REVENUE OF CANADA MAY BE $100,000,000

Figures for Nine Months Show a Big Gain Over Last Year

The Niagara Falls Robbery — Engineer, Drunk On Duty, Is Fined $100—Fire in North Bay—A. Lemieux Candidate in Ottawa

Ottawa, Jan. 7—The revenue of Canada for the first nine months of the fiscal year ended Dec. 31 totalled $73,390,080, which is a gain of $11,091,497 over the same period the year before.

The average monthly revenue to date has been $8,172,769. During the month of December alone, the revenue totalled $8,733,571, which is $1,550,216 more than the revenue for the previous December.

If the present rate of revenue is maintained during the next three months Canada will close the year only $500,000 short of the $100,000,000 revenue mark.

During the nine months of the present year customs collections totalled $44,184,349, a gain of $9,750,000; excise yielded $11,620,007, a falling off of about $100,000; the post office yielded $5,475,810, a gain of almost $500,000; public works and railroads yielded $7,676,189, a gain of almost $500,000; miscellaneous, $4,433,623, a gain of almost $1,000,000.

Incomplete returns of expenditure to date give a total of $47,398,189.

The relations of Queens University to the Presbyterian General Assembly, which now controls the college, have been the subject of consideration by a sub-committee of the general assembly and the trustees of the college. It has been decided to recommend important constittuional changes and these will be considered by the assembly's commission at Kingston during convocation week.

Chief of Police De La Ronde, of Ottawa, was today suspended, pending the outcome of an information laid aginst him in the court by Lieutenants Spittal and Pinard, declaring that in his capacity as head of the Ottawa Army Service Corps, De La Ronde had been guilty of misappropriation of funds.

Toronto, Jan. 7—William Dobson and Paul Whistler pleaded guilty at Niagara Falls today of the robbery of the Canadian express office of $14,000 and were remanded till tomorrow for sentence. Both young men broke down.

For drunkenness on duty, Michael McGlade, a C. P. R. engineer, was fined $100 and costs or six months in jail by the magistrate at Perth today.

North Bay was this morning ravaged by a fire which started in the tailor shop of J. J. Owen & Co. and spread with lightning rapidity. The alarm was hardly given when an explosion occurred which worked havoc in the Angus store. It is supposed a gasoline tank used for lighting purposes exploded. Angus' son, Robert, in the back part of the store, was covered with debris from the explosion and dragged out unconscious.

The burned buildings were owned by A. G. Brewin, Mrs. W. Devlin and John Blanchet and were covered by insurance. Those who lost in the fire included A. Jackman, confectionery and fruits; Angus & Co., tobacco and fancy goods; Adams clothing; Pili, fruits and tobacco. Loss, $22,000.

Ottawa, Jan. 7.—Auguste Lemieux, barrister, and brother of Postmaster General Lemieux, was tonight nominated by a Liberal convention as the candidate to contest Ottawa in the bye-election to fill the vacancy caused by Sir Wilfrid Laurier's resignation of the Ottawa seat to sit for Quebec.

CANADIAN NORTHERN LOSES NO TIME

(Victoria Colonist.)

That his line will be running trans-continental lines in three years is the statement of the general manager of the Canadian Northern railway. This is the report brought back to New Westminster by City Solicitor McQuarrie, who has just returned from the east. While in Toronto Mr. McQuarrie dined with D. B. Hannah, general manager of the railway at which time he made the above statement. The railway man told Mr. McQuarrie it was the intention of his company to rush construction of the gaps in their line in the east, and along the north shore of Lake Superior, so that when the British Columbia section was finished a transcontinental service could be inaugurated at once.

In response to an inquiry as to terminals Mr. Hannah stated that his company had not yet decided on the western terminal, but that when a choice was about to be made the Royal City would certainly come in for consideration. On the section between Edmonton and Kamloops construction would be rushed as soon as the weather permitted in the spring and when the terminal is decided upon the work will be pushed from both ends at the same time. Mr. Hannah added that if all went well construction would be completed to the coast by 1912.

HIS UNSELFISHNESS

His Ma—Earle, your teacher say you haven't been at the head of your class a single day since school began. Why is that?

Earlie—I'm no end-seat hog, ma.

AS THINGS GO

School Teacher—Your son is very backward in his studies.

Boy's Father—That's funny, at home in converstation with me he seems to know it all.

FATE OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT HANGS ON THE VOTE WHICH WILL BE CAST IN ENGLAND ALONE

Four Figure Majorities of Liberals in the Last Election Will Need to Be Reversed By Unionists to Win Out—183 Seats Must Be Won in England, Prophecy is That Unionists Will Be Able to Reduce Liberal Majority—How the English Constituencies Stand By Last Majorities

The following statement of pre-election conditions in Britain was prepared by John R. Robinson, editor of the Toronto Telegram, and published in that paper. Mr. Robinson is now in England as the Telegram's special correspondent. He says:—

Not Scotland, with 72 members, or Ireland, with 103 members, or Wales, with 34 members, but England with 461 members, must decide the issue between the budget and the lords.

England is the great factor of uncertainty in the approaching election for the parliament of Great Britain and Ireland. Scotland elects 72 members, who divided as follows in the last parliament:

Liberals	62
Unionists	12
Liberal majority in Scotland	48

Wales elected 34 members, who united as follows in the last parliament:

Liberals	30
Unionists	0
Liberal majority in Wales	30

Ireland elects 103 members, who divided as follows in the last parliament:—

Liberals	0
Nationalists	85
Unionists	18
Anti-Unionist majority	67

Thus the Unionists of England have to meet adverse majorities as follows:

Ireland	67
Scotland	48
Wales	30
Total anti-Unionist majorities in two Kingdoms of Scotland and Ireland and Principality of Wales	145

England Holds the Key

England must elect 172 more Unionists than Liberals before the Unionists can be equal with the English Liberals, plus the anti-Unionist majority of 172 that comes from Scotland, Ireland and Wales. England signally failed to do anything like this in 1906. The Unionists came out of the Campbell-Bannerman parliament with 139 seats in England, the Liberals, Labor and Socialists holding 322 seats. Thus England's anti-Unionist majority stood at 183.

Thus the Unionists have to face:

Liberal majority outside of England	172
Liberal majority in England	183
Total Liberal majority	355

To overcome a majority of 355, the Unionists must gain 183 seats. All these gains must be in England, and the possibilities of the fight cannot be followed by Canadians without the help of such a grouping of constituencies as that published on this page.

The fortunes of war in England, the battle-ground, can best be studied in an arrangement of constituencies according to majorities.

England is Battleground

Irish seats in which there is little possibility of change:

Nationalists	85
Unionists	18
Nationalist majority 69, total Irish seats	103

Scottish seats in which there are limited possibilities of change:—

Liberal	62
Liberal	12
Liberal majority 52, or in all total of Scottish seats	72

Welsh seats in which there is no possibility of change to the disadvantage of the Unionists:—

Liberal	30
Unionist	0
Or in all	30

English seats in which the whole battle must be fought:—

Liberal	326
Unionist	139
Liberal majority in all	465
Total seats in British House of Commons	670

In 350 seats the Unionists need to get a working majority.

The Unionists have now 166. Where will they get the other 184 seats?

There are 670 seats in the British House of Commons. A lead of 30 is almost the irreducible minimum for a working Unionist majority over Liberals, Labor and Nationalists combined. To get a working majority of 30 the Unionists must carry

350 Seats

Where can the Unionists look for 350 seats? They nosw have, roughly speaking, 166. Assume that the Unionists can hold the seats they carried in 1905-6, they can start their race for 350 seats with—166 seats in England, Scotland and Ireland.

The Unionists need 184 seats, and must look for these seats in England, and the table of English constituencies published on this page shows that at the last election the Liberals carried—

Seats where the majority was under 50	17
Seats where the majority was between 50 and 100	5
Seats where the majority was between 700 and 200	17
Seats where the majority was between 200 and 300	15
Seats where the majority was between 300 and 500	28
Seats where the majority was between 500 and 1,000	57
Seats where the majority was between 1,000 and 1,500	47
Total Liberal seats carried with majorities of 500 or under	187

These figures show the magnitude of the task that faces the Unionists, whose large possibilities of gain are exclusively in England.

As Stands Now

The parties now stand in England as follows:—

Forty-two counties in 234 divisions, 234 members.

One hundred and thirty four cities, boroughs, etc., in 304 divisions, 226 members.

Three universities, 5 members.

At the dissolution of parliament England's representatives stood: Liberal, Labor and Socialist, 326; Unionist, 139; Liberal majority, 187.

The constituencies are here grouped according to the majorities by which they were last held:—J

13 Constituencies Where Majority Was Under 50

Liberal, Labor, Socialist—9

Appleby	3
Bridgewater	17
Chester	47
Dorset, E.	21
Leominster	28
New Forest	48
Norfolk, Mid	27
Salisbury	41
Wolverhampton, E	8

Unionist—4

Darwin	25
London University	24
Holderness	30
York	14

13 Constituencies Where Majority Was Over 50

Liberal, Labor, Socialist—5

Chertsey	99
Exeter	85
Hitchin	76
Penryn and Falmouth	97
St. Pancras, S.	61

Unionist—8

Andover	79
Clapham	96
Evesham	92
Hallam	81
Hertford	80
Petersfield	96
Whitby	71
Winchester	50

27 Constituencies Where Majority Was Over 100

Liberal, Labor, Socialist—17

Abingdon	176
Abercromby	199
Attercliffe	151
Boston	107
Colne Valley	153
Eye	197
Exchange Liverpool	121
Grnatham	109
Maldon	149
Mile End	126
Northampton	166
Richmond (Yorkshire)	102
Stratford-on-Avon	148
Sudbury	136
Uxbridge	145
Woodbridge	179
Wolverhampton, W	171

Unionist—10

Brigg	110
Lonsdale, N	179
Maidstone	132
Midway	106
Oxford City	100
Horncastle	150
Pudsey	113
Tewkesbury	127
Uxbridge	145
Windsor	128

22 Constituencies Where Majority Was Over 200

Liberal, Labor, Socialist—15.

Brixton	286
Darlington	288
Eskdale	257
Grindstrad, E.	262
Hull, W	241
Hackney, N	224
Kendal	252
Kidderminster	271
Lambeth N	258
Reigate	219
Rugby	272
Southport	240
Skipton	233
Stowmarket	213
Warwick and Leemington	209

Unionist—7.

Basingstoke	259
Darlington	288
Hereford	242
Sleaford	293
Wakefield	217
Wellington (Somerset)	272
Yarmouth	236

41 Constituencies Where Majority Was Over 300

Liberal, Labor, Socialist—29.

Bedford	493
Brentford	453
Burnley	324
Cambridge	308
Cheltenham	401
Colchester	310
Gloucester	302
Harwich	324
Harrow	416
High Peak	347
Hudersfield	340
Hunts	469
Islington, W	498
Leeds, S	359
Macclesfield	494
Northampton	401
Northants, S.	322
Newbury	402
Ramsey	381
Ripon	313
Stafford	311
Stalybride	454
Southwark, W.	465
Torquay	460
Wilts	385
Whitehaven	313
Woodstock	441
Worcestershire, N	479
York	319

Unionist—12.

Ashford	380
Bootle	340
Bristol, W.	365
Durham City	438
Ecclesall	464
Hampstead	473
King's Lynn	342
Manchester, N. W.	429
Newark	328
Shrewsbury	440
Sevenoaks	364
Tiverton	485

89 Constituencies Where Majority Was Over 500

Liberal, Labor, Socialist—57

Ashton-Under-Lyne	968
Barseltam	531
Balt	979
Brighton	731
Brighton	874
Bow and Bromley	622
Bradford W	810
Bath	946
Chesterton	513
Cleveland	979
Cumberland (Egmont Div)	812
Christ Church	567
Cirencester	506
Chelsea	629
Devizes	614
Derby, N. E	729
Dorset, N	645
Dorset S	624
Droitwich	554
Dudley	754
Eastbourne	630
Eccles	595
Finsbury	694
Finsbury E	689
Fulham	630
Guilford	800
Henley	512
Hackney, Cen	616
Islington, E.	767
Islington, N	866
Jarrow	768
Limehouse	974
Louth	979
Knutsford	700
Lancaster	884
Newmarket	783
Northants, E	603
Northants, N	685
Nottingham, S	800
Norfolk, S. W.	903
Newton	541
Pontefract	807
Reading	697
Rochester	593
Staffs, W	878
Scarboro	509
Southampton	501
Somerset, E	663
St. George, T. H	621
Salford, S.	852
St. Pancras W	685
Tynemouth	764
Truro	504
Wilton	724
Walworth	769
Wolverhampton	686
Wednesbury	944

Unionist—32.

Ashburton	599
Barkstonash	648
Bermondsey	987
Birmingham, E	585
Bury St. Edmunds	890
Canterbury	948
Cockermouth	690
Dorset, W	837
Gainsborough	851
Hammersmith	549
Horsham	617
Howdenshire	613
Hoxton	736
Hythe	899
Kinswinford	841
Liverpool (Kirkdale)	670
Ludlow	760
Marylebone, W	655
Marylebone	660
Newport (Salop)	951
Norwood	819
Oswestry	503
Stepney	949
Stamford	541
Rutland	851
St. Albans	552
Taunton	891
Thirsk and Malton	804
Texteth, W	781
Walton	709
Wandsworth	545
Widnes	852

79 Constituencies Where Majority Was Over 1,000

Liberal, Labor, Socialist—48.

Banbury	1,198
Bodmin	1,093
Bradford, C	1,340
Bethnal Green, S. W.	1,478
Blackburn	1,350
Bromwich, W	1,216
Brightside	1,001
Bury,	1,127
Coventry,	1,092
Derbyshire, S	1,493
Deptford	1,259
Devonport, 6	1,288
Durham, N. W.	1,147
Eddisbury	1,123
Greenwich,	1,341
Heywood	1,106
Hexham	1,157
Hyde	1,063
Kensington, N	1058
Lincoln	1,392
Leek	1,474
Northants, Mid	1,240
Norfolk, S.	1,158
Lowestoft	1,805
Leeds, Cent	1,069
Manchester, S. W.	1,226
Paddington, N	1,406
Pembroke, Dist	1,049
Preston	1,235
Peterborough, W	1,159
Rochdale	1,463
Rotherhithe	1,371
Swansea Town	1,454
Saffon-Walden	1,268
Southampton	1,278
St. Stephen's, Gn	1,474
St. Ivec	1,192
Stroud	1,180
St. Pancras, N	1,451
St. Helen's	1,411
Salford, N	1,187
Tavistock	1,209
Tunbridge	1,283
Watford	1,476
Wisbeck	1,045
Walsell	1,199
Westbury	1,476
Wycombe	1,213

Unionist—27.

Aylesbury	1,212
Blackburn	1,339
Cambridge University	1,397
Cambridge Uni. (two seats)	1,323
Chichester	1,173
Chorley	1,387
Dulwich	1,279
Ealing	1,279
Epping	1,174
Epsom	1,095
Everton	1,065
Fareham	1,352
Hastings	1,018
Herefordshire (Ross Div)	1,019
Hoggerston	1,143
Holburn	1,175
Honiton	1,143
Hull (Central)	1,178
Kingston	1,019
Paddington, S	1,417
Rye	1,158
Stafford (Burton)	1,041
Tanet	1,198
Westminster	1,113
Wigan	1,368
Workingham	1,325
Worcester	1,292

50 Constituencies Where Majority Was Over 1,500

Liberal, Labor, Socialist—44.

Bethnal Green, N. E.	1,997
Barnard Castle	1,632
Barrow-in-Furness	1,772
Battersea	1,600
Bradford, E.	1,908
Buckrose	1,602
Buckingham	1,680
Birkenhead	1,803
Cricklade Div	1,578
Chippenham	1,966
Chesterfield	1,664
Devonport	1,684
Dewsbury	1,516
Faversham	1,834
Frome	1,745
Harborough	1,998
Hallamshire	1,568
Islington, S.	1,615
Isle of Wight	1,561
Ipswich	1,805
Ipswich	1,699
Kensington	1,585
Launceston	1,922
Luton	1,853
Liverpool (Scotland)	1,691
Loughborough	1,780
Melton	1,767
Middleton	1,533
Manchester, E.	1,980
Northwich	1,792
Nottingham, E.	1,730
Norfolk, N.	1,527
Nuneaton	1,822
Otley	1,649
Radcliffe	1,602
Rotherham	1,905
St. Pancras, E.	1,881
Stockport	1,955
Spalding	1,620
Somerset, S.	1,917
West Ham, N.	1,744
Wirral	1,701
Warrington	1,500
Wellington-Salop	1,692

Unionist—6.

Derby, W.	1,847
Dover	1,564
Gravesend	1,689
Lewisham	1,683
Lewes	1,714
Stockton-on-Tees	1,655

55 Constituencies Where Majority Was Over 2,000

Liberal, Labor, Socialist—46.

Accrington	2,357
Altringham	2,649
Barnstaple	2,045
Biggleswade	2,604
Bristol, N.	2,942
Bristol, S.	2,692
Berwick-on-Tweed	2,240
Cambourne	2,230
Camberwell, N.	2,817
Crewe	2,508
Dartford	2,804
Denbigh, E.	2,791
Derby, Mid.	2,343
Enfield	2,116
Erors, S.E.	2,060
Hull	2,362
Keighley	2,093
Leeds, E.	2,091
Leigh	2,006
Leeds, N.	2,484
Lichfield	2,430
Manchester, N.E.	2,432
Middlesborough	2,407
Manchester, N.	2,454
Newington, W.	2,021
Norfolk, E.	2,196
Nottingham, W.	2,845
Norfolk, N. W.	2,800
Newcastle-Under-Lyme	2,207
Plymouth	2,367
Pembrokeshire	2,174
Preston	2,878
Poplar	2,311
Portsmouth	2,328
Plymouth	2,474
Rossendale	2,219
Spur Valley	2,864
Stratford	2,824
Stockport	2,708
Staffs, N.W.	2,349
Salford, W.	2,210
Somerset, N.	2,243
Somerby	2,248
Tottenham	2,947
Thornbury	2,130
Woolwich	2,112

Unionist—9.

Birmingham, S.	2,900
Gt. Grimsby	2,300
Mid-Essex	2,565
Newcastle-on-Tyne	2,143
Ormskirk	2,316
Peckham	2,494
St. Augustine	2,861
Strand	2,081
Totnes	2,228

44 Constituencies Where Majority Was Over 3,000

Liberal, Labor, Socialist—34

Arfon	3,412
Bristol, E.	4,806
Bolton	4,260
Bishop Auckland	4,374
Burnsley	3,193
Bosworth	4,051
Chester-Le-St	3,100
Derby	3,818
Derby	3,946
Doncaster	3,669
Elland	3,647
Gorton	4,225
Gateshead	4,525
Hackney	3,479
Hanley	4,896
Halifax	3,896
Halifax	4,313
Ilkston	4,297
Leicester	3,560
Leeds, W	4,608
Holmfirth	4,173
Ince	4,636
Norwich	3,599
Norwich	3,512
Manchester S	4,232
Morpeth	3,599
Osgoldcross	4,124
Stoke-on-Trent	3,372
Prestwich	4,163
Tyneside	4,611
Oldham	4,683
Walthamstow	3,937
Westhoughton	3,128
Rushcliffe	3,634

Unionist—10.

Aston Manor	4,703
Birmingham (Bordsley Div.)	3,787
Birmingham (Central)	3,609
Birmingham, N.	3,897
Blackpool	3,061
Croydon	3,948
Edgbaston	4,160
Harmsworth	4,771
Kensington, S.	3,211
Worcestershire E.	4,366

13 Constituencies Where Majority Was Over 5,000

Liberal, Labor, Socialist—10

Clitheroe	8,207
Houghton-Le-Springs (Durham)	5,790
Leicester	7,181
Newcastle-on-Tyne	6,927
Oldham	5,408
Romford	8,855
Sunderland	5,471
Sunderland	5,551
Wansbeck	7,176
West Ham	5,237

Unionist—3

Birmingham, W	5,079
City of London	11,340
Wimbledon	6,946

23 Constituencies Where Member Was Unopposed

Liberal, Labor, Socialist Unopposed—12

Anglesey.
Carlisle
Durham (Mid.)
Forest of Dean.
Hartlepool.
Louth, S.
Morley.
Mansfield.
Normanton.
S. Moulton
St. Austell.
Texteth.

Unopposed Unionist—11

City of London (1)
Bradley.
Derby, W.
Durham, S. E.
Hornsey.
Oxford University (1)
Oxford University (2).
Sheffield, (Central).
St. George's (Hanover Square).
Penrith (seat of Speaker Lowther and therefore not opposerd).
Tamworth.

CAMPAIGN OF PEERS TO END TODAY

Rowdyism in London, One Man Killed in Collapse of Railing

TRADE RETURNS

Liberals Look Upon Them With Joy—John Burns in Favor of Parliament For Ireland—German Press Unbridled and Takes Up Elections

London, Jan. 7—The peers' unusually strenuous and somewhat checkered campaign ends tomorrow, when, it being the last day whereon workers in many constituencies may be found at home before the elections, a thorough canvass will be made therein.

Lord Curzon protests that, the argument that upon the issue of the election writs, the peers' mouths must close, is arbitrary and absurd. He says it was designed to deal with the circumstances of a bygone day and is doomed to disappear.

However, as far as the number of meetings is concerned, the lords have done well. Probably most of them will be glad to escape the troublesome heckler.

There was much rowdyism in the metropolis tonight. An unprecedentedly large crowd attended a meeting of the United Irish League in the East End. As soon as the doors were opened an ugly rush was made and the railings in front of the hall collapsed.

A large number fell in the area. One was killed and ten injured.

Lords Ronaldshay and Dunraven were unable to obtain a hearing at Finchley and Walworth respectively.

Walter Long, at Soho, also had a noisy audience.

The Liberals are jubilant about the excellent trade returns. "A death blow to tariff reform!" exclaims the Chronicle.

According to a Daily Mail despatch the Berlin government order adjuring the press to refrain from interference in the British campaign seems suddenly to have been withdrawn.

Journals of all shades of opinion are indulging in unbridled attacks on every Conservative who has the temerity to mention Germany.

The Liberals have decided not to contest Balfour's seat; consequently he and Chamberlain will be amongst the first returned to the new parliament.

With the exception of Lord Lansdowne and John Burns, the lesser lights only addressed meetings tonight. Lansdowne, speaking at Salisbury, maintained it was virtually impossible to overtake the naval arrears. He believed if the government was returned it would mean the death warrant of tariff reform; but he added immediately: "Yet not the death warrant,

(Continued on page 8, third column).

When—

The Stomach is Sick
The Liver Sluggish
The Bowels Clogged
The Blood Impure
The Skin Sallow

Then—*It's Time to Take*

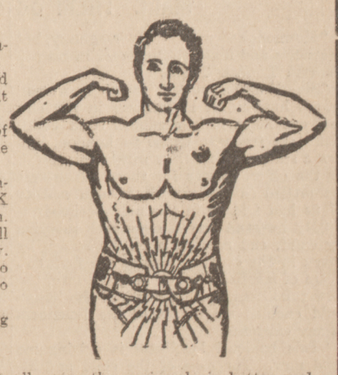
That grand, old, time-tested remedy—

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.
Sold by all Druggists in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes 25 cents.

CURES FROM ALL OVER CANADA

Weak Men in Every County and Town Throughout the Broad Dominion Restored to Robust Manhood by the Use of Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.



READ THE EXPRESSIONS OF GRATITUDE

J. C. Jamison, of Elmside, Que., says: "I have not had a touch of Rheumatism after one week's use of your belt. I am completely cured."

D. Jannison, Steelton, Ont., writes: "I have been cured of weakness and varicocele. I feel like a different man. Would not be without your belt for any money."

C. H. McKague, Roland, Manitoba, has this to say: "After ten days' use of your belt the losses have stopped, my stomach digesting its food and the constipation is a thing of the past. You have my sincere thanks."

Men with small flabby muscles, thin-chested, dull eyed, short of breath, without endurance, courage, ambition, sand or grit in their make-up are WEAK MEN. If they were not born weak I can make physical giants of them.

I am not performing miracles, I have only discovered that what makes all this strength, this steam, this FORCE, in a man is his Animal Electricity. That is what makes muscles and heart strong. When I find a man who has lost that power and feels only half a man, I want to give it back to him, and I can do it, for I have done it for thousands.

There are men in every town in this country now who thank me for making them feel once more like the greatest of God's creatures—MAN.

HERE IS MORE PROOF OF MY CLAIMS:

J. Largass, Box 53, Vanleek Hill, Ont., reports: "The lameness in my back is all gone, the varicocele is better and I am getting better health generally, and have gained a good deal in weight."

James Hatt, Beach Hill, N. S., says: "The pains in my back and chest are all gone and I have gained fifteen pounds in weight. It is a pleasure to say that I have at last found a remedy that will cure me of my aches and pains."

Belonie Gaudet, Miscouche, P. E. I., writes: "I am delighted with the success of your belt. In forty days' use I have only had three losses. My health is greatly increased and I feel refreshed after a night's rest."

Where there is any physical constitution to work on, my treatment will develop perfect manhood. It will take the slightest spark of manly vigor and fan it into a flame which will encompass the whole structure and charge every nerve and muscle in the body with the vigor of youth.

EVIDENCE THAT CANNOT BE DENIED

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