MC 2035 POOR DOCUMENT

What an Army Division Looks Like From Airship

Last Night's News From The Front; Canada To Send The Whole Force At Valcartier

Paris, Sept. 21—11.19 p. m.—The official communication issued tonight says:

"The engagements today have been less violent. We have made appreciable progress, notably between Rheims and Argonne."

On the Battlefront, Sept. 21, via way of Paris, 5.30 p. m.—The western wing of the German line has been thrust back about seven miles during the last forty-eight hours, as a sequel to continuous fighting, night and day.

The casualty lists show that 797 British officers are among the killed, wounded and missing, a very high percentage of the total loss.

London, Sept. 21—11.10 p. m.—Brigadier General Christian Frederick Beyers, commandant general of the Union of South Africa's defence forces, has resigned his position because of his disapproval of the action of Great Britain in sending commandoes to conquer German Southwest Africa.

Valcartier Camp, Sept. 21—Canada will send nearly 10,000 more men on the first contingent than was asked by the British war office. This announcement was made by Col. Sam Hughes tonight, and the decision was the result of a conference between Sir Robert Borden, the minister of militia, Sir George E. Foster, and Hon. Robert Rogers at the camp today.

It means that 31,200 officers and men and 7,700 horses will be transported to England, instead of a division of 22,500 men, which was the original plan of the government. It also means that every officer in training here will be taken abroad, which has caused great rejoicing among those who expected to be rejected. Every man in camp who is physically fit for active service will comprise the first contingent.

Canada will also contribute about 300 machine guns. Already 150 have been given by wealthy Canadians, and it is expected that many more will be forthcoming in the very near future.

London, Sept. 22—12.25 a. m.—Lt.-Commander Richard C. Turner and Lt. John H. Drake and twenty-four men of the British cruiser Pegasus were killed in the action with the German cruiser Koenigsberg in Zanzibar harbor. Three officers and fifty men were wounded, and nine are missing.

ON THE ADVICE OF HIS DOCTOR

He Used Dr. Chase's Ointment for Protruding Piles With Splendid Results.

Too often a doctor can only think of an operation when asked for a treatment for piles. Some are sufficiently broad-minded to use the most effective treatment available, which is undoubtedly Dr. Chase's Ointment, as was proven in the case referred to in this letter.

Mr. Simon E. Jones, Railway street, Inverness, N. S., writes:—"I have found Dr. Chase's Ointment the best treatment obtainable for protruding piles. For three years I suffered from piles, and was advised by a local physician to try Dr. Chase's Ointment. I had tried many treatments in vain, and therefore know which is the best. I can highly recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment, and you are at liberty to use this statement."

The record of cures of every form of piles which stands behind Dr. Chase's Ointment is the strongest guarantee you can have that it will promptly relieve and cure this ailment, even in the most aggravated form. 60c a box, all dealers.

How Thin People Can Put on Flesh

A NEW DISCOVERY

Thin men and women—that big, hearty, filling dinner you ate last night What became of all the fat-producing nourishment it contained? You haven't gained in weight one ounce. That food passed from your body like unburned coal through an open grate. The material was there, but your food doesn't work and stick, and the plain truth is you hardly get enough nourishment from your meals to pay for the cost of cooking. This is true of thin folks the world over. Your nutritive organs, your functions of assimilation, are sadly out of gear and need reconstruction.

Cut out the foolish foods and funny sawdust diets. Omit the flesh cream rubons. Cut out everything but the meals you are eating now and eat with every one of those a single Sargol tablet. In two weeks note the difference. Five to eight good solid pounds of healthy, "stay there" fat should be the net result. Sargol charges your weak, stagnant blood with millions of fresh new red corpuscles—gives the blood the carrying power to deliver every ounce of fat-making material in your food to every part of your body. Sargol, too, mixes with your food and prepares it for the blood in easily assimilated form. Thin people gain all the way from 10 to 25 pounds a month while taking Sargol, and the new flesh stays put. Sargol tablets are a scientific combination of six of the best flesh-producing elements known to chemistry. They come 40 tablets to a package, are pleasant, harmless and inexpensive, and all druggists sell them subject to an absolute guarantee of weight increase or money back

POLICE CHIEF INQUIRY

The investigation pertaining to charges against the chief of police was continued yesterday afternoon. During the afternoon several prominent citizens expressed their opinions as to the chief's ability and efficiency and mentioned individual cases which they said he had handled well. The chief also occupied the stand during a part of the session and Mr. Baxter began his cross-examination. An adjournment was made about 6 o'clock until this afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. W. B. Chandler, the commissioner, said he would complete the inquiry today, even if a night session was required.

During his evidence, the chief told of a mysterious offer made him over the telephone from Fredericton promising him a cash payment of $2,000 if he would resign.

Senator Daniel said that while he was in office at city hall for some nine years he thought Chief Clark discharged his duties very well. He believed there should be more men on the force, and that the difference between Commissioner McLellan and the chief would tend to weaken the force.

John McGoldrick, chairman of the public safety board from 1895 to 1899, said that as far as he knew the chief did everything that the board asked him. He said that there were differences between the chief and the board. D. B. Pidgeon, F. E. Williams and Everett Jones, of the firm of M. R. A., testified as to cases handed the chief by them and the satisfaction they received. F. G. Spencer told of an uncomplimentary remark made to him by Commissioner McLellan about the chief about a year and a half ago. Richard McLeod, a former member of the police force, told of being discharged by the chief and of asking Commissioner McLellan to use his influence to have him reinstated. He said that no promise was made.

The chief, taking the stand, said that he was seventy-two years of age and sound in mind, limb, muscle and wind. In answer to a question from Mr. Baxter, the chief said that he had heard that one of the policemen was also in the employ of the lighthouse department of Canada and he was investigating the matter.

City Leases.

A meeting of the common council was convened for yesterday afternoon but as the mayor was not able to attend and there was no quorum it was adjourned. There was little business of public interest on the agenda. The commissioner for harbor and ferries recommends the renewal of the following leases: Lot No. 470, Brooks ward, to Ezekiel McLeod for seven years from November 1 next at $9.60 per annum, being increase of 20 per cent; lots Nos. 537 and 538, Queens ward, to George A. Law and Jennie Jenkins for seven years from May 1, 1913, at $9.60 per lot rental, being an advance of 20 per cent.

Daniel Wright, aged fifty-five, a hermit of West Brookfield, made his first visit to a city, Worcester, in thirty-five years, Wednesday afternoon. He made the trip in a friend's automobile, and it was his first ride in a motor car.

TEN THOUSAND WOMEN OF LOUVAIN PARTED BY WAR FROM HUSBANDS, FATHERS AND BROTHERS AND TAKEN NOBODY KNOWS WHERE

MISS O'REILLY INSIDE THE FORBIDDEN GERMAN LINES

In the following article Miss O'Reilly barely refers to her remarkable adventure which made it possible for her to get the following story. Having been a German prisoner in Brussels with the other four American correspondents she mentions, she was shipped in a locked train to Holland. At Maastrict, Holland, she went to the German consul and told him she simply had to get back to Brussels to recover forgotten valuables, presumably jewelry. The consul's wife took her part and the pass was given. Thereupon Miss O'Reilly departed for Liege, where she saw the lost women of Louvain. From Liege she walked, to all appearances a simple, plain refugee, through the entire war-harried section of Belgium, inside the German lines, passing through the forbidden territory of Liege, St. Troud, Tangres, Tirelmont, Louvain to Brussels. She passed through a great German army, lived all the while on black bread and water, and wrote her notes on the white silk lining of her blouse. That she was not arrested as a spy, notwithstanding the consul's pass, is a miracle.

Miss O'Reilly saw things and people which no other correspondent saw. This story is the first written after she finally reached safety in Holland.

(By Mary Boyle O'Reilly).
(Copyright, 1914).

The Hague, Sept. 5, 1914.

On August 24, Louvain, in northern Belgium, was a splendid city of more than 50,000 people.

On August 26, 27 and 28 it was a city in flames, an imperishable mounment to the horror of war.

A university important as Harvard was destroyed, the immense and priceless libraries, a fifteenth century cathedral famous for its art treasures, and the homes of a happy people who had sought no war, who had been aggressive to no other nation and who had quarreled with none.

In villages only three miles away, in the important town of Tirelmont fifteen miles to the east, in the capital—Brussels—twenty miles to the west, absolutely nothing is known of the lost people of Louvain!

Between sunset and sunrise the men, women, children and babies of a city as populous as Portland, Maine, but more splendid, simply disappeared!

Regardless of sex or condition, entirely regardless of all human rights, they were crowded into troop trains and railroaded to God only knows what fate.

The van of that army of exiles, 10,000 women and children, left the doomed city on the night of August 27. Five American journalists, practically prisoners of war on a troop train, saw the heart-stricken victims assemble. These five were Richard Harding Davis, Arno Dasch, Will Irwin, Gerald Morgan and Mary Boyle O'Reilly.

Other trains crowded with tens of thousands of men and women prisoners are said to have followed during the next few days.

On August 30, a heavy train filled with exiles from Louvain was stalled at Liege. I know, because I was there to meet it. And I am not a German prisoner, even though I was in Liege.

Reelased, with the other correspondents, from the troop train in Germany I had crossed into Holland, been arrested as a journalistic suspect in Maastricht, been given a hearing, and was released because I was so densely ignorant and careless of military movements.

Being free I hurried down the river to Liege. In a bombarded city filled with refugees and invaders, a stranger, more or less, attracts no attention. No one challenged the presence of a woman whose American passport, moreover, (but that's another story), bore a German military governor's pass to cross the frontier.

In the railway cut stood the heavy train filled with the women of Louvain. A few over-driven Red Cross workers distributed bottles of water. To secure a bucket and cup made me a volunteer.

Their throats parched with sobbing, their eyes saturated with tears, the prisoners—hundreds of them mere girls—crowded the train windows.

Refusing food, deaf to pitying words, they pleaded only to be told where they were bound. One calmer than the rest cried as a terrified child cries; whispering her story to me.

"This is Sunday you say. Ten days ago the Germans entered Louvain. Then we knew we must suffer. The city had been King Albert's headquarters. When the king and our army withdrew Louvain was an unfortified city filled with women and children, old people and priests. Never was such a city for learning. Louvain was the schoolhouse of the Low Countries.

"The Germans arrived—the ninth army corps. They made barracks of our churches, stabled their horses in our schools, stacked their stores in our halls. The Cathedral crypt was filled with infantry and ammunition.

"Immediately all the citizens were disarmed. A man was shot dead for concealing a revolver. Night after night the Uhlans searched the houses for rifles. Then they made us prisoners. Only one member of the family could leave the house once a day; it was forbidden to light a candle after dark lest the flame served as a signal. In the streets were 40,000 soldiers.

"The Germans repulsed at Wavre, routed at Diest, fell back on Louvain. These were all day cavalry fights. The returning Uhlans were wild. And the German governor forbade us to shut our house doors day or night. Without many of our men, without a weapon, the women lived in terror. This was war, but we were only human women.

"Tuesday night, August 25, the city was in an uproar. Some say that defeated dragoons were coming in from Tirlemont. Some cried that students had fired on the soldiers. No one had time to learn the truth because before midnight Uhlans with bayonets drove us from our homes. Men, women and children were driven into the fields near St. Veronica. There we sank down in a vast crowd—tens of thousands of us. Only the children cried, none others dared even moan. There were armed guards and maxim guns all about us.

"We could hear the soldiers shooting people. During one night we were told they killed five hundred. This was to be an example, the soldiers told us.

"At dawn all the men were ordered into the road. Then they were marched away. Thousands of them wept and shrieked, heart-broken, looking backward to their wives and little ones. The soldiers prodded them with riffles.

"How the women wailed! It seemed that we must go mad.

"The common German soldiers seemed sorry for us. I saw tears in the eys of more than one, but the officers laughed. One soldier who showed emotion was slapped over the shoulder briskly by an officer's sword.

"Many wives thus left bereft begged the officers to tell them what was the meaning of it. I heard officer after officer laugh and tell them that they would never see those men again—that they were going to Germany to the mines.

"Many women died that day. They could suffer no more—Therefore God took them.

"Before noon the women and children were called out of the fields. Weeping they staggered to the road. It took hours to gather all who must go.

"The frightened children never stopped crying and screaming, thousands of them together. When all seemed ready one woman seeing a plowed field ran to it and, kneeling, scooped up a handful of her native earth into her handkerchief. Hundreds of others did likewise. A few tried to escape. These were beaten with gun stocks and roped together. One killed herself before us all. She was crazed, pour soul.

"I could not count how many women carried sick babies. All the women with children went away. The soldiers told us a hundred trains were waiting to carry us across Belgium into Germany. They said we would go by way of Liege and the hill passes around Verviers to the frontier and by way of Cologne so that no one would even know what had happened—not the French nor the English nor even our own people. All that country, they said, was held by the Germans.

"We who remained waited and waited. It was hot, but there was no sun. The sky was hidden by the smoke of the burning city. Our guards brought us water and a little food, black bread, what they had themselves, but we could not eat.

"At night we crept together and prayed God to protect us. In the dark we could see the fire destroying Louvain. Through the night there was always the sound of squad shooting.

"Some of our guards acted like men ashamed. Over their meals they said one to another: 'Is this war? Are we devils that we should do this thing? What would our wives say to us if they knew?'

"After two days or three, I can't remember, we, too, were put in trains.

"We do not know what we have done to be treated like this. We do not know where our nearest relatives are, or how we shall find them. We do not know where we are being taken. If we could only die! Being prisoners we can do nothing but wait and pray, pray lest le bon Dieu forget the women of Louvain!"

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA ESTABLISHED 1832

Courteous Service

Customers of this bank appreciate the constant courtesy they meet in our office. There is no need for the inexperienced to fear "red tape," and women clients may feel assured of our willing attention to their banking requirements.

Opening a Savings Account is a simple matter. All you have to do is to bring your money; we are glad to do the rest, whether your deposit be large or small. 22

Capital - - - -	$ 6,000,000
Surplus - - - - -	$11,000,000
Total Resources -	$80,000,000

The Bank of Nova Scotia

ST. JOHN BRANCHES
Main Office, 119 Prince William; 23 Charlotte St.; 363 Main St.; Haymarket Square; Cor. Mill and Paradise Row; Fairville; 109 Union St. West.

GOING MAD FROM THE TERRIFIC PAIN

Prominent Merchant Thinks His Life Was Saved by "Fruit a-tives"

Drysdale, Ont., June 15th, 1913.

"I am a general storekeeper at the above address, and on account of the great good I have experienced from using "Fruit-a-tives," I recommend them to my customers. They were a great boon to me, I can tell you, for about two years ago, I was laid up in bed with vomiting and a terrific pain at the base of my skull. The pain nearly drove me mad. Doctors feared it would turn to inflammation of the brain, but I took "Fruit-a-tives" steadily until I was cured. I have gained fifteen pounds since taking "Fruit-a-tives," and I verily believe they saved me from a disastrous illness.

J. A. CORRIVEAU.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. —or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

WARM WELCOME FOR THE BELGIAN ENVOYS

Will Spend Two Days in Montreal, Then Visit Ottawa and Toronto

HELP UNDO KAISER'S WORK

Expects That Shipload of Canadian Products Will Be Sent to War-Devastated Country of King Albert

(Montreal Gazette.)

Formal ratification has been received by Clarence L. DeSola, the Belgian consul that the Belgian envoys, who recently interviewed President Wilson, and are now at New York, would pay a visit to Montreal about the end of this month. Owing to the numerous engagements the Belgian delegates have in the States it has been impossible as yet to fix the exact date of their visit, but it is expected they will arrive about the 30th.

It is planned that the Belgian envoys will spend two or three days in Montreal and then proceed to Ottawa, where they will call upon Premier Borden and other government officials, probably holding a meeting there. From Ottawa they will go to Toronto, where they will spend a day or two, and it is expected that a mass meeting will be held at the Massey Hall there.

It is likely that the Belgian delegates will take back with them some very substantial tokens of Canadian esteem for their nation when they return to Belgium after their Canadian visit, not merely in cash but also in much more typical Canadian products. Despite the unusual calls that have been made upon the public during the past month there has been a general feeling that Canada, as part of the Empire, should recognize the splendid work done by the Belgian army in stemming the German flood until the French and British armies were in position to take the field.

Mr. DeSola stated that for some time past a collection in kind had been taken up for the benefit of the Belgian people whose homes and everything else they owned had been devastated by the Germans. This, he stated, had met with a generous response, and it is likely that as a result, after the visit of the envoys, a shipload of supplies of various kinds will be sent from Canada to help their Belgian allies tide over the winter in their war desolated country.

It was stated at the Chambre de Commerce that the committee appointed to take charge of the reception of the Belgian envoys had everything well in hand, and were awaiting official intimation of the time they would arrive. A definite programme of entertainment, covering two days, had been arranged, this including a mass meeting at the Monument Nationale, under the auspices of the Chambre de Commerce, the Board of Trade and other organizations, when addresses in both English and French would be given, one of the envoys speaking English well.

This programme had been sent to the delegates at New York, and as soon as they have intimated their approval final arrangements will be made for the welcome. In addition to the receipts at the concert at Sohmer Park on Thursday night the entire receipts at the meeting to be held at the Monument Nationale, and other collections, will be added to the Belgian fund.

Sore Corns Dissolved Removed Without Pain

The best wrinkle of all, no plasters or pads or burning salves—they are all relics of the dark ages. The only sure corn doctor—the one that never fails to lift out a sore corn by the roots is Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Apply it at night and it dissolves away the painful corn while you sleep. Nothing to equal the painless removal of corns by Putnam's Extractor. Get a 25c. bottle from any druggist.

EPERNAY WAS LITTLE DAMAGED

Is The Industrial Centre of The Champagne Industry

London, Sept. 21—A correspondent of the Chronicle at Epernay, near Rheims, under date of Friday says: "This industrial centre of the champagne industry has suffered all the anxieties of a double invasion. It is only today that the citizens began to breathe freely again. Yet compartively little damage has been done.

"On Sept. 3, French troops came into town on their retreat from Rheims. Cavalry, infantry, light regiment followed in procession. The feelings of those of the inhabitants who remained may be imagined when on the morning of Sept. 4 the Germans appeared.

"Overtaking the French rear guard in the hilly and thickly wooded district to the south of Epernay, between Pierry and Brugny, they opened fire. A running fight followed, without great effect, except that several farms and country houses were destroyed.

Bargaining About Food.

"During that afternoon a larger body of Germans, who had crossed the Marne at Rouil, eight miles west of Epernay, marched on the town by the Paris road. On this occasion the first German cavalry patrols are said to have pretended to be British soldiers.

"Some leading citizens went out to treat for the safety of the town, no doubt having in mind what a general sack of the world-famous wine cellars would mean. The commandant was brought to the mayor and at once demanded supplies of tobacco and champagne for his troops and 40,000 rations.

"This was impossible and a curious bargain was struck. The cost of the supplies demanded was estimated at 175,550 france. This sum, in gold, was paid over by the mayor and five municipal councillors. One of them, the editor of the Revell de la Marne, told me the story.

Germans Return the Money.

"Hostages were held, but the great wine maker, M. Chadon, happened to have a German general billeted upon him. He complained to him of the unfairness of this exaction. Another influence was even more valuable. One considerate doctor remained in the town. The Germans had many wounded and were anxious that they should be cared for. The doctor undertook this work on condition that no damage be done to the town.

Between the general and the doctor it came about that on his return, finding the wounded in good hands, the German commander returned the money that had been taken. This episode would be more pleasant to contemplate were it not that supplies were not paid for and tobacco stores and shops and houses were pillaged freely.

"The commandant warned the hostages that any inhabitants who attacked his soldiers in any way would be at once shot.

Germans Retreat From Epernay.

"On the afternoon of Sept. 9, the retreat of the Germans from Epernay began. The inhabitants were ordered to stay at home. At first great convoys of ammunition came in by all the southern roads, and went on toward Rheims. All through that night a mixed procession of troops, wounded and supplies continued.

"The retreat became more and more like a rout. All vehicles that could be got in the town were taken, but still some wounded had to ride on gun carriages, the gunners tramping beside them. They all seemed exhausted a some could be seen hungrily devouri chunks of bread.

"On Friday morning, Sept. 11, the l detachment crossed the Marne and up the road and railway bridges. piece of stone thrown up by the expl sion killed a child of 14.

"In their precipitancy the Germa forgot their 300 wounded, who mained in the hands of the Frenc Three hours after the Germans had pas ed the river a body of French chasseu entered Epernay, speedily followed cavalry and infantry.

"The inhabitants cheered them loud and brought bunches of flowers to sho their delight. In a short time a brid was thrown over the river and fighti on the road to Rheims began."

General Castleman Promoted.

Paris, Sept. 21—The Bordeaux corre pondent of the Havas Agency says t Journal Official states that General Cu ieres de Castlenau has been promoted grand officer of the Legion of Honor.

General Castlenau for a long time h been considered one of the strongest the general staff. He fought constant since the beginning of the war, his arm achieving brilliant results. In the mea time two of his sons have been kille and a third has been wounded.

Inhuman Germans.

London, Ont., Sept. 21—Assistant Cit Engineer Brazier has received a lett from a brother-in-law in England to t effect that a friend of the writer, on Re Cross duty in Belgium, had both h hands cut off by German soldiers whil attending to wounded.

INDIGESTION AND HEADACHES

Arising From Constipation, Cured and Regular Habits Established by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

In the western Provinces, where so many thousands live far from doctors and drug stores, very many rely on Dr. Chase's medicines to cure disease and maintain health and strength. This letter gives some idea of what perfect control Dr. Chase's Kindney-Liver Pills exert over the most common ills of life.

Mrs. H. K. Hewer, farmer's wife, Eastburg, Alta., writes:—"For about ten years I suffered from constipation, indigestion, headache and languid feelings. Treatment from two or three doctors afforded only temporary relief, so I turned to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and with most satisfactory results. Headaches have disappeared, regular habits established and general health very much better. Both my husband and I can speak highly of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, as we have both been greatly benefitted by them." One pill a dose, 25c. a box, 5 to $1.00, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Stomach Troubles Due to Acidity

So-called stomach troubles, such as indigestion, wind, stomach-ache, and inability to retain food, are in probably nine cases out of ten simply evidence that fermentation is taking place in the food contents of the stomach causing the formation of gas and acids. Wind distends the stomach, and causes that full, oppressive feeling sometimes known as heartburn, while the acid irritates and inflames the delicate lining of the stomach. The trouble lies entirely in the fermenting food. Such fermentation is unnatural, but may involve most serious consequences if not corrected. To stop or prevent fermentation of the food contents of the stomach and to neutralize the acid, and render it bland and harmless, a teaspoonful of bisurated magnesia, probably the best and most effective corrector of acid stomach known should be taken in a quarter of a glass of hot or cold water immediately after eating, or whenever wind or acidity is felt. This stops the fermentation, and neutralizes the acidity in a few moments. Fermentation, wind and acidity are dangerous and unnecessary. Stop or prevent them by the use of a proper antacid, such as bisurated magnesia, which can be obtained from any druggist and thus enable the stomach to do its work properly without being hindered by poisonous gas and dangerous acids.—M. F. P.

WARNING TO NON-COMBATANTS

Do not think that only in war are serious injuries sustained.

That chronic sore you suffer from, that skin disease which is destroying your comfort, that eruption which is disfiguring your children—each may lead to serious consequences. Do not delay. Apply Zam-Buk, the greatest healer known to modern science—purely herbal, and at the same time healing, soothing and antiseptic.

All druggists and stores. Price will not be raised during the war.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pill

are just the right medicine for the children. When they are constipated —when their kidneys are out of order —when over-indulgence in some favorite food gives them indigestion —Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills will quickly and surely put them right. Purely vegetable, they neither sicken, weaken or gripe, like harsh purgatives. Guard your children's health by always keeping a box of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills in the house. They

Keep the Children We

WOMEN FROM 45 to 55 TESTIFY

To the Merit of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during Change of Life.

Westbrook, Me. — "I was passing through the Change of Life and had pains in my back and side and was so weak I could hardly do my housework. I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has done me a lot of good. I will recommend your medicine to my friends and give you permission to publish my testimonial." — Mrs. Lawrence Martin, 12 King St., Westbrook, Maine.

Manston, Wis. — "At the Change of Life I suffered with pains in my back and loins until I could not stand. I also had night-sweats so that the sheets would be wet. I tried other medicine but got no relief. After taking one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I began to improve and I continued its use for six months. The pains left me, the night-sweats and hot flashes grew less, and in one year I was a different woman. I know I have to thank you for my continued good health ever since." — Mrs. M. J. Brownell, Manston, Wis.

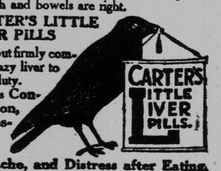
The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled in such cases.

If you want special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty. Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.



Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good.