POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

VOL. XXXVIII. ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 20, 1899 NO. 2.

CAMP SUSSEX

THE TWELFTH BRIGADE PUTTING IN SPLENDID DRILL.

Life Among the Soldier Boys—Some Distinguished Visitors at Camp—The Officers and Men Complimented for Their Good Work by Colonel Buchanan.

CAMP SUSSEX, Sussex, N. B., Sept 13—The weather looked threatening this morning, but the clouds broke away during the afternoon and it turned out fine. It is doubtful if ever there was as good work done in one day at any previous camp held here as that performed by the men today. The officers of the different companies had rather a soft snap, as the work of directing the men was done by instructions from the R. R. C. I. and other permanent corps, so that they had nothing to do but assist by standing in the rear of their men pointing out and rectifying errors when made. It is no exaggeration to say that the men were advanced as far today as is usual in the first three days of going into camp. The Artillery under command of Col Stone was hard at it all day, and attracted much attention. Among the many visitors at camp today were Hon A G Blair, Hon Wm Pugsley, Hon L P Ferris, Hon A T Dunn, Col Domville, M P, George McAvity and Councillor Thomas Gilliland.

CAMP SUSSEX, Sept. 14—At reveille this morning the stirring tones of a quickstep played by the 74th Battalion band awakened the men from their slumbers and in a short time the camp was thoroughly astir and everybody actively engaged in cleaning arms and accoutrements in anticipation of meeting General Hutton, who arrived in camp last night. The usual company drill was carried on until about 3.30 p. m., when the Battalions were brigaded on the lower parade ground, where they were put through several exercises by the Brigade Major Col. Buchanan and afterwards, headed by the regimental bands, brigades marched to the upper parade ground on the hill. Here Col. Buchanan called the commanding officers to the front and in a few well chosen remarks highly complimented them on the work done during the day by themselves and men, and said if the good work continued that the 12th brigade be second to none in the militia service.

The artillery put in a good day's drill and their fair lot of horses attracted much attention.

Target practice began today. The firing will be done this year on the military grounds and the Morris tube will be used. There is no sickness to speak of yet and Hospital Sergeant Coombs says that everything points to having a very healthy camp.

General Hutton paid a visit to the different corps during morning drill, but will engage more actively in tomorrow's proceedings. A large number of spectators were on hand today and appeared to manifest much interest in what was going on.

CAMP SUSSEX, SUSSEX, Sept. 16—This was a glorious day at the big camp. The day was warm, in fact hot at times, and as this succeeded a cold and almost frosty night the change was gladly welcomed. There were many visitors during the day and all were interested, for there was plenty to see and it may be here said that a visit to the camp of 1899 will repay anyone for undoubtedly it is the best camp ever held at Sussex. The location of the infantry tents—the Engineers, 67th, 71st, 73rd and 74th on the high ground, while the two battalions of Artillery are some distance away near the stream, give the whole a better appearance than ever before, and it is more convenient for the troops and for parade purposes.

General Hutton's forethought, orders and system can be seen everywhere, while the general himself has an eye for the smallest detail, and watches the drill of each battalion, instructing and assisting all ranks. The Divisional Staff take the cue from their chief and are never idle, always having something to do either office or field work. Col Vidal is chief staff officer, Capt Bell of the Scots Guards, A D C; Col Buchan is Brigadier of the Infantry Brigade with Capt Hanison, 8th Hussars, as galloper and Capt Carpenter as B M. Col. Drury is in command of the artillery, with Capt Panet as brigadier major and Col Skinner, 14th, and Major Denison, R O R I, are D A A G's.

The two batteries of artillery, of six guns each, were out in the morning and drilled till noon, also practising blank firing; the infantry doing company and battalion drills. In the afternoon Col. Buchan had his brigade hard at work, and did some difficult movements, ending with a march past. The new system of attack is a special feature, and each company and battalion is getting this perfectly.

At 2 o'clock Gen. Hutton held a meeting of all commanding officers and adjutants in the province and for two hours was in consultation over items of interest to the force from uniform to field movements.

Recreation and amusement is not forgotten by the general for even this is attended to in a systematic manner and officers are detailed to carry it out. On Saturday evening a camp fire and sing-song was held and, being apparently for fun, is encouraged. The men like the life and do hard work without a grumble.

A camp at Sussex would be nothing without the Brighton Engineers under Col. Vince, and they are present this year doing their useful and scientific work.

Among visitors to camp on Saturday were Lt-Col Jones, Mrs Jones, Major and Mrs. White, Miss Dever, Miss Skinner, Lt-Col McLean and Major Sturdee, 62nd, Lt-Col Campbell, 8th, Lt Kinnear, Capt Anderson, G A Fraser, Capt Black, Mrs J O Sharp, Mrs Carpenter, Mrs Harrison, Major and Mrs Hemming who bid good-bye to many old friends before leaving for the Yukon.

Capt Sharp and Lieut Poole, of the 62nd, are attached to the 71st for the camp.

Target practice is being carried out with Morris tubes under the supervision of Capt. Fairweather, 8th Hussars, I. of M.

The hospital is in charge of the old camp favorite, Surgeon Lieut.-Col. McLean, R. C. R. I., but very few patients have been found so far.

Col. Stone, R. A., gave a lecture to the artillery officers on Saturday afternoon, and is looking after artillery matters in general. A big field day will be held on Thursday over some miles of country and actual field operations will be carried out. The camp breaks up on Friday.

CAMP SUSSEX, Sussex, Sept. 17—There was a big church parade today. The massed bands furnished the music. The sermon was preached by Rev. Scovil Neales.

WOODSTOCK NEWS.

The Disappearance of George Phillips—Entries to the Exhibition Races.

WOODSTOCK, Sept. 18.—A Worcester despatch to a Boston paper of September 16, gives an account of the disappearance of Mr. George Phillips, a member of the Northampton Creamery company, who left here recently for a trip to the old country. While driving a spirited horse some time ago, Mr. Phillips was thrown out striking the ground heavily, and badly injuring his head. He appeared to recover as well as could be expected until one day he left home and did not return. He was traced to Fredericton, and upon discovery came to his senses again and acted in a perfectly natural manner. Mr. Phillips, at the request of relatives in England, had made every preparation for his departure, with his wife and two children from Boston. He left the home of his father-in-law Saturday morning to go to the barber's to get shaved, and has not since been seen.

The entries for the Woodstock exhibition races close September 20th. Classes are as follows: 2.23 trot or pace, purse $200; 2.29 trot or pace, purse $200; 2.19 trot or pace, purse $200; 2.25 trot or pace, purse $200; 2.33 trot or pace, purse $200. Entrance fee 5 per cent. of purse.

OTTAWA NEWS.

Regulars Going to Esquimault—Off for the Yukon.

OTTAWA, Sept. 18—A detachment of regulars of the 19th Co. Royal Garrison Artillery passed through Ottawa today from Halifax to Esquimault. They spent two years at Halifax.

Inspector Norwood and Registrar Girouard, of the Yukon, left today for Dawson City. They were accompanied by Charles Sylvester, of Arthabaska, who goes as forest ranger to the Klondike.

Premier Laurier left tonight for St. Rathroy, where he speaks tomorrow.

Bridget Ryan, aged 103 years, died yesterday at the residence of her son-in-law, John Foran, Gloucester township. Deceased was a native of Ireland.

ST. STEPHEN NEWS.

An Automobile in St. Stephen—Enlarging the Cotton Factory.

ST. STEPHEN, Sept. 18.—The first automobile made its appearance on our streets Saturday, and of course attracted considerable attention from those who had never seen one.

The fine weather is giving Mr. James McKenzie, the contractor, a good opportunity for building the foundation of the new annex at the cotton mill. He has a large force of men employed.

On Sunday evening at the church of the Holy Rosary, the services of the Triduum ordered by Pope Leo was held.

LONDON NEWS.

Object to the Highlanders Going to New York—Cardinal Vaughan on the Dreyfus Trial.

TORONTO, Sept. 18—The Telegram's special cable from London says: The opinion of many Canadians here is adverse to the 48th Highlands of Toronto participating in the Dewey celebration at New York.

In a letter to the Times, Cardinal Vaughan, head of the Roman Catholic church in England, expresses his indignation at the verdict in the Dreyfus court-martial at Rennes.

THE BUBONIC PLAGUE

Has Made Its Appearance in the Western Hemisphere.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 18.—The bubonic plague has broken out at Asuncion, capital of Paraguay.

HONG KONG, Sept. 18.—Twenty deaths from the bubonic plague took place here last week.

Eighteen new cases have been officially reported.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

THE SCARCITY OF MONEY THREATENS TO CHECK PROSPERITY.

A Big Treasury Reserve Has Made Money Scarce in the United States, When Business Activity Demands Lots of It — London Money Market Tight.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—Wall street seems to be passing through a somewhat premature equinoctial gale. Trained observers have seen the signs of its coming and have prudently held in their sail; but to the majority the storm has been unexpected, and they are taken unawares.

The elements of disturbance are few and simple, but they are not easily controlled by ordinary trimming tactics. Finance has encountered foreign obstacles of a kind to which there can be no affectation of indifference. The African question has lost none of its acuteness and may, at any moment, become an element of serious disturbance at the world's chief money centre. The semi-revolutionary condition of France and the continued agitation of the Dreyfus question are factors which impose more or less restraint at all the monetary centres of Europe; and these joint dangers appear at a time when our foreign financial relations are surrounded with some uncertainty, so that we cannot well estimate the bearings upon our exchanges of any adverse happenings across the Atlantic. We cannot be certain that anything now remains to our credit of the large balance arising from our extraordinary surplus of exports over imports; on the contrary there are indications that the return of our securities has about liquidated that balance, and we have for some time been closely verging upon the possibility of an outflow of gold to Europe.

Whilst these external possibilities confront us, the condition of the home money market is not assuring. The extraordinary revival of business has caused a corresponding expansion of bank loans and has at the same time increased the demand for currency in the retail circulation. With a banking system that indirectly compels the banks to augment their stocks of lawful money in proportion as they extend their loans, we are brought face to face with an acute scarcity in the circulating medium. The universal employment of the working classes at rising rates of wages, the increased holdings of cash among country retailers, and the rapid rise in the prices of goods have conjointly produced a necessity for an expansion of the volume of money; and this need makes itself felt at the moment when the banks of the interior are drawing their deposits from the metropolitan banks in order to facilitate the marketing of large crops of cotton and cereals. Unfortunately, we have no effective resource for increasing the amount of the money circulation in order to satisfy these necessities; and the result appears in a reduction of the cash reserves of the New York banks to close upon the "deadline," at a point about midway in the usual fall efflux of money to the agricultural sections.

This is not a promising situation. Unexpectedly, we are brought to a condition of things in which the national prosperity threatens to be seriously crippled through the legal restraints upon our banks and by the inelasticity of our currency arrangements. Had our laws relating to note circulation been such as to admit of an expansion of bank issues proportioned to the wants of the crop movement, there need have been none of the draining of the lawful money reserves of the metropolitan banks which is now in process; and the compulsory contraction of loans, and the stringency in money and the exhaustion of the reserves would have been easily avoidable. At its coming session congress may find reason enough in the present situation for far more thorough measures of currency and banking reform than appear to be entertained by members claiming to be leaders in financial reconstruction.

What, however, most concerns Wall street at the moment is not so much that we are confronting a theoretically faulty system of finance as that we stand face to face with a delicate and difficult financial situation. Two millions of surplus reserve and 8 to 9 per cent. for call loans at the middle of September are ugly and disquieting facts. The situation comes so near to a deadlock that there must be some yielding somewhere in order to avert very unwelcome conditions. It would be indulging a frail hope to expect effectual relief from importations of gold. The situation of the foreign exchanges hardly suggests such a probability. A fall in the prices of securities, or cotton, or cereals might so stimulate exports as to bring exchange to the gold importing point; but who would desire to see gold procured at such a cost? and relief could not come from such a source until it was too late to be of much service. Nor is it possible for the secretary of the treasury to afford any help to the situation beyond prepaying some $5,600,000 of interest due on the first of October; which, though a relatively small palliative, would be a valuable aid under the circumstances. Much, however, may be hoped from the resourceful expedients of the banks, which were never stronger or more effectively administered than today. The fledgling corporations which, pending the recent extreme case in money, obtained a certain recognition among lenders, must expect to take care of themselves; and the relief from that source to borrowers more entitled to consideration may prove to be quite important.

The situation calls for caution, but does not warrant alarm. It affords little reason for expecting upward reactions in securities in the early future, but neither does it justify any incontinent realizing. When the complications have had their worst effect upon the stock market, a basis will be laid for a recovery in values that can hardly fail to result in a very active "bull" campaign. Upon the whole, a sharp squeeze in the money market would have important compensation. It would check certain unwholesome tendencies that are being fostered by the extraordinary activity of business and would strengthen confidence by moderating the drift towards success both in industry and finance.

The death of Cornelius Vanderbilt means in an important sense a national loss, for he was one of America's best citizens. He was a type of man the country had reason to be proud of—painstaking and conscientious—and distributed his great wealth to the benefit of innumerable deserving people. He will be missed by all who knew him. I have never known a man more kind-hearted or more desirous of doing the right thing at all times to everybody. His sickness which resulted finally in death was due more to overwork than anything else. He felt it a matter of duty to look into the details of everything with which he was connected with a great deal of exactness, and his charity organizations involved labors as great as those of his railroads.

Mr. Vanderbilt's death will not seriously affect the stock market, as it will not involve the liquidation of any of his interests. They will simply be managed hereafter by his capable brother, Wm. K.

The conclusion of the Dreyfus trial has removed one element of uncertainty. The proceedings and the conviction and sentence were rotten to the core from start to finish, and public opinion of all civilized nations will compel his pardon and release from jail without much delay. To boycott the French exposition in consequence of this unjust decision, or for any foreign government to intercede by its influence to right this gross miscarriage of justice, as is being so actively urged by overzealous sympathizers, is also a wrong, and two wrongs do not make a right. Such action would be extremely ill-advised.

FREDERICTON NEWS.

Regulars Returning From the Klondike.—Major Hemming to Leave.—Miss Hilyard Ill.—The University Opening.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Sept. 18—Twenty-six of the soldiers of the R. R. C. I. of this city, who went to the Klondike in May 1898, left Dawson for home and are expected to arrive October 10th.

Major Hemming left this afternoon for Montreal on his way to Klondike, where he will be second in command of the Canadian forces stationed there.

Miss Edith Hilyard, daughter of Post master Hilyard, is very ill with typhoid fever and her condition today has given her family the greatest concern. Two doctors are in attendance.

The University of New Brunswick opens on October 2nd, with a larger number of students attending than ever before, applications having been received from over 50 new students.

Deaths and Burials.

The death occurred Saturday night of Mr. James Meahan, who in former years was a baker in St. John. He was 65 years old and brother to Mrs. J. D. Stack, corner of Richmond and Brussels streets, at whose home he lived and where he passed away after an illness of some months. He was unmarried. The funeral was held Monday afternoon from the residence of Mrs. Stack. Rev. A. W. Meahan read the burial services at the cathedral, after which interment was made in the old Catholic cemetery. There were no pall-bearers.

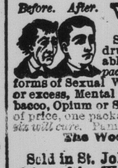
Mr. James S. May, formerly proprietor of an extensive tailoring business in St. John, died Saturday at Attleboro, Mass. He was a very active member of the Baptist denomination, and frequently preached at meetings in the country. Two sons, W. R. May and George May, the former in Attleboro and the latter in Providence, and three daughters in St. John, Mrs. Charles T. Nevins, Mrs. John A. Chesley and Mrs. A. B. Smalley, as well as his wife, survive him. Mr. May was 72 years old.

The death occurred Monday morning after a brief illness of Mrs. Thomas McCready, a much respected resident of North End and widow of Thos. McCready. She leaves two sons.

Mr. William J. Olive, a well known citizen of Carleton, died at his home, Duke street, Monday. He was in his 77th year. The deceased leaves four sons and four daughters, also one brother, Mr. Carleton Olive, to mourn his loss. He was the son of the late James Olive, of Lancester, and when a young man did most of the carpenter work on the big ships built by the Olive Brothers in those days. He was a man of sterling character and was beloved by all who knew him. His many friends will regret his death.

Well, That's Better Than "Robert Bismere."

We dislike to think that Atchison is slow, but an Atchison girl was seen on her porch the other evening, deeply interested in "Trilby."—(Atchison Globe.



Wood's Phosphodine,

The Great English Remedy.

Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. *Six packages guaranteed* to cure all forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse or excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one package $1, six, $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Pamphlets free to any address.

The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

Sold in St. John by responsible druggists and in W. C. Wilson's, St. John, West.

WHISKEY PROFITS.

WHY SIR HIBBERT TUPPER ATTACKED MAJOR WALSH.

The Source of His Animosity in the Loss of Profits on a Whiskey Shipment to the Yukon which Walsh Detained Until the Price Went Down.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 16—During the late session of parliament it was a matter of common remark that the attitude of Sir Chas. Tupper and his son, Sir Hibbert Tupper, toward Hon. Mr. Sifton and particularly toward Major Walsh could be explained upon political ground. There was a spirit of virulent personal animosity manifested by the Tuppers, father and son, but particularly by the latter which ordinary political motives did not adequately account for. It was noticeable that Tupper, jr., went out of his way to make a most scandalous and unprecented personal attack upon Major Walsh and every reference to that gallant officer indicated most extreme personal hatred. An explanation of this fact was not apparent at that time, but it was evident to close observers that there must be something behind what was stated to account for it. A recent event throws a flood of light upon these attacks and shows that as far from being actuated by public motives the hostility arose from most ignoble reasons. Notice of a suit has been served upon Major Walsh on the part of Edgar Dewdney, formerly minister of interior, later on Lt. Governor of British Columbia, and later still manager of Sir Charles Tupper's Klondike Company. Dewdney procured a permit to take 3,000 gallons of liquor into the Klondike last year from the government of the North West Territories. This permit was issued without the knowledge of the department of the interior, and it appears that Major Walsh, who was trying to prevent the importation of liquor into the Yukon, caused the liquor to be seized. When the department of justice decided that the permit was valid the department of the interior so advised Major Walsh and he released the liquor, but in the meantime Dewdney alleges that the price of whiskey had fallen and he claims that he lost a portion of the profits which he otherwise might have made; He now sues Major Walsh for damages. The government, of course, stands behind Major Walsh and will defend his action. It is noticeable that Sir Hibbert Tupper's firm are Dewdney's attorneys in bringing the action.

It is now seen that the ex-Minister of the Interior Dewdney, manager of Tupper's company, through his solicitor, the ex-minister of justice, is suing for damages because he was prevented from making as much money as he wished out of a whiskey deal in the Yukon. The damages claimed are $35,000.

In view of the above facts it is not difficult to account for the bitterness of the attack on Maj. Walsh. It seems that disappointed greed over a whisky transaction and not public spirit has been the ruling motive. Sir Hibbert has again shown his total lack of ordinary judgment and has let the cat out of the bag in a most unmistakable manner.

The fact of the matter seems to be that the whole crusade on the Yukon question has been pushed on by a set of men whose grievances seem to be that they were not permitted to expl it the Yukon territory and its resources and opportunities for their own personal aggrandizement.

ODD NAMES FOR HOTELS.

Some Queer Old English Hostelries and Their Remarkable Signs.

The signs displayed by the innkeepers of this country, even in the earliest days of its existence, were never so fantastic and varied as those which were in use in the mother country, says the New York Sun. The number of subjects chosen by American landlords to stand for their inns was small, and many of those were geographical. As there was no manor lord whose arms were to be chosen as the insignia of the inn in the neighborhood of his supremacy, there was a monotony about the designs used here. In England, on the other hand, they were numerous and diverse, and their origin has never been satisfactorily explained, although many traditions about them have been dispelled by modern investigation. More than a century ago the large signs that formerly stood in the street in front of the inns were removed by law, but enough remain to surprise an American who stumbles across these inexplicable names in London. To this day there stands in a London street "The Antigallican," a name which would convey little suggestion nowadays as to the character of a hostelry. The name dates from the beginning of the eighteenth century, when a society was formed with the idea of keeping always active the English dislike of the French. The association ceased to exist long ago, but the inn to which they formerly resorted still keeps their memory a little bit alive. Many of the signs are nearly as much representative of some especial episode. "The Bombay Grab" sounds neither enticing nor comprehensible, and can be appreciated only with an understanding of the slang of the last century. A "grab" was a foot soldier at that time, and this term was commonly used to describe him. The original proprietor was a soldier who had served in Bombay, and so perpetuated those days of his career in the name he gave his hotel. Unique in character is the London inn with the name "The Case Is Altered." This stands opposite a cemetery, but its name has no connection with that circumstance. The inn has been known by its rather positive name since the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when a lawyer had been trapped by his enemies into attending a bogus mass performed by a layman disguised as a priest. This came out at the trial, and the prisoner, who was likely then to be convicted, got off by turning to the jury with these words: "Gentlemen, this case is altered no priest, no mass." Since that day this name has always been attached to some English inn. "The Bell and the Mackerel," found to this day in London is intended to perpetuate the story of the man who, when he put a fish caught by him back into the water for future use, tied a bell on its neck that he might be able to find it without difficulty.

The name of "The Hole in the Wall" is applied to several London inns, and came from the hole in the wall of Debtors' Prison, through which food and refreshments were passed to them. This name has gained some vogue here, and sometimes as a term of rather unfavorable description. "The Moonrakers," a name still found in London, recalls the legend of the Wiltshire farmer who tried to rake the reflection of the moon out of a pond. Only one hotel in London is known as "The Rent Day," which has no other rivals in England. "The Pinner of Wakefield" is named after a very famous pinner, or impounder of stray cattle, who won his reputation by taking into confinement the cattle of the lords and barons of the manor as frequently as the cattle of the peasants. "The Running Footman" took its name when the footmen congregated in Berkeley square were in the habit of stopping there for their refreshments. "The Ship and Shovel" near the wharves and granaries, is also a tribute to the occupation of its principal clients.

"The Sun and Thirteen Cantons" exists in a part of London long occupied by many of the Swiss residents, and its connection is obvious. "The World Turned Upside Down" has a man walking upside down as its sign. He is supposed to be standing on his head, which was thought to be an attitude made necessary by the conditions of the South Pole.

Two of the most interesting of London signs disappeared only a few years ago, when the inns which bore them finally went out of existence. They were "Old Pick My Toe" and "Who'd a Thought It?" The name of the former is believed to have come from that of the Roman slave who performed his work before he even stopped to take a thorn out of his toe. The other got its title from the strange fact that its first proprietor made out of it a fortune that ultimately enabled him to get into the peerage. His successor wanted a new name for the place, and "Who'd a Thought It" was suggested. This explanation is unsatisfactory only because there are three inns of the name in England.

Some of the former theories of the origin of these names have been shattered during recent years. The familiar cat and fiddle sign was said to have originated in honor of "Canton fidele," a stanch Protestant. In reality it had been a popular sign for an inn in England long before there was any distinction between Protestants and Catholics to cause the notice of a Protestant who was especially zealous. Efforts to find significance for the signs used on inns proved misleading. The original desire of the landlord was to make known in an age which could not read what his purpose was, and he, like the modern advertiser, adopted the symbols he thought likely to do that best. This led to the use of many signs without especial significance, although some modern students have to find significance in all of them. The arms of the lord of the manor under whose protection they lived, the signs of the guilds, and modifications in coats-of arms that had already been used were some of the ways of making the signs really indicative of the character of the inn.

Treating Consumption.

A new remedy for tuberculosis, developed in France, has been reported to the State Department by United States Commercial Agent Atwell at Roubaix It is a treatment called to the attention of the Academy of Medicine by Dr. Mendel, and consists of the daily injection into the bronchial tubes of essence of eucalyptus, thyme, and cinnamon, held in solution in olive oil. The oil in descending slowly comes into contact with the walls of the tube and upper lungs. The gas set free saturates the air in the lungs, and acts on the mucous membrane. In sixteen cases treated, after one or two weeks, there was in all a lessening or complete cessation of the cough and expectoration, as well as a return of sleep, appetite and strength.—[Argonaut.

A Wonderful Medicine.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, etc. These ailments all arise from a disordered or abused condition of the stomach and liver.

Beecham's Pills will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove any obstruction or irregularity of the system. For a

Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Sick Headache, Disordered Liver, etc.,

they act like magic—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs; Strengthening the Muscular System, restoring the long-lost Complexion, bringing back the keen edge of Appetite, ***and arousing with the Rosebud of Health the whole physical energy of the human frame. For throwing off fevers they are specially renowned.*** These are "facts" admitted by thousands, in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that Beecham's Pills have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World. This has been achieved

Without the publication of testimonials.

Beecham's Pills have for many years been the popular family medicine wherever the English language is spoken, and they now stand without a rival.

25 Cents at all Druggists.