

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. 111 JULY 10TH, 1905.

The Suffering Savior.—Lsa. 52: 13 to 15; 12.

Commentary—The humiliation and exaltation of the Saviour (vs. 13-15). The prophet here makes a brief announcement of the exaltation in store for the one who was known to many as an object of aversion and contempt; "he shall suddenly be revealed in his true dignity, and the unexpected transformation will startle the whole world into astonishment and reverence."

II. The suffering Saviour (vs. 1-3). 1. Believed our report.—The report of the prophets and the gospel message. The world is still full of unbelief. To believe this report is not merely to assent to the truth of it, but to so receive it that the conduct will be influenced by it. The Jews did not receive the report, therefore Christ was to them without "comeliness."

III. The atoning Saviour (vs. 4-9). 4. Hath the meaning is that of the consequences of sin fell upon Him, the innocent, and that He bore His undeserved sufferings as a sacrifice on behalf of His people.—Chyene. Griefs—"Sicknesses," R. T. Margin. To bear sickness is not to take of a cure, but simply to endure it. Christ endured in His own person the penal consequences of the people's guilt. Sorrows—Our pains. How did Jesus bear our griefs and sorrows? In His sympathy. 2. By His healing power. Suffered grievously with severe and sudden sickness, especially leprosy, which was regarded as the sin. The leprosy is only a strong image for such sufferings as are the evidence of God's wrath against sin.—Skinner.

IV. The Saviour rewarded and exalted (vs. 10-12). "The main thought in these difficult verses is that the Servant is to be the instrument in establishing the true religion, by removing the burden of guilt and bringing many to righteousness. As the reward of His sufferings He will enjoy a brilliant future and have a numerous spiritual offering. He will become a great power in the world, attaining a position like that of a mighty conqueror. The idea of a resurrection from the dead appears to be necessarily implied."—Cam. Bib. 10. Pleased the Lord.—The death of Christ was no afterthought, yet Jehovah did not wish His Son pain nor evil, neither did He in any sense approve the spirit or deeds of His murderers, but He saw the salvation of a lost race could be reached in no other way. His soul—His life. An offering—"A guilt-offering."—R. V. Margin. As in verse 5 the divine Servant is represented as a sin-offering, His death being an expiation; so here He is described as a guilt offering. His death being satisfaction—Urvick. His soul—"The true spirit—Israel of the future. Those who by His means are converted to the knowledge of Jehovah." In His hand—Under His government or direction. 11. Satisfied—He shall see these blessed fruits resulting from His sufferings as amply to repay Him for them.—J. F. & B. 12. With the great—Or among the great. Christ's victories shall be very great. His kingdom shall rule among the nations. Divide the spoil.—There shall flow to Him and His Kingdom the wealth, the strength, the numbers, that the strongest nations possess.

"He is despised and rejected of men" (vs. 3). He knew the sorrow of unrequited love. He came to His own and His own received Him not. He left the company of those who loved and worshipped Him and lived with those who reproached His goodness, refused His teaching, misunderstood His motives, maligned His character, accused Him unjustly, mocked His misery and tortured Him even to crucifixion. That thus they should requite His tender, disinterested love cut deeply into the heart of Jesus.

"A man of sorrows and acquainted with grief" (vs. 3). The world was one of barren and dry land, out of which nothing great was expected.—Bishop Horne. And as a root, etc.—The sprout which springs up from a root. Such a sprout would lack strength and beauty. Both figures depict the lowly and unattractive character of the small but vigorous beginning. The expression "out of dry ground," which belongs to both figures, brings out in addition the miserable character of the external circumstances in the midst of which the birth and growth of Christ by the man Christ Jesus had taken place—the existing state of the enslaved and degraded nation—in a word, "the dry ground" is the corrupt character of the age.—Delitzsch. See him—the former part of this verse refers to his birth and childhood; the latter to his first public appearance. No beauty—This refers to his state of abasement. He did not come as a great prince or even as a rich man, but as a humble, poor peasant.

3. Despised—By the rich and great. Rejected—" Forsaken of men," renounced. We hid... faces—His appearance was such as to cause men to turn their backs or hide their faces with disgust. "Men avoided him as one who had a disease like leprosy." Esteemed him not—Failed to recognize his worth. Why did Christ come in this humble manner? As a rebuke to the proud and haughty. 2. So that He could sympathize with those who suffer. 3. To show the true nature of the kingdom of God.

III. The atoning Saviour (vs. 4-9). 4. Hath the meaning is that of the consequences of sin fell upon Him, the innocent, and that He bore His undeserved sufferings as a sacrifice on behalf of His people.—Chyene. Griefs—"Sicknesses," R. T. Margin. To bear sickness is not to take of a cure, but simply to endure it. Christ endured in His own person the penal consequences of the people's guilt. Sorrows—Our pains. How did Jesus bear our griefs and sorrows? In His sympathy. 2. By His healing power. Suffered grievously with severe and sudden sickness, especially leprosy, which was regarded as the sin. The leprosy is only a strong image for such sufferings as are the evidence of God's wrath against sin.—Skinner.

8. Like sheep.—The figure of the stray sheep is common in the Bible. Sheep without a shepherd, having lost their way, are the very picture of helplessness; and this is the condition of man. Hath led, etc.—The sorrows that would have fallen upon us because of our sin. How would Christ, but Christ was not compelled to suffer for us; He voluntarily made an atonement for sin. 7. Oppressed—This verse shows the treatment He received, and how He conducted Himself under it. "Oppressed denotes harsh, cruel, and arbitrary treatment, such as that of a slave driver toward those who are under him."

8. Taken from prison.—By oppression and judgment he was taken away.—R. V. There are various opinions here. Some think that this means that he was deprived of proper judgment and trial; others that he was taken away by death and thus finally released from his troubles. Who shall declare.—See R. V. This is a very difficult clause, and there are numerous opinions as to its probable meaning. "Neyer, Alfred and others understand this as equivalent to 'Who can describe the wickedness of the men of this time?' Others interpret it, 'he shall declare his posterity, that is, his spiritual children.' Dr. Kay understands it as his generation, his lifetime or his life. Mr. Urvick suggests that it includes (1) his origin (2) his earthly life, (3) his exalting reign in heaven." 9. Made his grave, etc.—An enigma which only history could explain. Jesus was put to death with the wicked on the cross, and they thought to bury Him in a criminal's grave. They appointed His grave with the wicked, but by a striking providence the same authority gave permission to a rich man, Joseph of Arimathea, who provided Him with an honorable burial in his own rock-hewn tomb (Matt. xxvii. 57-60).—Painobet.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

Proceedings of the Thirtieth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders Held at the Banking House of the Institution in Toronto, on Wednesday, 21st June, 1905.

The Thirtieth Annual General Meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada was held in pursuance of the terms of the Charter at the Banking House of the Institution, 21st June, 1905. Present: Messrs. T. R. Merritt (St. Catharines); William Ramsay, of Bowland, Stow; Robert Jeffrey; Wm. Hendrie (Hamilton); Charles Cockburn; D. R. Wilkie; J. W. Leung; R. T. Peterson; W. Bridgman-Singer; Edward Henry; Prof. Andrew Smith; F. R. C. V. S. R. N. Gooch; J. W. Barry; A. H. Martens; Neil Robertson; R. W. Leungson; Frank A. Rolph; Felix Howard; T. T. Jennings; C. H. Wetley; C. H. Stanley; Clarke; Clarkson Jones; John Neilson; Alex. Neilson; John Stark; Chas. O'Reilly, M. D.; O. F. Rice; W. H. Cawthra; David Kidd (Hamilton); James Blekenell, K. C.; J. M. Kates; William Spry; A. E. Webb; G. E. Smith; William Glesney (Oshawa); David Smith; Harry Vigeon; Harry Wyatt; W. T. Boyd; H. C. Hammond; R. H. Kemp; W. B. Hamilton; A. A. McFall (Bolton); L. Ogden; H. P. Eckardt; A. Foulds; T. Gibson; John Graham; A. D. Cadenhead (Oshawa); J. L. Blalock; J. G. Ramsey; W. J. W. Beatty; A. P. Burritt; James Yodhunter; W. G. Jeffrey; V. H. E. Hutcheson; Frank E. MacDonald; Charles McGill; Thomas Wainman; J. W. B. Walsh; I. G. Gould (Uxbridge); W. C. Crowther; R. Inglis; R. G. Thomson, and others.

The Directors beg to submit to the Shareholders their Thirtieth Annual Report and Balance Sheet of the affairs of the Bank as at the 31st May, 1905, giving the result of the business of the Bank for the year which ended on that date. Out of the Net Profit of the year, after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and for the usual contributions to the Pension and Guarantee Funds: (a) Dividends have been paid at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, amounting to \$300,000. (b) Bank Premises Account has been credited with \$25,011.72. (c) Retained Account has been increased by \$150,000. (d) Profit and Loss Account has been increased by \$33,969.49.

Branches of the Bank for the year which ended on the 31st May, 1905, are being opened at New Liskard, Ont., and at the Upper Bridge, Niagara Falls, Ont. The authority given at the last meeting in 1904 to increase the Capital Stock by \$1,500,000, of which \$500,000 was issued that year, has been further availed of by the issue of the remaining \$1,000,000, which will be allotted to Shareholders at a premium of 100 per cent. in the proportion of one new share for each of the 200,000 shares held on 31st May of the year. The additional Capital will enable the Bank to keep pace with the development of the country to accept a share of the business which will be the result thereof, besides adding to the total amount of the notes of the Bank authorized to be placed in circulation.

Mr. J. A. McKim, K. C. and Mr. Wm. Whyte, a Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, have been appointed to and have accepted the position of Local Directors at Winnipeg. A By-law will be submitted for your approval changing the date of the Annual Meeting from the third Wednesday in June to fourth Wednesday in May, which your Directors think will be a more convenient date. The Head Office and Branches of the Bank have been carefully inspected during the year, and your Directors desire to express their satisfaction with the faithful and efficient manner in which the staff performed their duties. T. R. MERRITT, President.

31st May, 1905 PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Table showing Profit and Loss Account details including Dividend No. 59, 6% Gold, Balance at credit of account 31st May, 1904, and various other financial entries.

REST ACCOUNT

Table showing Rest Account details including Balance at credit of account 31st May, 1904 and Transferred from Profit and Loss Account.

LIABILITIES.

Table showing Liabilities including Notes of the Bank in circulation, Deposits not bearing interest, Deposits bearing interest, and Total liabilities to the public.

ASSETS.

Table showing Assets including Gold and Silver Coins, Dominion Government Notes, Deposit with Dominion Government, and various other financial entries.

The usual motions were submitted and carried unanimously. The Scrutineers appointed at the meeting reported the following gentlemen duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz: Messrs. T. R. Merritt, D. R. Wilkie, Wm. Ramsay, Robert Jeffrey, Edw. Henry, Charles Cockburn, James Blekenell, and Neil Robertson. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. T. R. Merritt was elected President, and Mr. D. R. Wilkie, Vice-President, for the ensuing year. By order of the Board. D. R. WILKIE, General Manager.

A MUCH MARRIED MAN.

Has Taken Three Wives; Twice Sentenced for Bigamy.

Toronto, July 3.—Albert Tucker, a young man, who has been thrice married, was yesterday sent to the Central Prison for nine months. Tucker pleaded guilty to a charge of bigamy, and was sentenced to nine months after his second marriage. His second wife is now in the Mercer Reformatory for bigamy with him, and the third woman was a witness of his second marriage. Tucker worked as a fireman on a freight boat running out of Owen Sound, and latterly in a foundry in Toronto. His first wife was Cora Small, of Kingshill, Ont., and finding life with her disagreeable, he married Margaret Plummer, a grass widow. Her husband heard of the union and had her both arrested. They were convicted and sent to prison. Upon his release a few months ago Tucker met Jennie Frieston, and married her. She has left the country.

A CHICAGO FAILURE.

Son of a Former Hamilton Man Involved.

Winnipeg, July 3.—During the trial gain and stock brokerage firm of Knight, Donnelly & Co., which occurred several days ago, has assumed gigantic proportions. Although Receiver Potter has not yet finished his examination of the books of the concern, enough was learned to-day to show that the liabilities will aggregate not for from \$3,000,000. The assets may sum up \$2,500,000. Another report says: The business of the embarrassed brokerage firm of Knight, Donnelly & Co. was conducted as usual yesterday. But for a notice on the door of the office of the bank floor of the Rockery building saying that the affairs of the firm were in the hands of Edward C. Potter as receiver by appointment of the United States Court no one would have known that anything unusual had happened. No figures of the liabilities of the firm could be given by either the receiver or the attorneys. Each said that at present everything is chaotic, but it was expected that something definite would be known by to-morrow or the day following. The John W. Gates wheat deal is believed by most traders to have caused the firm's collapse.

WIFE WON'T BE KISSED.

And Wise New York Judge Asks, "What Would Solomon Do?"

New York, July 3.—Magistrate Higginbotham, who on Wednesday sentenced George Lindsey, of Brooklyn, charged with abandonment, to kiss his wife every day, take the same one baby to the park weekly, and bring her flowers once a week, has a new problem to solve. Mrs. Lindsey refuses to allow her husband to kiss her. Mrs. Lindsey, who is eighteen and looks like a "sweet young thing," is the hard-working young fellow, who is equally emphatic that "she" will not make the first kiss. But it's a long time until July 23, when a report is to be made to the Magistrate in court, and there are those who profess to believe that the stern Magistrate will overlook one, or even two, of the misdeeds which the wife has committed in bringing the estranged couple together again. Meanwhile Mrs. Lindsey and her husband are still living in the same house at No. 125 Hresden street, Brooklyn. Magistrate Higginbotham's order is that Lindsey must kiss his wife at least once every day, take her to Coney Island once a week, and pay her \$6 a week until July 23, when they must report progress.

ROMANOFF DYNASTY.

SERIOUSLY MENACED BY THE PRESEN T CRISIS IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, July 3.—Not since the insurrection in December, 1825, when a portion of the guard regiments joined in an attempt to create a revolution in Russia, has the situation of the autocracy and the Romanoff dynasty been so serious. Nevertheless, the crisis may be passed in a few days. Either the open revolt will by that time be stamped out or the flames will have spread possibly beyond the hopes of control. At the Admiralty it is said that the Rear Admiral's squadron is expected to arrive at Odessa during the day. No explanation is offered for the delay in the squadron's sailing from Sebastopol, nor of the nature of Kruger's orders. It is admitted, although great reticence is manifested, that at 9 o'clock last night the Kniaz Potemkin was firing upon the city. The Admiralty thinks the mutinous crew were probably drunk. The officers consider it possible that the crew were supporting strikers and revolutionists ashore against the troops. Throughout the day the soldiers and police had evidently refrained from attempting to interfere with the strikers, under the threats of the mutineers of the battleships to set their guns against them. It is possible that the quiescence of the soldiers was due to fear. A detachment of dragoons and a brigade of artillery have been sent to Odessa from Moscow. The troops should have arrived at Odessa this morning. With these reinforcements and the city under martial law it is believed the military government will be strong enough to attempt to suppress the rioters by force. The plan is believed to be for the troops to crush the disorders in the city while Kruger's squadron holds the entrance of the harbor. It is apparently questionable whether Kruger will engage the Kniaz Potemkin if she refuses to surrender as firing upon the vessel might be considered a pretext for the sailors on board his ship. Besides he would involve necessarily the destruction of the battleship, costing millions and damage to the city. Admiral Skrydloff's crew is starving out the mutineers' crew is more likely to be followed. At Ljbaug the mutiny broke out on the number of about 5000, were corrupted by troops and artillery in a wood near the port and by this morning a thousand of them had already surrendered. Their comrades possibly will be starved out. Whether there was any great loss of life is as yet unknown. Great precautions are being taken to prevent the possible spread of the mutiny to the sailors of St. Petersburg and Cronstadt.

Wool Market.

London—The arrivals of wool for the fifth series of auction sales amount to 4,929 bales, including 4,000 forwarded direct to spinners. The imports this week were: Victoria, 112 bales; New Zealand, 5,353; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 5,392; Bransford, 842; various, 1,046. The four series will be opened on Tuesday, July 4. During the first five days 50,050 bales will be offered.

British Cattle Markets.

London—Cattle are quoted at 11 to 12-1/2c per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8-3/4 to 8-7/8c per lb.; sheep, 13 to 14c per lb.

Bradstreet's on Trade.

Montreal.—Trade conditions here have a slightly better tone than was noticeable a week ago although business is still unusually quiet. A fair amount of dry goods business is being placed for fall delivery. The hardware trade has not recovered the brisk tone of earlier in the season. First deliveries of steel rails are being made for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and this city will soon be feeling the effects of the commencement of the building operations of this road. There is a fair sorting demand for all lines of staple groceries. Prices of refined sugar have declined 5c per cwt. Prospects continue to favor an improvement in wholesale trade.

Toronto—While there is still a quiet tone to wholesale trade here, and the volume of business is not large, there is a hopeful tone abroad, and business generally shows confidence in the future.

At Quebec—The wholesale trade in general report trade quiet, although a slight improvement is noticeable in groceries. Collections are still backward. City trade is fair. Shoe manufacturers are busy.

Winnipeg.—There is a very satisfactory tone to trade here. The building trade continues very active. While collections are still a little slow here and there they show steady improvement. Crop prospects continue firm, and the feeling regarding the outlook is generally optimistic. Victoria and Vancouver.—Wholesale trade here is good in all lines. Good shipments are being made to the interior and the volume of trade is generally normal. Provincial industries are unusually active.

Hamilton.—Wholesale trade conditions show little change from those of a week ago. Warmer weather has given an impetus to the retail demand for summer goods, but these have not been in this line in a week, and the business in all lines, it is felt, will be more active. Collections are fair in general.

Business generally continues fairly active at London. The retail trade is fairly active. Ottawa.—There still has a quiet tone and collections are a little slow.

THE WEEK.

Improvement is reported in retail trade, although weather conditions are still far from ideal, and excessive rain retards agricultural progress sufficiently to cause conservation among dealers; yet confidence in the future is the prevailing sentiment, and falling dry goods prices are unanimous in anticipating a large fall trade. Manufacturing plants are busy, especially in heavy steel lines, except where usual repairs are being made or seasonal closing necessitates. Shoe factories find difficulty in starting work on fall trade, owing to numerous supplementary spring orders, and there is little idle machinery in textile lines, which feel the effects of advancing raw materials. Building operations make favorable comparisons with recent years, and there is little controversy regarding wages or hours of labor. Foreign commerce at this port for the last week shows little change. In comparison with the same period a year ago, May exports show this report to be 8.0 per cent. and after falling to the lowest point of the year, prices of securities recovered materially. Money is abundant and easy, and commercial payments are more prompt in most sections of the country.—Dan's Review.

Market Reports

—OF—The Week.

The Cheese Markets.

At the Cornwall Cheese Board to-day 1,245 boxes of white and 374 colored were boarded. White sold at 911-100 and colored at 93-40. The sales were: Hodgson, 568 boxes; Alexander, 324; Grant, 187; McGills, 142; Allan, 133; Willer & Riley, 133; Lovell & Christmas, 70; and Ayr, 60. Vankleek Hill.—There were 1,849 boxes of cheese boarded and sold here to-day; of cheese boarded with a good attendance and Willer & Riley opened bid at 9-10c, with no sales. He then raised it to 9-1-2c, with the same result. Hodgson Bros. bid 9-9-100, and at this figure all the cheese were sold on the board. Hodgson Bros. got 817 boxes, Lovell & Christmas got 487, Willer & Riley got 230 and A. A. Ayer & Co. got 285. There were five buyers present.

Toronto Farmers' Market.

Table showing market prices for various agricultural products including Wheat, Do. red, bushel, Do. white, bushel, Do. yellow, bushel, etc.

Wool Market.

London—The arrivals of wool for the fifth series of auction sales amount to 4,929 bales, including 4,000 forwarded direct to spinners. The imports this week were: Victoria, 112 bales; New Zealand, 5,353; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 5,392; Bransford, 842; various, 1,046. The four series will be opened on Tuesday, July 4. During the first five days 50,050 bales will be offered.

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BABY NOT FREIGHT.

Railroads Refuse to Carry Three-year-old Girl Alone.

St. Louis, July 3.—Passenger agents of two railroads and as many conductors travelling over their lines refused to take into their care a little three and one-half year old girl when the mother wished to send to relatives at Eldorado, Kan.

The woman who made the request was Mrs. Ruth Norris, of 2,821 Lawton avenue. She finally gave up the idea and returned with her baby. Mrs. Norris appeared at the Union Station at 8 o'clock. Her little daughter was neatly dressed and a tag was tied to the baby's dress, upon which was printed the baby's name, the destination, and the name of the relative who would receive the "human package."

State Labor Commissioner Stafford pronounces the employment agencies of Los Angeles the worst in California, and that State legislation is needed to remedy the evils that now exist there.

Four Facts For Sick Women To Consider

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Has an Unequalled Record of Cures—Mrs. Pinkham's Advice Is Confidential, Free, and Always Helpful

FIRST.—That almost every operation in our hospitals performed upon women becomes necessary through neglect of such symptoms as backache, irregular and painful menstruation, leucorrhoea, displacements of the uterus, pain in the side, bearing-down sensations, the common bearing-down pains, nervousness, dizziness and sleeplessness.

SECOND.—The medicine that holds the record for the largest number of absolute cures of female ills is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It regulates, strengthens and cures diseases of the female organism as nothing else can.

THIRD.—That almost every operation in our hospitals performed upon women becomes necessary through neglect of such symptoms as backache, irregular and painful menstruation, leucorrhoea, displacements of the uterus, pain in the side, bearing-down sensations, the common bearing-down pains, nervousness, dizziness and sleeplessness.

FOURTH.—Every ailing woman in Canada is asked to accept the following invitation. It is free, will bring you health and may save your life.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women.—Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. From symptoms given, your trouble may be located and the quickest and surest way of recovery advised. Out of the vast volume of experience in treating female ills Mrs. Pinkham probably has the very knowledge that will help your case. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

