

COUNCIL BACKS HIGHWAY BOARD ON ST. P.V. FIGHT.

Power Given the Lancaster Councillors to Make the Company Carry Out Its Agreement—Lancaster Assessment Matter Appealed.

The regular quarterly meeting of the municipal council was held Tuesday afternoon.

Warden Cochran presided and there were present:

St. John—Couns. White, Holder, McArthur, Lewis, McGoldrick, Hamm, Sprout, Pickett, Tilly, Frink, Vanwart, Macrae, Sec'y Secretary Vincent, Auditor Magilton and Marshal Coughlan.

Lancaster—Couns. Lowell, Long and Hooley.

Simonds—Couns. Donovan, Adams, St. Martin—Couns. Cochran, Black and Connely.

Musquash—Couns. Dean and Corcoran.

The report of the finance committee was adopted.

An appeal was read from the decision of the assessors in Lancaster, who refused to reduce the rating of property of Francis S. Scovil, and of the estate of William Scovil, managed by Mr. Jarvis. The appeal set out the proceedings held in Lancaster some time ago, at which the appellants endeavored to have their assessment reduced or other assessments increased. The Warden's ruling was particularly mentioned as not being increased. This was referred to the committee on assessments.

Coun. McGoldrick drew attention to the state of the jail building, where there are bad leaks in the roof. Other buildings want general repairs and painting. The county building committee arranged to inspect the places later in the day.

Coun. Lowell brought up the street railway matter. In May, 1903, the company applied for permission to extend into Lancaster. The company met the highway board and an agreement was made. The agreement was for the extension to Barnhill's corner. The agreement set forth: We, the councillors for Lancaster, agree to permit your company to construct your line from the Sunbury bridge, over the main street of Fairville to a point opposite Barnhill's store. The work shall be done to the satisfaction of the councillors and the company shall keep the streets and roads in good repair.

This was two and a half years ago. Then the company held back and put up the bluff that the Fairville crossing stood in their way. We applied to the railway commission and removed that difficulty. Then they wanted the park line. They got it. Every difficulty in the way has been removed, but the poor creature has to make up other excuses. They sent posters through the parish making an attack on me (Lowell) for being at the bottom of legislation passed at the last session. This poster has already been published. It set forth that the company could not lay rails to Fairville under present legislation until a basis of agreement is reached with the highway board. The board in reply said that the highway board of the county could not give the company a compromise or amendment. With respect to later excuses, J. M. Robinson, late vice president of the company, had promised to lay the tracks whenever the highway commissioners gave a decision, but took no action. A meeting was arranged to settle the matter of legislation.

In reply, the company denied the promises alleged to have been made by Mr. Robinson.

Later, said Mr. Lowell, Col. McLean also said in the Sun that the company was just waiting for a chance to get to Fairville. A meeting of the highway board and directors of the company had been held. At this meeting the company wanted all recent legis-

What is a Backache?

IT IS NATURE'S WARNING TO WOMEN

Disease of Woman's Organism Cured and Consequent Pain Stopped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



They do not realize that the back is the main spring of woman's organism, and quickly indicates by aching a diseased condition of the womb or kidneys, and that the aches and pains will continue until the cause is removed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for twenty years has been the one and only effective remedy in such cases. It cures all womb and kidney disorders and restores the female organs to a healthy condition.

SUSSEX EXHIBITION

PROCEEDS SUCCESSFULLY.

Good Crowds and Good Exhibits—A Number of Prizes Were Awarded

By the Judges Yesterday.

SUSSEX, N. B., Oct. 3.—The second day of the exhibition opened none too auspiciously as far as weather conditions were concerned, but beyond a cloudiness which lasted most of the day, there was no hindrance to the enjoyment. A number of prizes were awarded yesterday in the exhibits, the usual performances took place, and in the afternoon the bill was distinctly the races.

THE EXHIBITION.

The first regular day for the exhibition saw a good sized crowd wandering through the buildings and grounds. The largest of the buildings is that which serves as a cloak room, winter and an agricultural hall in more suitable seasons. This has been, tastefully trimmed with flags and bunting, and in combination with effective booth display presents a pretty scene. Among the first of the booths to catch the visitor's eye is that of the Hewson woolen mills with their now well known brand of cloths, Alice, Barnwell, in charge of this exhibit, and he has constructed an attractive and mid-midland mound of cloths which represents fifty-six of the company's hundreds of patterns in all wool cloths. This exhibit has been shown both at Fredericton and Charlottetown as well as Sussex, and in each city has attracted much favorable comment.

The fur exhibit of Jones Bros. of Apohaqui is one that is very creditable to the county. The general line of furs, such as gentlemen's fur lined coat, wobble, wombat and Bulgarian lamb, together with ladies' ermine and sable trimmings and neck pieces, and muffs in stone marten, leopard mink, sable and Persian lamb, make up one of the most effective exhibits in the building.

In the rear of this building are shown several excellent drawings, the work of the pupils of Miss Alice Howard, whose fame as an artist extends beyond the provincial town's bounds. Miss Howard also has exhibited some of her own efforts in pastel and crayon in portrait work.

In the rear of the main building is a well filled agricultural hall, and adjoining is the poultry exhibit.

The awarding of prizes was commenced yesterday by the various judges, and will be continued each day. The judges and their departments are:

Cattle—O. W. Wetmore, Clifton.

Ladies' work—Mrs. H. D. Everett, St. John.

Horses—Duncan Anderson, Rigby.

Cattle—W. E. Stevens, Huntingdon.

Poultry—T. R. Cottrevell, Milton, Ont.

The judging of cattle commences Wednesday and that of horses on the day following.

The prizes in ladies' work were adjudged as follows:

- Home-made shirt—1st, Mrs. J. F. McIntyre, Sussex.
- Women's hose—1st, Mrs. John Jamieson, Cliftonville; 2nd, Miss M. Cummings, Sussex.
- Men's socks—1st, Miss M. Cummings, 2nd, Miss M. Cummings.
- Mission's hose—1st, Mrs. John Jamieson, Cliftonville; 2nd, Miss M. Cummings.
- Driving gloves—1st, Mrs. John Jamieson.
- Ladies' mitts—1st, Mrs. John Jamieson.
- Knitted shirt—1st, Mrs. John Jamieson.
- Knitted quilt (cotton)—1st, Mrs. John Jamieson.
- Home-made blankets—1st, Mrs. J. F. McIntyre.
- Mat (wool)—1st, Mrs. John Jamieson; 2nd, Mrs. W. J. King, Smith Creek.
- Mat rug—1st, Mrs. E. Hall, Plumville.
- Quilt, silk—Mrs. J. Jamieson.
- Quilt, cotton—Mrs. Wm. Jamieson, Hillside.
- Crochet in silk—1st, Mrs. H. E. Galt, Sussex; 2nd, Trinity Church Guild.
- Crochet in cotton—Miss Rena Woodill, Hillside.
- Crochet in shawl—1st, Mrs. H. E. Galt; 2nd, Mrs. J. H. Sprout, Sussex.
- Netting—Mrs. J. S. Burns, St. John.
- Embroidered slippers—1st, Trinity Church Guild; 2nd, Trinity Church Guild.
- Shawl pillow—1st, Miss M. Johnson, Sussex; 2nd, Mrs. John Jamieson.
- Pin cushion—1st, Miss M. Johnson; 2nd, Trinity Church Guild.
- Table cover—Mrs. M. G. G. Golding, Sussex.
- Photo frame—Mrs. A. E. Cripps, Sussex.
- Centre piece—1st, Mrs. A. E. Cripps; 2nd, Mrs. E. Hall.
- Sideboard cover—Mrs. A. E. Cripps.
- Pillow shams—Mrs. A. Kaitie, Sussex.
- Embroidery on satin—Mrs. A. E. Cripps.
- Embroidery, Romans on linnen—Trinity Church Guild.
- Chain stitch—Trinity Church Guild.
- Lace point—Mrs. A. E. Cripps.
- Crochet, assortment—1st, Mrs. A. E. Cripps; 2nd, Miss Woodill.
- Laces, knitted—Miss E. M. Gould, Sussex.
- Handkerchief, point lace—1st, Mrs. A. E. Cripps; 2nd, Mrs. E. Hall.
- Aprons, worked—Trinity Church Guild.
- Fancy needle work, silk on linnen—1st, Mrs. A. E. Cripps; 2nd, Mrs. A. E. Cripps.
- Fancy needle work, cotton on linnen—1st, Mrs. A. E. Cripps; 2nd, Mrs. A. E. Cripps.
- Assortment of needlework—1st, Mrs. A. E. Cripps; 2nd, Trinity Church Guild.
- Tat cover (battenburg)—Mrs. E. Hall.
- Children's needlework—1st, Miss Alice Doherty; 2nd, Miss Bertha Doherty.

THE ADVENT

OF CHOLERA.

Chances of Disease Visiting Western Europe.

Within the Next Two Years Are Considerable—Cholera is Gradually Stealing Westward.

(London Letter)

The behavior of cholera during the last year would seem to indicate that there are considerable chances of the disease visiting Western Europe within the next two years. We are to a great extent in the dark as to why it is that cholera remains chained up in India for so many years and then bursts its chains and creeps toward Persia, Western Asia, Europe, and perhaps America bare witness to the horrors of its march. We know, however, as it were, in the routes by which it has in the past reached Great Britain. As a general rule the disease, having taken on its pandemic phase, has occupied some two or three years in reaching our shores. Its progress being stayed by the cold of winter and helped to greater proportions by the heat of the succeeding summer and autumn.

At the time of the pandemic which commenced in Bengal in 1817, cholera gradually extended to Russia and across Europe, reaching our shores by two separate routes, via Riga and the Medway and via Hamburg and Sunderland. The next epidemic, which commenced in 1846, reached the Caspian Sea in 1847 and extended to Russia in 1848, in the autumn of which year it reached England via, in all probability, Hamburg. In 1853 the disease again prevailed in Europe, and in the autumn of the following year it was carried to our shores through German ports. The route of the fourth pandemic which we have experienced was apparently largely governed by the construction of the Suez Canal, as this was the first occasion on which the disease, being carried from Mecca to Suez by returning pilgrims, spread to the Mediterranean and then northwards. This brief sketch of the history of cholera will suffice to show the danger which now threatens us, but it is to be borne in mind that the disease has on several occasions within the last quarter of a century attacked parts of Europe without ever reaching our shores.

As regards the present state of affairs, we showed in our Annals of 1904 that cholera was gradually stealing westward and that it had during that year manifested itself in Asia, Persia, Persia and Russia. We pointed out that the disease had been carried across the Caspian Sea by boats to the ports of the now ill-fated Baku in August, 1904, where, up to October, some 400 cases of the disease had been reported from the Asiatic shores of the Caspian Sea. The disease was conveyed to the mouth of the Volga and travelled along its course, introducing infection into Astrachan, Saratov and Samara, single cases having been discovered on the European side as far up the Volga as Nijni Novgorod. When this situation was reached we ventured to predict that the existence of the disease in Russia was not without serious danger to Northern and Western Europe and to England itself. This prediction seems now in a fair way to be realized, since it is clear that the disease has become widespread in Russia among the workmen who have been employed on the dam which is now being constructed on the banks of the Volga, and from there it has probably been carried to other of the numerous water-ways with which the Russian Empire abounds. From these water-ways, by means which have not been clearly traced, the disease has probably been carried to the basin of the Vistula, which, as it is noted, is in connection by its waterways with the Oder and the Spree. From the basin of the Vistula infection has probably been extended westward, and a Russian emigrant has been attacked by the disease at Hamburg. This situation has been already stated, has on other occasions been the gateway from which the disease left the shores of Germany for our own. But one of the most serious aspects of the present spread is the ominous silence of Russia, a country which was one of the signatory powers to the Sanitary Convention. There seem to be no means of ascertaining what the actual prevalence of cholera in the Russian Empire at the present moment, but when we have regard to the numerous water-ways and railways which connect Russia with Germany and Austria, we see what may be the significance of this indisposition to notify to other signatory powers the existence of foyers of the disease. The state of affairs in Prussia is already sufficiently serious to warrant a somewhat serious investigation, and 65 deaths and with the disease drifting over to the west. But here vigorous action is being taken and special police have been appointed to control the disease along the water-ways. We read, too, in the Paris press that a battalion of Fusiliers of the German Guard have been quarantined owing to one of the men having been seized with a suspicious illness, and Germany strenuous resistance will be offered to the spread of the disease, as appears very clearly from the letter of our special correspondent in Berlin.

preventive measures are being taken in Russia over and above those which we read of in the Times, and which are directed a little drolly against the introduction to Russian soil of cases which have been exported from Russia.

The question which more particularly concerns Great Britain is whether cases of cholera will present themselves at our ports, and whether the disease is likely to assume serious proportions in our seaboard and inland towns. It is probable, we think, that in the near future isolated cases will be landed at our ports and that during next sum-

mer and autumn it will require all our vigilance to keep the disease at bay. Definite or, for that matter, suspicious cases of the disease are not likely to cause us so much trouble as are persons who have been infected but who arrive at our ports in the incubation period of the malady, and who may thus be the means of introducing cholera into some of our inland towns. Cases of this latter nature are most liable to occur on vessels coming from ports only some two or three days' steaming from our shores, but it has to be remembered that this limitation embraces practically all the French ports, a large number of German ports, as also the ports of Holland and Belgium. It is, of course, difficult to predict from which quarter the more imminent danger is to be anticipated, but judging by past events, we should say that Hamburg is the port which needs most careful watching. At the same time, having regard to the state of affairs in Persia, with Libya pouring forth its Fella migrants, and Black Sea ports, for aught we know to the contrary, infected, to neglect ships coming from these quarters. It may be instructive in connection with this aspect of the problem, to point out that during August last there arrived in this country from Hamburg, Bremen and Bremerhaven 3,201 aliens, as against 2,509 in the corresponding month of last year. This increase is somewhat ominous in view of the fact that the figures for other ports show a falling off as compared with those of 1904. From Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Antwerp came 3,800 aliens, and from Lihau, the great emigration port of Russia, 1,822. In our larger ports we must depend upon the energetic and conscientious discharge of their duties by the port medical officers of health, who should, when necessary, make even elastic use of the great powers conferred upon them by the Cholera Order. The main point to insist upon is that all cases of illness of whatever reported nature should be thoroughly investigated. The medical officer of health must satisfy himself in the case of aliens arriving from infected or suspected ports—and what a wide margin is here left for his discretion!—as to the trustworthiness of the names and addresses of passengers before he allows them to land. Having forwarded the information to the medical officer of health of their intended destination, and having obtained from the port medical officer a certificate of health, the rest devolves upon the local medical officer. A large share of responsibility also rests upon the Customs, since in the case of all vessels carrying aliens it is the duty of the customs officers to secure the names and addresses of the passengers. Those, however, who have followed aliens from their ships to their lodgings in the east end of London or the purlieus of Glasgow must be equally thorough in their movements. Yet it is possible that the danger threatens not so much through large and well-equipped ports like London or Glasgow as through some of our smaller and less well-regulated seaboard towns, whether in England, Scotland or Wales. There are places which, if cholera continues to advance in an ominous manner, should be stimulated to put themselves in order, for their present state is a source of danger to the whole community.

The Lancet, Dec. 31st, 1904, p. 1807.

EL PASO, Tex., Oct. 4.—A report has been received from Sonora, Mex., that a train of freight cars, running between Carbo and the Gulf of Mexico, was captured by Yaqui Indians recently. Seven of the teamsters are tied to wagon wheels and presumably killed. A posse of miners has gone to the scene.

'What Are Piles?'

You May Ask.

AND WHY ARE THEY ALWAYS RELIEVED AND CURED BY THE USE OF

Dr. Chase's Ointment

The itching, burning sensations of piles or hemorrhoids, the feelings of uneasiness and discomfort, and the loss of blood, are familiar to many who may not know the name or nature of their ailment.

Piles are small tumors, which form at the opening of the rectum, and are described as itching, bleeding or protruding, according to the symptom that is most prominent.

The cause of greatest suffering is the intense itching, while the greater danger arises from loss of blood. You can scarcely imagine one in greater misery than the victim of a severe case of piles.

By reason of its remarkably soothing effect Dr. Chase's Ointment brings almost instant relief from the dreadful itching. It heals the ulcers, stops the flow of blood, and makes a thorough cure of this obstinate and loathsome disease.

The old idea of a surgical operation, with all the risk, as the only cure for piles, has given way before the extraordinary success of Dr. Chase's Ointment, which has demonstrated its power in thousands of cases where operations had failed.

Mr. John W. McLeod, carpenter, Tarncliffe, N. B., writes: "I was so bad with protruding piles that I was confined to my bed, unable to move without the greatest pain and obliged to lie on my face. As the trouble affected my whole system, I was soon brought to realize the seriousness of my condition and thought no person ever suffered as I did.

"The doctor pronounced my ailment protruding piles and gave me an ointment which did me no good, not even according to temporary relief. I then went to a specialist, who gave me a different kind of ointment, but it did me no more good than so much snow.

"A friend advised the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and the first application brought relief. By the use of one box I was completely cured and have not had a trace of the old trouble since. I was exposed to all sorts of bad weather last fall and spent the winter in the woods as foreman for the Victoria Gypsum Co., and have had no indication of piles."

Do not make the mistake of dropping this treatment as soon as the itching stops. Make the cure lasting by persistent use. Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmundson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 24, 1865, says:

"I have used with slight medicine I am likely to be most generally useful, to the relief of all disorders of the bowels, and is especially applicable, as a relief of various number of single ailments from its last recommendation."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera.

CAUTION—Genuine Chlorodyne. Every bottle of Chlorodyne bears the name of the Government Stamp on the wrapper.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.

Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 1/4d. 2s. 6d. 4s. 6d. Sole manufacturer.

J. T. DAVENPORT, Limited

LONDON.

Wholesale Agents: Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

VETERINARY

ADVICE FREE

Dr. R. A. Tuttle, a veterinary surgeon, has a book entitled "Veterinary Advice Free" containing a full and complete list of all the diseases of horses, and a full description of each, with the best mode of cure. The book is free to all who send for it. It is a most valuable and interesting work. Send for it at once.

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR

is the only guaranteed cure for Cholera, Dysentery, and other acute diseases. It is a most valuable and interesting work. Send for it at once.

DEHORNING STOPS LOSS

of horns are dangerous and a constant source of trouble to the farmer. They are quickly and safely removed with TUTTLE'S DEHORNING ELMER'S PATENT DEHORNER. This is a most valuable and interesting work. Send for it at once.

OUR

NEW CATALOGUE

For 1904-5

is just out. It gives our terms, courses of study and general information regarding the college. Send name and address today for free copy.

S. KERR & SON

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A DIPLOMA

May be harder to get at

FREDERICTON

BUSINESS COLLEGE

Than at some business colleges, but it is EASIER to GET and HOLD a good position after you get it. Send for our catalogue of this large, well equipped, well conducted, up-to-date school. Address W. J. OSBORNE, Principal, Fredericton, N. B.

NOTICE.

The Carvers and Collectors for the SEMI-WEEKLY SUN are now making their rounds as mentioned below. The Manager hopes that all subscribers in arrears will pay when called on.

EDGAR CANNING in Albert and Westmorland Counties, N. B.

F. S. CHAPMAN in King's Co. N. B.

J. E. AUSTIN, in Sunbury & Queens

BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 20.—After 25 years of opposition to the Canadian government Chief Little Bear and his band of renegade Cree, appealed at the number of their children and horses dying and their inability to procure food as the result of the drought prevailing in northern Montana, have surrendered. Chief Little Bear and his band fled to Montana at the close of the noted Red rebellion. The Cree warriors departed to Canada several years ago by United States troops, but Canada could not hold them, and in a few weeks they returned to Montana and have since been homeless wanderers.

WHAT MEN WANT.

They Must Have Nerve in Order to beappy—Now Free to All.

There is a medicine that imparts "nerve" and all the powers and attributes of strength and virility. This medicine is the only one of its kind in the world. It is a most valuable and interesting work. Send for it at once.

NOVA SCOTIA MAIL FORGED

NAME OF MONCTON FIRM.

MONCTON, Oct. 3.—John W. Hartnett, who hails from Nova Scotia, is under arrest at Kingston, Ontario, on a charge of forging the name of the Sumner Company, big lumbermen and merchants of Moncton, to a check for \$190. The forgery was committed about six weeks ago and was signed Sumner & Co., per J., endorsed by Hartnett and the McLaughlin Carriage Co. The check was made on the Moncton form of the Bank of Montreal, and on arrival here was at once pronounced a forgery and the Kingston authorities notified. Nothing further was heard of the matter, and about ten days another check, drawn this time in the correct name, Sumner Company, on the Moncton form of the Royal Bank of Canada for \$250, reached here in the regular way through the bank at Watertown, New York.

This check, endorsed by Hartnett and dated Oct. 1st, was pronounced a forgery. The bank's heads together and the result was the arrest of Hartnett in Watertown, where he lives with a wife and three children. Extradition being issued Hartnett was taken to Kingston. On his return he found three other Royal Bank checks signed by Sumner Co. and drawn for \$250 each. Hartnett is unknown here, but his possession of the Moncton branch form of both banks would indicate that he had been down this way and was more or less familiar with business people. The name of Sumner Company as signed on the checks does not resemble that firm's real signature.

ST. JOHN MAN VINDICATED.

FREDERICTON, Oct. 3.—The Herald tonight says: New Brunswick friends of Isaac Burpee will read with pleasure the extracts which we publish elsewhere from the Yukon World, showing that that gentleman has been completely vindicated from the serious charges laid against him by former business partner, reports of which were published in the newspapers of this province last year. The man who caused Mr. Burpee's arrest and extradition makes ample explanation and apology for his act, doing tardy justice to Mr. Burpee, whose reputation was seriously impugned in the first instance. The Herald congratulates Mr. Burpee on his vindication, and hopes that the same person who held him so long a prisoner, should be held responsible for the person who did him such a gross injury.

FOR HARMONY'S SAKE.

"See by the paper," said Mrs. Nexo-dora, "that that stubborn candidate for office has finally been induced to withdraw from the ticket in the interest of harmony."

"Yes," sweetly replied Mrs. Pepprey. "By the way, it's a wonder that the same laudable object doesn't induce your daughter to withdraw from the piano occasionally."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

SEVERE COLD IN THE CHEST.

"My fourteen-year-old boy had a very severe cold in the chest last winter, and I really thought he was going to die. He coughed nearly all the time, and sometimes would spit up blood, and could positively say that he was completely cured by two bottles of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Liseed and Turpentine, as he has not been troubled since."—Mrs. J. Provost, Renfrew, Ont.

A STUBBORN OPENING.

The head of the household was going through her husband's pockets the next morning.

"What kept you so late last night?" she suddenly demanded.

"It was the opening of the campaign, my dear," the lesser half replied.

"Well, it didn't take three corkscrews to open it, did it?"

And she drew the offending articles from his side pocket and waved them before him.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

FERROVIM

A TONIC FOR ALL

It makes new blood

It invigorates

It strengthens

It builds

BONE AND MUSCLE

Used with the greatest advantage by all weak people. Prevents falling, makes bald heads no longer ones.

Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal.

There is a medicine that imparts "nerve" and all the powers and attributes of strength and virility. This medicine is the only one of its kind in the world. It is a most valuable and interesting work. Send for it at once.

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