the new medicated air treatment for Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma, Catarrhozone is a guaranteed cure for those diseases and never fails to cure them. It cures by inhalation of medicated air and always reaches the right spot. This is no theory, but the result of actual experience, and thousands of testimonials back up all we say for our medicine. Price $1.00 at all druggists, or direct by mail on receipt of price. Send 10c. in stamps for sample outfit to N. C. Polson & Co., Box 518, Kingston, Ont.

ACCORDING TO PRECEDENT.

Uncle Dick—I hope you are a good boy in school, Bobby.

Bobby—Naw! I'm going to be a hero.

CALLA LILY CREAM

ensures a youthful complexion. Send 25 cents for trial bottle, or post card for circular on skin and complexion. Address W. J. UKQUHART, 489 Queen St. W., Toronto.

MERELY SOUNDED THE ALARM.

He is a brave man, said one Parisian citizen as the personage who fights duels in the newspapers passed.

A very brave man, answered the other. I have known him to call out a dozen men in one day!

Impossible!

Yes. They were members of the fire department.

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

The Toronto office of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association during the past week has paid to the beneficiaries of deceased policy-holders over forty thousand dollars. Among the checks we notice one of ten thousand dollars to the estate of the late Senator Sanford of Hamilton. These large amounts were paid at a cost to the insured much below that of competing companies, and considerable time before due. Active agents wanted in all unrepresented districts to sell our new and taking policies. Address W. J. Murray, Manager Mutual Reserve Fund Association, Freehold Loan Building, Toronto, Ontario; J. P. W. Patterson, Manager for Quebec, St. James St., Montreal; Alfred Manley, Manager Maritime Provinces, Halifax, and A. R. McNichol, Winnipeg, for Manitoba and N. W. T.

A bee undoubtedly possesses a powerful memory, says a scientist. This may not be true, but the man on whose neck one happens to camp certainly does.

HELP.

Hicks—To be strictly up-to-date you should get an automobile.

Nawson—I suppose I auto but—

WHEN LONDON SLEEPS.

I wanders out at night, becos
It's then I earns me bread,
I waits till every omnibus
Is silent in 'er shed.

'Tis then I sneaks me way around,
An' spots some likely "crib."
I listens fer the slightest sound,
An' then I lifts the "snib."

It's werry nice ter prowl about,
When London's fast asleep.
Fer then I rarely 'as a doubt
Some pusson's on the peep.

And so I likes the small hours best,
As they 'ides my crafty work,
While others lie in bed an' rest
I'm workin' like a Turk.

"Pharaoh 10c." "Payne, of Granby, Que. Cigar Manufacturer."

SENSIBLE LEGISLATION.

Western Australia has an act in force prohibiting the landing of any one who cannot write out a given passage in English.

O'KEEFE'S LIQUID EXT. OF **MALT** Invigorates and Strengthens. LLOYD WOOD, Toronto, GENERAL AGENT.

A great many people live according to their convictions — especially those who reside in the penitentiary.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

Owing to ill-health Vice President Hobart will not be a candidate for re-election.

La Toscana, 10c. RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY, Montreal.

Self-respect is the corner-stone of all virtue.—Sir John Herschel.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by mothers for their children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c. a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

FISH BETTER THAN BEEF.

According to chemical analysis, 15 parts of the flesh of fish have about the same nutritive value as 12 parts of boneless beef.

THE WRECKED STEAMER SCOTSMAN

Was no more out of her bearings than people are who use any other dye than Home Dyes, as they are pronounced by persons who have used them, to be the cleanest and most satisfactory dyes ever produced. Any person can use Home Dyes without soiling their hands, with the best results, by being a little careful and following the direction on each package. A trial package is all that is required to convince you that the above are solid facts. To be had at all druggists, or mailed direct, free of postage, 10c. a package, or 3 for 25 cents. Get a package and be convinced.

TORONTO HOME DYE CO., Toronto.

OLDEST COAL MINES.

The oldest German coal mines were first worked in 1195. They are near Worms. England did not begin to mine its coal until the fourteenth century.

MONTREAL HOTEL DIRECTORY.

The "Balmoral," Free Bus Am. Plan. $1.50 & up.

Hotel Carslake, European Plan. Rooms from $1 a day up. Opp. G.T.R. Station, Montreal. Geo. Carslake & Co., Prop's.

AVENUE HOUSE—McGill—College Avenue. Family Hotel rates $1.50 per day.

ST. JAMES' HOTEL—Opposite G.T.R. Depot. Two blocks from G. T. P. Railway. First-class Commercial House. Modern improvements—Rates moderate

FOOLISH MAN.

Bessie—Goodness gracious, Mabel! What are you crying for?

Mabel—George proposed to me last night and I refused him — boo-hoo!— and the silly goose th—boo-hoo-hoo!— thought I meant it.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer one Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best

OUTCLASSED.

Next door—I haven't heard your dog barking at night for some time.

Homer—No. Guess the poor fellow got discouraged. We have twins at our house now, you know.

WPC 997

CALVERT'S

Carbolic Disinfectants, Soaps, Ointment, Tooth Powders, etc., have been awarded 100 medals and diplomas for superior excellence. Their regular use prevent infectious diseases. Ask your dealer to obtain a supply. Lists mailed free on application.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER, - - ENGLAND.

"A step in the right direction" is to give up using poor or adulterated teas and drink Blue Ribbon Ceylon Teas

THE SUPERIOR QUALITY OF **LUDELLA** Ceylon Tea speaks for itself. A trial is the most convincing argument in its favor. Lead Packets. 25, 30, 40, 50 & 60c.

DR. WARD'S BLOOD & NERVE PILLS TRADE MARK

The Vital Element of the Blood is Iron

Too little iron means poor blood, pale lips, spirits, pallid cheeks, shortness of breath, sleeplessness, nervousness, loss of appetite, ending in general breakdown.

Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills

contain iron in a form that it easily and naturally assimilates with the gastric juices of the stomach, the result is that you feel yourself getting well immediately you take these pills.

We have on file thousands of testimonials from well known people who have been cured by these pills. Send address on a postal card and will mail you a book containing a few of them to any address free.

THERE IS NO SENSE IN SUFFERING WHEN YOU CAN BE SO EASILY CURED.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOX, FIVE BOXES FOR $2.00.

All druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. WILLIAMS & CO., TORONTO, ONT.

AH People Use Dyes that are fast color of any article they dye to appear like new, as they bring gladness into your heart of sorrow. You will be surprised how you can improve your appearance on the street by using HOME DYES in a telling cost. It does not matter of what material they are made, as Home Dyes will dye silk, wool or mixed goods with equally good results, as they are POWDER DYES and will not run or streak, if used according to directions and accept no others. Do not be put off with something else for sale by your druggist, or write direct to us and we will mail you, free of postage, 10c. packet. TORONTO HOME DYE CO., TORONTO.

MOCK FIGHTS

Mock fights are common in the service, where troops are taught to march, charge, retreat, form of battle, and do all the things that are likely to be required of them except to kill and be killed. The soldiers enjoy it as much as they think it.

"COMPARATIVELY STRANGE"

He is honest enough to pay a dollar he owed me when I met him in Toronto. Yes, he did the same thing when he borrowed five more.

Carters COLD CURE Cures Colds, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Hoarseness, Catarrh & Consumption. Sold by all druggists.

LAW Patents, Trade Marks, Copyrights, Barrister, Solicitor, Patent Attorney, Ottawa. Head Office, Imperial Building, Toronto. Write for Blank Forms.

THE DES MOINES INCUBATOR Does not need a lamp. O. Rolland, sole agent for the Dominion. Send stamp for catalogue. 373 Sherbourne St., Toronto.

WANTED—Men to travel, salary or commission, expenses advanced, no experience necessary. Write LAKE SIDE PRESS CO., Toronto.

WANTED—Salesmen: "Artificial Teeth" from all presents; $30.00 weekly. ARE PRESS CO.

BARGAIN—Seventy acres, twenty cleared, grass! adjoining Manchester, Victoria County, house, orchard, never failing water, bush farm in exchange. E. S. LEE, Gordon.

$2.00 PER DAY SURE. Agents wanted everywhere, man or woman, to handle a reliable firm; position permanent; salary or expenses; experience unnecessary. M. A. LEE, Dist. Mgr., London, Ont.

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