

Books and Authors

PROF. TRIGGS AS A LITERARY LIGHT

The Chicago Tribune Says He Is Busy "Stemming the Tide of Literary Conventionalism"—What He Himself Claims to Stand For.

Chicago Tribune. Somewhere out of the literary dominion of the east somebody has voiced the doubt that Triggs is a Chicago reality. "Triggs" is the exclamation. "Who is Triggs?" Then, without pausing for a reply, this doubter repeats again: "Triggs? Impossible!" And so dismisses Triggs and the Triggs critiques.

But, nevertheless, Triggs is of this too solid flesh, at once a personality and a force, and through both of these stemming a tide of literary conventionalism which more times than one has threatened to leave him on the rocks.

Who is Triggs? He is a native of the state of Lincoln and of Douglas. He was born in Greenwood, Ill., on Oct. 2, 1865. No streets have yet been named for him in the home of his childhood. It may be questioned if the curious visitor to the old town would find many residents who are reminiscent of him.

For just now he has played with Triggs when he was a boy, or to have spunked him for looting an orchard, or even to recall that he was one of the brightest pupils in the village school, is a thing not exacted by that public which



OSCAR L. TRIGGS.

wants to know of Triggs. It is not half so difficult even to inquire after Triggs at all.

Triggs' Offense. For Triggs has offended. He admits that. At the same time he disputes that he has gone after anybody's idols in the spirit of an iconoclast. He has his message of plain truth to bring, and in doing so he has offended the conventional, starting the query, Who is Triggs?

Ten thousand searchers after the man might pass him in the streets unmarked. He is young, in the first place, with the further provocation of looking even younger. He may be an inch below medium height. He is quiet and reserved, almost to the point of diffidence. His friends do not call him handsome, but out of a pair of brown eyes that have a way quite their own of lighting up they find something more. His dress is unostentatious, almost. He may turn his hat in his hands as he talks, over and over. And his voice is the least index of his assertiveness.

But Triggs has offended, offending, and will offend just so long as his public in need of a teacher because of its clinging to the ethical and the esthetic, rather than setting up its gods out of the material strenuousness of this industrial age.

For there it was that Triggs left the highway of the conventional, and speaking out of the life that he sees around him in mill, factory, depot, and cotton range, asserted that Rockefeller in his time might be called as great as Shakespeare was in the period of the ruffled garbs.

Triggs' Creation. Oscar Lovell Triggs came into being with the atmosphere of the great west in his nostrils. Ever since it has been his element. The civilization of his own east has interested him. In Great Britain, Germany and continental Europe he has spent formative years, but in the end he has come back to his own west. From the common schools of his native town he went to Cornell college, Iowa, and from there to the University of Minnesota, from which he was graduated in 1889. For three years he was in Europe, at Oxford at the University of Berlin, and in the British Museum. His master's degree came to him from the University of Minnesota in 1891, and his doctor's degree came from the University of Chicago in 1895. Since 1892 Professor Triggs has been instructor in English in the University of Chicago, and his experience of letters has contemplated contributing to magazines, the making of books, lecturing, and the exercise of editorial functions.

In Professor Triggs, as in others who have felt the world's pulse, there is the influence of William Morris. There is no worship of this disciple of democracy, but the recognition that in Morris the world had a pathfinder, and that Professor Triggs is sure of final evolution.

poetry so much as in a new and more democratic sense he has depicted life. In some way life has got into a book, with its own rhythms and accents; and the book does not read like a book, but is known like a person. The humanization of the world of makers. They went out of it, each leaving to the world something that it had not possessed before. Po essentially was the apostle of symbolism; Whitman belonged to democracy. It is not certain that the historian of the future may not take the literature of the nineteenth century in America and divide it into the age of Poe and the age of Whitman.

The poetry of the nineteenth century in America, as stamped by the New England school, was incidental only to its poets. Nearly all of them had other occupations or outlets for energies. Perhaps only Whitman put the word poet on his doorknob and lived for the expression of his poetry. This was not devotion in the sense of Browning, either, who tasked himself with a poem day by day, and which has illustrated the total energy of an Englishman.

"An expectation of the future of literature in America is that it shall give us the poet of democracy. That poet can scarcely fall to be the mouthpiece of our sociology. The one great question to-day that we must solve is that grown out of our democratic development. Our democracy has been political rather than sociological. We have had a political declaration of independence; our next must be an industrial declaration of independence.

"One may argue that such a day is far off, but it is coming. Its apostle may not yet have been born, but we are tending inevitably toward an industrial democracy. There has been no move toward the final solution of the labor question; it is far to-day, but peace must come out of it. And this transition period must have its singer and its historian. If it required ten centuries of religion to produce a Dante, as Carlyle has said, it may take genuine secular centuries to create the coming. And when he comes he will be recognized.

"As to the present writers who have been true to their surroundings, I would name W. D. Howells. The time must come when Riley will be placed high in the scale of American poets. He has dramatized the child. By making himself a child, he has written as no one before him ever wrote. He may not write much more; he does not need to secure the place that is his in literature."

should be no room for the romantic in art or in literature. As to the stage, it is showing promise. "Shore Acres," as presented by the late James A. Herne, and "In Missouri," by Nat Goodwin, I regard as in the right way. Each is close to the life it represents.

"Looking over much of the conventional in our literature and art, one must appreciate what the new movement means. The poets of his time to task for their pretentious, their lack of largeness, their vulgar strength and rudeness. This poetry was fractional and select, only reaching outside from a selected volume, rather than from a whole. And in the light of this the feeling grows that we have yet to discover what America in its full scope means to the poet.

With reference to Professor Triggs' comparison of Shakespeare and Rockefeller, he still holds to his truthfulness. "I have to take it for granted that my critics do not suspect me of running a class show," he said. "Also I think they will not seriously suspect me of making the comparison with an eye to an increase in salary. It was simply as if a man, whose plant, designed to turn silk rears, should be altered to turn out steel rails instead. All things considered, it requires more knowledge to make steel rails than it does to wind silk. The fact that Shakespeare in the literary world represented a force in his time no greater than does Rockefeller in this industrial age.

Triggs' Intellectualism. "I am unconventional, perhaps, but certainly not because I am an iconoclast. I have my own pronounced opinions. The things that I write are for the people to teach. It must be remembered that I do not talk to classes of boys and girls; the bulk of the students to whom I talk are as old as I. They have been with me in everything I think.

"My critics have been on the outside. Most of these were of the orthodox, who took exception to my criticisms of the hymnals. Many of these letters have been acrimonious; many have been insulting and abusive; a few have been insulting. Most of this has come through the papers' editorial hands. I have never exaggerated; they have read as challenges, perhaps, to some of the conservatives. They were not meant as such. I have had my opinions and I allow every other man his, which are alike in the end between our views the truth should be."

No one doubts the earnestness of Professor Triggs when he has marked face, manner, voice and gesture. If he will be another of those, who are not what they are, the time was ripe, he will have shared only the common lot of such. But this passing through the fire of the unorthodox has not left Triggs a man of straw. "You expected criticism," said his interlocutor at the door; "has it been harsher than you believed?"

He was silent a moment, looking into the distance. Then he looked up quickly. "Yes."

NEW BOOKS. Manasseh, a Romance of Transylvania, retold from the Hungarian of Dr. Maurus Jokai by Percy Favor Bicknell. L. C. Page & Co., Boston. For sale by Nathaniel McCarthy, Minneapolis. Those who have learned to appreciate the admirable novels and romances of Maurus Jokai have a treat in store for them in this latest rendering of one of his most popular recent works. Jokai is one of the most delightful story-tellers of the times. He has the extraordinary faculty of spinning a tale out to an interminable length without the least diminution of interest. It comes with something of a disappointment when the translator tells us that to meet the demands of American publishers it has been necessary greatly to curtail the story in translation. But Mr. Bicknell has done his work well and it does not seem that he can have omitted any of the essential features of the original composition. The romance appeared in Hungarian as "Izgy az Isten." "One is Lord," but is translated as "Manasseh" because that is the given name of Adorjan, the hero of the story. "Manasseh" is a romance that deals with the corrupt life of Rome and Vienna and the vigorous life of a little Transylvanian community in the stormy days of the revolution of 1848 and the immediately following years. The realism—almost naturalism—with which the immoralities and conspiracies of city life are painted contrast strongly with the picture of an almost ideal life in the mountains of Transylvania. The story is essentially one of plots and counterplots, crimes and attempted crimes, of doubled and trebled villainy. It is a heroic devotion to his religious principles of Manasseh Adorjan, who, being a Hungarian Unitarian, feels himself constrained by his religion never to take human life, even in circumstances that would justify such an act and the world over. A love story, pure and charming, runs through the whole romance, yet the reader feels that it is after all secondary to the painting of the character of Manasseh. The conclusion being one in which right and justice triumph and virtue receives its reward, will not lack in interest for those honest romance readers who, after becoming attached to their heroes, like to see them come to their reward on this earth and in the last chapter.

American Lyrics—The Golden Treasury of American Songs and Lyrics—L. C. Page & Co., Boston; McCarthy, Minneapolis. This is a neat and handy little volume containing the best of our own singing verses, from the early times of Philip Freneau down to the days of their latest and best today. It has in it 800 pages of the masterpieces of Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, Aldrich, Howells, Steadman, Whittier and a host of others whose names are household words on this continent. The arrangement is rough, but chronological and the selections made are excellent. The book is a high and important for a place in a book of this character. It is edited by Frederic Lawrence Knowles.

The Government of the American People—Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. This book is a new history of civilization in the United States. It is put together in excellent shape by President Frank Strong of the University of Oregon and Joseph Schaffner, assistant professor of history at the same institution. President Strong has brought to his task an understanding of the needs of schools, based upon years of experience as teacher and superintendent, and later as lecturer on history at Yale; while Mr. Schaffner has added strength to the historical part of the book by his knowledge of the historical facts. The first part treats of the early township and county governments in Virginia and Massachusetts; the second part of city government; the third, of state government; the fourth and fifth parts, of the origin and present condition of the national government. The growth of the union and the genesis of the constitution are treated in a clear and interesting manner. The book is really a story, interestingly told, of the development of government in America. It is fully equipped for present use, with suggestive questions at the end of each section. Outlines of the present forms of government are also provided at the end of each section. The book is intended for regular study or for reading exercises in connection with other histories or treatises on government. Outside of school use it will be found of great value by readers of more advanced age.

THE MAGAZINES. The North American Review is a very attractive volume. One of the most interesting papers is that by Congressman Boutell of Illinois on the Rush-Bagot convention of 1817, which binds Great Britain and the United States to reduce their armaments on the Great Lakes to a very weak minimum. Boutell argues that the treaty prevents American shipbuilders from competing for the construction of such government war vessels as can pass the Canadian canals and prevent the efficient maintenance of a large part of our naval militia. He thinks that the treaty should be annulled and the questions of armaments and naval construction on the lakes settled in conformity with modern conditions. A paper of value is that by the procurator of the Holy Synod of Russia, Tolstodonski, who replies to a note on anti-popular education in Russia made by Prince Lopatin, the avowed socialist, in the North American. He writes with dignity and as one who knows the facts. Harold Cox devotes twenty pages to a history of the British public debt, national and local, and Mr. Wells, in his series of "Anticipations" treats of war in his very taking way—the war of the future—while Mr.

Howells' "Some Anomalies of the Short Story" will be found delightful reading. A feature is a hitherto unpublished essay on Shakespeare by Victor Hugo, written in 1844. Here is a characteristic Hugolian: "Shakespeare, like Aeschylus, like Job, like Isaiah, is one of the sovereigns of thought and of poetry, who, without the aid of the Muses, has the depth of creation itself, and who, like creation itself, translates and illustrates this depth by a profusion of forms and images, springing from the darkness, in flowers, in leaves and in living streams." The Princess Ysenbreg's appeal to her sex to "break with the traditions of high collars and pinched waists, Louis XIV. hennin, vols, etc.," in order to bring the dawn of the reformed woman's dress, is urgent enough to win; but— Progress (The University Association, Association building, Chicago) is an extraordinarily good number. The discussion being upon "Recent Socialism," by Professor Frederick W. Moore of Vanderbilt University. He first emphasizes the modernity of sociological problems; indicates the method of preparing for their study by a classification of social phenomena, and then proceeds to a careful examination of the sociological sciences and concepts of Giddings, of Small, of Weber, Simmel and others, with a section devoted to the consideration of the application of statistics to sociology. A very valuable feature of all the issues of Progress is the copious notes, which cover very extensive ground.

In the Engineering Magazine there is a very informing and interesting article on "American Machine-Shop Practice from a German Viewpoint," by Peter Luders, a thoroughly practical master of machinery in the tool-making trade in Germany, who made a tour of the United States in a semi-official capacity. He compares the superiority of American practice and attributes its success to the fact that there is close co-operation between engineer and workman; theory and practice, and engineer and workman, in drawing-room and machine shop, bring together their ability, their knowledge, their experience. He credits the fact that possible results. He details the process in an article. There are notes on the mechanical and electrical features of the Pan-American exposition and an illustrated account of the machinery at the Glasgow, Scotland, exhibition, and a valuable illustrated paper on the engineering organization of a great corporation, by M. Caye, who describes the internal mechanism of the Paris exposition of 1900, where ninety-two boilers were installed to move steam machinery sufficient to produce 36,000 horsepower. A valuable feature is an illustrated paper on the Siberian gold mines, which produce \$20,000,000 annually, by W. Purington, who found a gold-bearing area of 80,000 square miles in Siberia, as compared with our 265,000 square miles of gold-bearing territory. The Russian mining methods are very crude. Mr. Purington says, if American methods were used, \$200,000,000 a year for thirty years could be taken out of Siberia.

The Great Round World, which now appears in a new and pleasing dress under the direction of W. C. Gates, formerly publisher of the Milwaukee Sentinel, has begun the poetry of denoting its size in one issue of every month to form a magazine number. In addition to the regular digest of current happenings and review of editorial opinions throughout the country, the issue of Sept. 7 contains an important discussion of missionaries and looting in China, by Sir Robert Hart, director of the Chinese imperial customs, summaries of the most important articles in monthly magazines, and an interesting article on "Japan's Military Ambitions," by Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, and pithy explanatory reviews of important new books. The date of publication has been changed from Thursday to Saturday.

Literary Notes. H. T. Coats & Co., announce Max Adler's new book, "Captain Blunt: A Tale of Old Turkey," by the Higher Law, by Julia Helen Twiss, a novel of New York society life; "London: Historic and Social," by Flauds De La Roche Francis; a new edition of that treasury book Mrs. Catharine Crowe's "Night Side of Nature"; a new edition of "Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Practice," with additional notes by Professor Albert S. Bolles.

The Macmillan company announce "The Principles of Sanitary Science and the Public Health," Special Reference to the Causes and Prevention of Infectious Diseases," by Professor W. T. Sedgwick of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; "A Sketch of the History of the Hebrews to the Roman Period," by L. Orlay, and "Modern Europe, 1815-1899," by N. Alison Phillips.

The Bookman says Gertrude Atherton published "The Aristocrat" anonymously because she "wished to have one book which would be received with unbiased criticism."

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce a new Riverside edition of Richard Grant White's "The Bookman," by the Higher Law, by Julia Helen Twiss, a novel of New York society life; "London: Historic and Social," by Flauds De La Roche Francis; a new edition of that treasury book Mrs. Catharine Crowe's "Night Side of Nature"; a new edition of "Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Practice," with additional notes by Professor Albert S. Bolles.

The Macmillan company announce "The Principles of Sanitary Science and the Public Health," Special Reference to the Causes and Prevention of Infectious Diseases," by Professor W. T. Sedgwick of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; "A Sketch of the History of the Hebrews to the Roman Period," by L. Orlay, and "Modern Europe, 1815-1899," by N. Alison Phillips.

The Bookman says Gertrude Atherton published "The Aristocrat" anonymously because she "wished to have one book which would be received with unbiased criticism."

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce a new Riverside edition of Richard Grant White's "The Bookman," by the Higher Law, by Julia Helen Twiss, a novel of New York society life; "London: Historic and Social," by Flauds De La Roche Francis; a new edition of that treasury book Mrs. Catharine Crowe's "Night Side of Nature"; a new edition of "Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Practice," with additional notes by Professor Albert S. Bolles.

The Macmillan company announce "The Principles of Sanitary Science and the Public Health," Special Reference to the Causes and Prevention of Infectious Diseases," by Professor W. T. Sedgwick of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; "A Sketch of the History of the Hebrews to the Roman Period," by L. Orlay, and "Modern Europe, 1815-1899," by N. Alison Phillips.

The Bookman says Gertrude Atherton published "The Aristocrat" anonymously because she "wished to have one book which would be received with unbiased criticism."

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce a new Riverside edition of Richard Grant White's "The Bookman," by the Higher Law, by Julia Helen Twiss, a novel of New York society life; "London: Historic and Social," by Flauds De La Roche Francis; a new edition of that treasury book Mrs. Catharine Crowe's "Night Side of Nature"; a new edition of "Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Practice," with additional notes by Professor Albert S. Bolles.

"A Sunny Southerner," by Julia Magruder. Price \$1.25. "The Corsair King," by Maurus Jokai. Price \$1. "The Golden Treasury of American Songs and Lyrics," edited by Frederic Lawrence Knowles. Price \$1.50. "The Corsair Series: 'Findekind' by 'Ouida'; 'The Fairy of the Rhone,' by A. Compton; 'Gaily and I,' by Frances E. Crompton; 'Madam Liberty,' by Juliana Horatia Ewing; 'A Bad Penny,' by John F. Whittier; and 'A Small, Square Child,' by E. Livingston Prescott. Price, 50 cents each.

The Little Cousin Series: "Our Little Japanese Cousin," "Our Little Brown Cousin," "Our Little Indian Cousin," and "Our Little Russian Cousin," by Mary Hazelton Wade. Price for set, \$2.40.

From T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York: "Mistress Barbara," by Halliwell Sutcliffe. Price, \$1.50. "The Chouans," by Honore de Balzac. Price, \$1.50. "A Pair of Them," by Evelyn Raymond. Price, 50 cents. "The Little Crusaders," by Eva A. Madden. Price, 50 cents.

From Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. For Sale by Wm. Donaldson & Co., Minneapolis: "The Year One," by John Blount-Burton. Price, \$1.50. "Tangled Fancies," by Daniel Woodroffe. Price, \$1.50.

From Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. For Sale by Nathaniel McCarthy, Minneapolis: "Middlemarch," 2 vols., in "The Personal Edition of George Eliot." Price, \$1.50 a volume.

From D. Appleton & Co., New York: "When Love Flies Out of the Window," by Leonard Merrick. Price, \$1. "The Story of Books," by Gertrude B. Rawlings. Price, 25 cents.

From The Bowen-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, Ind.: "Lazarre," by Mary Hartwell Catherwood. From Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, Mass.: "The Government of the American People," by Frank Strong, Ph. D., and Joseph Schaffer, M. A. Price, 60 cents set.

From Lothrop Publishing Co., Boston, Mass.: "Poetry of Niagara," compiled by Myron T. Pritchard. Price, \$1.

RICH GOLD STRIKE. In Glenn Gulch in the Lower Yukon District. Special to The Journal.

Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 14.—The big strike on Glenn gulch, in the Rampart district, continues the sensation in mining circles on the lower Yukon, and news has just been received of the discovery of rich pay on an extension of the gulch which runs from the moss downward, carrying 5 cents to 75 cents to the pan. A prospector who followed the bar forty miles claims he found prospects the entire distance. The only drawback at present in the diggings is shortage of water. There is water enough for roasting, but not enough for sluicing.

Dillon, the owner of Discovery, is one of the lucky men on Glenn gulch. He has stripped a piece of ground 300 feet from which it is estimated he will take \$20,000. He lately exhibited \$75 in Rampart which he washed out on his property in three hours. The lowest pan yet taken from his claim is 40 cents and the highest \$11.45. A 200-foot dam is being built on the creek, and lumber whipsawed for sluicing. One dollar an hour is the ruling rate of wages paid on the gulch. Freight is packed from Rampart to the Glenn gulch diggings, thirty miles, for 25 cents a pound.

Rye, barley, oats, wheat, buckwheat and a large variety of vegetables are being successfully grown near Rampart. All thrive, especially the rye, which is 5 1/2 feet tall. But heavy frost in July killed all potatoes and growing vines.

Don't Keep Things You Don't Use. Somebody wants them. Advertise them in the Journal want columns and you'll get money for them.

Congdon's Pitch Pipes. At Metropolitan Music Co., 41-43 6th st. S.

Telephone your want ads to No. 9, either line. You will be told the price, and you can send the money in.

Carey roofing better than metal, pitch and gravel. W. S. Nott Co. Telephone 376.

Sheet Music. At Metropolitan Music Co., 41-43 6th st. S.

Anyone wanting lovely Satin Skin should apply Satin-Skin Cream and Powder. Glass Block.

UNCLE SAM'S MONOGRAM WHISKEY IS GUARANTEED PURE!

A TIP. Where You Can Invest Your Money Where It Will Bring Big Returns.

If you have any spare money to invest, our proposition will interest you. We offer you a chance to invest in industrial stock where your money will earn you a large margin.

The Tabasco Plantation Company, incorporated, has eight thousand acres of elegant rubber land in the state of Tabasco, Mexico. Part is under cultivation and the plantation is now on a paying basis. In order to cultivate the balance of the land they propose to sell stock, each share being worth \$300 and representing one fully developed acre of land. You can pay for this at the rate of \$2.50 per month for the first forty-eight months and \$5 per month for the last thirty-six months. This investment will pay good dividends every year, derived from cacao, sugar cane and cattle and will pay \$12.50 per month after the seventh year, increasing every year as the plantation becomes older and the rubber trees bigger. The man or woman who purchases five shares now will be absolutely sure of an income of over \$750 per year after the seventh year.

This is not an experiment—you take no risk. Every dollar you invest with the Tabasco Plantation Company, incorporated, is as safe as if you had invested it in government bonds. Call or write at once Tabasco Plantation Company, incorporated, 918-919 Lumber Exchange building, Minneapolis, Minn. S. H. Bowman, of the S. H. Bowman Lumber Company, Minneapolis, is president; George P. Lyman, Assistant General Passenger Agent, C. & N. Ry., St. Paul, is vice president; J. C. Field, Fifeield, Fletcher & Fifeield, is secretary and general manager.

BLENNERHASSETT A Thrilling Romance of an Intensely Dramatic Flavor. TOUCHING ON THE MOST INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN THE LIVES OF Aaron Burr, Alexander Hamilton, Theodosia Burr, Herman Blennerhassett and his wife Margaret, and Thomas Jefferson. Blue Silk Cloth, Gilt Top, 12 Full-Page Illustrations, \$1.50. By Charles Felton Plisno. Author of Quincy Adams Sawyer AT ALL BOOKSELLERS IN PREPARATION MISS PETTICOATS

HARD TO BELIEVE. Puck. Blary Blü—Wuz yer ever real hungry in yer life? Pan Handle Pete—Wuz I? Say! I wuz want so hungry dat when a guy gimme a dime I blowed a nickel of it for food. WHAT DID SHE MEAN? Philadelphia Record. "It's raining so hard, Mrs. Brakers, hadn't you better stay and take dinner with us?" "Oh, no, Mrs. Stingy; the weather surely can't be as bad as all that."

RIPANS I used Ripans Tabules for Biliousness from which I had been a sufferer for a number of years. After using two boxes I was well. At Druggists. Five Cents for Package Containing Ten.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. ABSOLUTE SECURITY. Genuine CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS must bear signature of Dr. Wood. Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

SEE GENUINE WRAPPER. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR FALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION. SEE GENUINE WRAPPER. Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable.

WEAK, WASTING, STRICTURED. Cured While You Sleep, IN 15 DAYS! 19,846 - CURES LAST YEAR - 19,846. Stricture is Instantly Relieved and the Obstruction Dissolved Like Snow Beneath the Sun - IN FIFTEEN DAYS. Varicocele is Cured and Weak Men Are Restored by the Magic St. James Treatment Applied Locally and Directly to the Affected Parts. HOME TREATMENT BY MAIL CAN BE USED BY PATIENTS WHO SUCCESSFULLY USE OUR SYSTEM.

FREE TREATISE COUPON—Cut out this coupon and mail it to the St. James Association, with your name and address plainly written, when they will send you a copy of their exhaustive treatise accurately illustrated in half-ton, showing the parts of the male system involved in Urthral Affections. ST. JAMES ASSOCIATION, 88 St. James Building, CINCINNATI, O. Please send me a copy of your Complete Illustrated Work upon the Male Sexual System, securely sealed, PREPAID, Name Address FREE OF ALL CHARGES.