LETTER OF ATTORNEY GENERAL PUGSLEY TO THE ELECTORS OF KINGS.

ROTHESAY, Kings Co.,
February 10th, 1902.

To the Electors of the County of Kings:

Gentlemen,— As your representative in the Legislature and Government of the Province, I feel it to be my duty, in view of the approaching By-Election, to state some of the reasons why, in my opinion, Mr. King, the candidate selected by the friends of the government, in convention, should be elected.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN CHARGED WITH DELAYING THE ELECTION-THE CHARGE IS WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

As you are aware, after the vacancy in the representation occurred through the resignation of Hon. A. S. White, steps were taken for bringing on the election and the writ was about being issued, when it was brought to my notice that a

GRAVE CRIME

had been attempted against the Electorate of the County, by the substitution of a bogus list of voters for the real list which had been prepared and sworn to by the Revisors of the Parish of Rothesay. To this offence, I am happy to be able to say, neither the Revisor appointed by the Government, nor the Councillors of the Parish (constituting the other Revisors) were parties. Some of the opposition newspapers have charged that Revisor Gilliland addressed to the Clerk of the Peace the envelope containing the bogus list. In making this charge they knowingly do Mr. Gilliland a great injustice. The envelope when addressed by him contained the

GENUINE LIST.

He assured me, and I can say to you with the utmost sincerity, that I believe his statement, that he gave the letter to another party to mail, and that it was after the letter left his hands that the substitution of the bogus for the genuine list took place.

I have been charged with not bringing the guilty parties to justice, but under our law there must be sufficient ground of suspicion against a person accused of a crime before an information can be laid against him. I had no power to compel Mr. Gilliland to disclose to me the name of the friend to whom he gave the letter for the purpose of being mailed.

Firmly believing him absolutely innocent of any wrong-doing in connection with the list, I had to look elsewhere for the offender, and neither from political friend or foe did I ever receive the slightest clue to his identity. Our opponents for months professed to have a knowledge of who the offender was, but if they had such knowledge they failed in their duty to the public in not themselves taking proceedings to secure his punishment, or giving me such information as they possessed.

The legal firm of which the leader of the opposition is a member commenced a civil suit against Mr. Gilliland to recover penalties, which they subsequently abandoned. Apart from this, with all their professed knowledge as to the guilty party, our opponents have taken no action whatever. They have, on the other hand,

INDULGED IN INSINUATIONS,

more or less vague, against myself in connection with the Rothesay list.

Had any man

VENTURED TO CHARGE ME IN THE NEWSPAPERS

with being a party, either directly or indirectly, to this offence, he would have been compelled to answer in the Courts of the Country for

CRIMINAL LIBEL.

The moment I learned of what had been done, I wired the Premier, asking him to countermand the order for issuing the Writ for election, and with the approval of my colleagues, introduced and had passed through the Legislature an Act declaring void the filing of the bogus list and providing all possible safeguards against the perpetration of such an outrage in the future.

But the Government went further. They gave effect to the principle of

ONE MAN, ONE VOTE,

and at their instance the Legislature passed an Act providing that no person shall be allowed to vote unless at the time of tendering his vote he is a resident and domiciled within the Electoral District.

It not having been practical to bring on the election until the legislation above referred to had been obtained, the question arose as to whether it would be better to have it during the past summer or autumn or wait until after the 1st of January, when the election would be run on the new lists. To have adopted the former course

WOULD HAVE DISFRANCHISED MANY YOUNG MEN

who have come of age since the lists of 1901 were prepared, and who can now exercise their franchise.

This latter course was therefore decided on, and the County will have its due representation at the coming Session of the Legislative Assembly.

I HAVE GONE THUS FULLY

into this matter because of the tendency of our opposition friends to misrepresent, and to charge the Government with fearing to face the electors of Kings.

Gentlemen, for the offence in connection with the Rothesay lists, neither the Government, Mr. King, nor myself are in any way responsible. I should hesitate to believe that any friend of the Government in his sober senses could be guilty of attempting so outrageous and, at the same time, so insane an act. However, as already stated, neither the Government nor any member of it, nor the Government candidate is in any way connected with the wrong-doing, either directly or remotely, and therefore the question of the Rothesay lists

IS NOT AN ISSUE IN THIS CAMPAIGN.

As to the Government being afraid to face the electorate, the suggestion is too absurd to require refutation. A Government which is as strong as this is in the Legislature and the Country, against whose candidates in the three by-elections in Carleton, York and Kent, it was either found impossible or regarded as useless to offer opposition, would scarcely be afraid to appeal to a constituency, whose favorable opinion it has so steadily enjoyed, and which, when it last had the opportunity of speaking, declared its confidence in the Administration by a majority of more than 800 votes.

Ever since your first elected me as your representative in 1885, I have, while in the Legislature, constantly sought to advance the interests of this County, and to keep it as well as possible to the front in moulding the Legislation of the Province and in the administration of affairs, while I think you will agree with me that the interests of the County, so far as its roads and bridges and wharves, steamboat accommodation and other public services are concerned, have been well attended to.

During the past nineteen years the representation of this County has been united in support of the Policy of the Government, and that fact has given to its representatives a strength and influence which could not otherwise be exerted. And now in this By-Election I trust that the people of the County will send to the Legislature a gentleman who will work heartily with Mr. Scovil and myself in the interest of the County, and at the same time give a united expression to the views of the people in favor of legislation and governmental action looking toward the continued progress and development of the Province.

THE ADVANCED AGRICULTURAL POLICY

of the Government is well known to you, and need only be alluded to by me. It is well recognized that our Province, under the wise policy which has been pursued, is rapidly attaining a first rank among the Provinces of Canada as an Agricultural Province, more especially in the line of Dairying. The action of the Government in stimulating agricultural development has drawn forth most favorable comment from leading agriculturists of the other Provinces of the Dominion, as well as the Eastern States, who feel that we are working along the right lines to secure the best results in the advancement of the interests of agriculture.

ATTENTION IS NOW BEING DIRECTED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE PROVINCE.

Under the vigorous and progressive Legislation which was enacted to stimulate the prospecting for oil, several wells have been discovered, and, from the information which I have obtained, I feel that I am in a position to say with the utmost confidence, that it will not be many months before it will be demonstrated that the Oil Fields of New Brunswick are as extensive and as valuable as those in any part of the world. This is the opinion of the experts who have gone carefully into the matter. I am happy to be able to inform you that the Geologists, under whose direction the Oil Wells in Westmorland and Albert have been bored, and in which oil in paying quantities has been got, have expressed a very positive opinion that the Oil sands extend into Kings County, and I am informed that they have commenced the sinking of wells in different sections of the County during the coming season.

It is impossible to over-value the stimulating effect which these discoveries will have on the general business of the Province. This development is taking place without costing the country anything, while the Government has retained the right to collect a Royalty upon the Oil produced which will afford a revenue of very many thousands of dollars in the near future.

Recognizing that we had in the Counties of Queens and Sunbury

VAST DEPOSITS OF COAL,

which only needed a railway and the adoption of modern methods to produce a large output, we gave assistance to the building of a Railway to lead from Chipman, in the County of Queens, to Fredericton. When this Road is completed, the whole Railway from Norton to Fredericton will be operated as one system. Arrangements are being made, with the approval of the Government, for the establishment of a Mining Plant, which will be capable of mining and loading on the cars

AT LEAST A THOUSAND TONS OF COAL PER DAY.

This will mean the employment of a large number of men and the development of an extensive business, while at the same time, it will give to the people of the Province a very much cheaper coal for manufacturing and domestic purposes than they have been able to obtain in the past. The development of this great industry will mean very much to the people of Norton, Springfield and other portions of this County. It will mean the putting of the Central Railway in first-class condition, and the making of the through Line from Norton to Fredericton one of the best Railroads in the Province.

In this matter of assisting in developing the coal areas of the Province, the Government has not moved without due caution. It has been careful to satisfy itself of the vast deposits of coal existing in the Counties of Queens and Sunbury; it has assured itself by careful tests, which have been made on locomotives of the Intercolonial railway and by manufacturers, of the excellence of the coal for steaming purposes.

The Government has also taken steps to ascertain the likelihood of a market for the coal, and, with the quantity which will be taken by the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific Railways, and by manufacturers in St. John and elsewhere, a profitable market is assured.

These coal deposits are the property of the Crown, much of the coal being upon ungranted lands. We have been careful to thoroughly safeguard the interests of the Province and have provided by legislation that on all coal hauled by the railway a royalty of ten cents per ton on that mined upon granted lands, and of fifteen cents on that mined upon ungranted lands, shall be paid into the Provincial Exchequer.

The present Mining Act has been criticised in some quarters, but its enactment became absolutely necessary if we were going to secure any marked progress in mining, and I am happy to be able to inform you that under its provisions a great development is taking place in the mining of copper at Dorchester, where upwards of a quarter of a million dollars of foreign capital has already been invested, and a large amount of labor is being employed. This enterprise will also yield a considerable revenue to the Province.

I CONFIDENTLY LOOK FORWARD TO THE GOVERNMENT RECEIVING A REVENUE OF AT LEAST FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ($50,000) A YEAR FROM THE DEVELOPMENT OF ITS MINERAL RESOURCES IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE.

This is a hopeful outlook and means much to the people of the Province, because, in addition to the industrial development which is thereby assured, and the employment of labor, it will afford more money for the various public services, and at the same time it will warrant the Government in stimulating the building of other railways and various important and necessary public works. I have for many years looked forward to the time when there will be a Railway extending from the City of St. John, up the Valley of the St. John River, all the way to Edmundston, and have at all reasonable times urged the importance of this undertaking. This road when constructed will prove of enormous advantage to the section of country through which it will pass, the land along the St. John River being one of the most fertile sections of the Province. I intend to urge upon my colleagues that they should endeavor to make arrangements with the Dominion Administration, so that by the aid of the two Governments, this great work may be undertaken in the near future and pushed forward as rapidly as the finances of the country will warrant. It has always seemed to me that a railroad running along the River St. John would give such an impetus to a section of country, which may fairly be described as "The Garden of the Dominion," as would greatly promote the prosperity of a large section of our people. Passing, as it would, through the centre of the Province from North to South, it would greatly stimulate the growth of agricultural products, which would find their outlet at the Port of St. John, and materially assist in what the people of Kings, equally with those of the City of St. John, are anxiously looking forward to, namely, regular and rapid steamship communication between that port and the mother country, both in winter and summer. This railway will give the farmers an enlarged market, with better and steadier prices, and will mark another epoch in the advance of our people toward prosperity and happiness.

As the people of this great and intelligent County have always been to the front in the arduous, and ofttimes disheartening, struggle to have the claims of St. John to be one of the Winter Ports of Canada recognized, let me ask you now to join with me in advocating the opening up of Central New Brunswick by a railway along the Valley of the noble River St. John, which, by increasing the prosperity of the City of Saint John, and the whole River Valley, will add materially to your prosperity as well.

I am glad to know that the views of our candidate on this important subject are the same as my own, and his election will add strength to the movement which I trust will take definite shape at an early day.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AWARD.

You will remember that when the Premier, Hon. Mr. Tweedie, stated in the Legislature that he felt certain that this claim would be paid, doubt was thrown by the opposition on his prediction. For years the Conservative Government at Ottawa had refused to recognize the claim. For thirteen years our Government had been asking for what we believed to be justly due to this Province, but they had asked in vain. When the present Dominion Government came into power the question was, as you are aware, submitted to arbitration. I had the honor, with the Premier, of representing the Province before the arbitrators. An award has been made in favor of the Province, and the Provincial Exchequer has been enriched by the sum of upwards of $275,000.

Some of our opponents—even those who said the Province was not entitled to this money, and therefore confidently predicted that it would never be collected—are now attacking us because the Receiver General has not carried it to capital account instead of to current revenue. When it is borne in mind that the claim was wholly made up of interest upon moneys which were withheld by the Dominion Government out of the Provincial half-yearly subsidies, and which, if they had been paid would have formed part of the current revenues of the Province, the absolute unfairness of the attack is apparent. This money is being used, and properly used in paying for the construction of bridges, repairs of roads and other public services. It belonged to the people of the Province and every dollar of it is being expended for their benefit.

THE FISHERIES CLAIM.

The Provincial Government has from time to time put forward the contention that the property in the fisheries within the territorial limits of the Province belonged to the Province under the terms of the British North America Act. This claim, as you are aware, has been constantly disputed by the Dominion authorities.

For several years after Confederation, even the control of the fisheries in non-tidal Rivers was claimed by the Dominion Government, but by the decision of the Courts this claim was many years ago determined to be without foundation, and the Province now receives considerable revenue from its fishing leases.

There still remained, however, the question of the Fisheries in tidal waters. The case between the Provinces and the Dominion in respect to these has been adjudicated upon by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, with the result, as the Provincial Government believes, that the Fisheries, not only in tidal rivers, but within three miles of the coast line of the Province, are vested in the Province, and are under Provincial control.

Negotiations are pending between the Provincial and Dominion Governments, looking to the completion of such amicable arrangements for the management and regulation of these fishery rights, which are of great value to our people, as will be in the best interests of the Province, and especially of those whose livelihood depends upon the successful prosecution of this industry.

There is, however, involved in this question, still another of momentous importance to the Province. Under what is known as the Halifax Award the United States paid to the Dominion Government $5,500,000 for the right of fishing in the Territorial waters of the Maritime Provinces. If, as we contend, the result of the judgment of the Judicial Committee is that the Fisheries within three miles of the Coast belong to the Provinces, the amount of the Halifax Award should have been paid over to the Provincial Governments. New Brunswick's share would be about one million and a half dollars, and it is the intention of the Government to press earnestly for its payment. We have already brought the matter to the notice of the Dominion Government and have asked that steps may be taken by a reference to the Courts or otherwise, to have the rights of the Province to this amount determined.

I mention these matters in order to remind you that the Government which you are now asked to support

IS ALIVE TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE PROVINCE.

The record of the Government is one of

PRUDENT AND AT THE SAME TIME PROGRESSIVE AND SUCCESSFUL ADMINISTRATION.

When in September, 1900, my Premier honored me by offering me the important position of Attorney General I came back to you, pursuant to the Constitutional law, for your approval. You showed that approval by electing me by a very large majority. You then by your votes helped

TO CREATE THE GOVERNMENT

which now asks you to give it a supporter. You will not, as I firmly believe, seek to

UNDO THE WORK WHICH YOU SO NOBLY PERFORMED IN 1900,

by now sending an opponent to the Legislature, and thereby weakening my hands as a member of the Administration.

I DEFY OUR OPPONENTS

to point to a single act of legislation or administration which has not been in the public interest and calculated to promote the public welfare.

I have pointed to our agricultural policy, which commends the approval of the best thinking farmers of the Province, as well those ordinarily opposed, as those who are friendly to us; I have pointed to our energetic efforts to develop the mineral resources of the Province. I have shown you how we have looked after the rights of the Province in respect to questions between it and the Dominion, and I feel that I am justified in looking to you with confidence for a recognition of the fact that our best efforts have been constantly directed to the advancement of the public interests.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS HAS HAD UNPRECEDENTED DEMANDS

made upon him for the building and repair of bridges and highways throughout the Province, and the fact that he has been able in so satisfactory a manner to meet these demands, with the limited amounts at his disposal, speaks volumes for his care and prudence in the management of his department.

Through the constant attention to your needs in respect to roads and bridges and other public services by Mr. Scovil, your present efficient representative, and Hon. Mr. White, while he represented you so worthily in the Government and Legislature, with what assistance their other colleagues from time to time have cheerfully given, this County has received a large number of permanent bridges, while, I think you will agree with me, all the public services in the County, which look to the Provincial Government for aid, have been well maintained.

THE CROWN LANDS, WHICH AFFORD SUCH A LARGE REVENUE, HAVE BEEN FAITHFULLY AND HONESTLY ADMINISTERED.

The cries that were raised years ago that the Province was on the eve of bankruptcy have been proven to be false. For nineteen years, since 1883, when the present Local Government Party, led by Hon. A. G. Blair, came into power, there has been the same prudent and progressive administration of affairs, the same liberal provision for all the public services, and

NEVER, I VENTURE TO SAY, DURING THOSE 19 YEARS, HAS THE OUTLOOK BEEN SO HOPEFUL AS IT IS AT THE PRESENT TIME.

Under these circumstances what good reason can now be put forward for electing an opponent of the Government? Surely none.

When I first appealed to you for support, I addressed myself particularly to the subject of building wharves along the Kennebeccasis, the Belleisle and the St. John Rivers, recognizing that the people of these districts, who are shut out from railroad accommodation, were entitled to great consideration. I think you will agree with me that I have been true to my pledges in this particular. Many wharves have been constructed, and they have been located with a single desire to advance the public interest and to give to the people that accommodation to which they were entitled. Considerable yet remains to be done in this direction, and I think I can fairly ask the people whose interests I have served so well, to show their approval of my course by electing a Supporter of the Government in the coming Election, and thus strengthening my hands in the Legislature and the Government of the country.

Since Mr. King was nominated by the Convention of the friends of the Local Government, he has given a great deal of his time and attention to looking after the Roads and Bridges, and I can assure you that he has shown such care and good judgment in this work that I feel satisfied

HE WILL MAKE AN EXCELLENT REPRESENTATIVE

and that

IT WILL BE VERY GREATLY TO THE ADVANTAGE OF THE COUNTY

to have him as a Member of the Legislative Assembly.

Trusting that he will receive the same splendid support which was given to me when I last had the honor of appealing to you,

I am, yours faithfully,
WILLIAM PUGSLEY.

Bicyclists and all athletes depend on BENTLEY'S Liniment to keep their joints limber and muscles in trim.

DIED AT POKEMOUCHE.

At Pokemouche, Gloucester county, on the 4th inst., Mrs. Mary Sewell Sutherland, widow of Adam Sutherland, died in the 63rd year of her age, leaving a son, three daughters, relatives and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss. Her son, Howard Douglas, and daughter, Katie R., were at her bedside when she died. Mary F. C., St. John, and Marguerite (teacher), Island River, were too late to see their mother living. Deceased was a loving mother, good neighbor, and charitable to the poor. The funeral, which was held on Friday, was very largely attended. The pall bearers were: J. Falconer, G. R. Marquis, Shippegan; M. Nevins, W. Hayden, R. Walh, B. Sewell, Caraquet.

CONSTIPATION

CATARRH OF THE LIVER.

THE LIVER.

Have you ever thought that your chronic constipation caused all your other wretched feelings?

This because the waste matter, which should be promptly thrown out, is kept in; it poisons and disorganizes the whole system.

Chronic Constipation comes from a liver which is diseased, and so cannot produce the necessary Bile. The Bile is Nature's Purgative. Artificial purgatives can never cure. The more you use them the more you have to. They usually do much harm. Notice how weak they make you feel.

The only way to cure Chronic Constipation permanently is to cure the Liver. In America the most common liver trouble is Catarrh. Dr. Sproule was the first to discover this. As a result he has cured after all other treatments had failed. Under his treatment the liver is thoroughly cleansed and toned up. The wretched feelings disappear, the "blues" depart, the eyes brighten, the complexion grows clear and healthy. The cure is gentle and painless BUT IT IS PERMANENT.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH OF THE LIVER.

—Are you constipated?
—Is your complexion bad?
—Are you sleepy in the daytime?
—Are you nervous?
—Do you get dizzy?
—Do you have cold feet?
—Do you feel miserable?
—Do you get tired easily?
—Have you a pain in the back?
—Are your spirits low at times?
—Is there a bloating after eating?
—Have you a gurgling in bowels?
—Are you short of breath upon exercise?
—Is the circulation of the blood sluggish?

If you have some of the above symptoms mark them and send them to me. I will diagnose your case ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Address CATARRH SPECIALIST SPROULE, 7 to 13 Doane Street, Boston.

TROOPER MULLOY.

Trooper L. W. R. Mulloy, D.S.O., the Canadian hero, who lost his eyesight in South Africa, is in Halifax, says the Recorder, from his home at Winchester, Ontario, to enter the Institue for the Blind, for the purpose of studying the system of reading by raised letters taught here.

As he expressed it himself, 'I am going to think with the tips of my fingers,' and then he proceeded with his university career just as though the deadly fight which cost him his eyesight had never taken place.

After mastering the raised letter reading he says, 'I shall enter a university in the autumn to take an Arts course—which university I do not know—perhaps McGill, perhaps Queen's or Victoria. I have not yet decided upon my profession. I know it has been stated that I shall enter the ministry, and that would be my choice from conviction. But I have not positively decided what it will be after my arts course.'

BUSINESS NOTES.

(Monetary Times.)

We noted the embarrassment of F. A. Dykeman & Co., dry goods dealers, St. John, N. B., several weeks ago. A meeting of their creditors was held in Toronto last week; when a proposition to pay 25 cents on the dollar was submitted, but creditors are disposed to exact 30 cents. The liabilities reach to about $29,000.

I. C. R. Detective John Ring has received word that the two men McDougall and McLaughlan, he arrested in New Glasgow some time ago on the charge of stealing a barrel containing eight dozen bottles of ale from the bonded warehouse there, had been tried under the Speedy Trials Act and sentenced to six months each. The detective was successful in recovering the larger part of the stolen property.

Belle—You look worried, dear. Do something to occupy your mind. Why not read a little fiction? Violet—I do, read; I get a letter from my husband every day—Moonshine.

Infants too young to take medicine may be cured of croup, whooping cough and colds by using Vapo-Cresolene—they breathe it.

SURPRISE SOAP POINTS.

A pure hard soap which is economical in wearing qualities.

Entirely harmless to the hands.

Satisfactory in every way in results on the clothes. Sweet and clean, without damage to the finest fabrics.

Don't forget that Surprise Soap is cheapest to buy.

St. Croix Soap Mfg. Co., ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir—There appears to be a universal feeling of dissatisfaction among the people re the money wasted in school books. It is doubtful if a long suffering public has any greater humbug to put up with than that of paying for all the experimenting that is indulged in in the matter of books for our public schools—continued changes are being made. That some changes are necessary from time to time nobody will deny. But why not have some system of deciding on the merits of a book before it is adopted, instead of foisting it on the schools and poor people as an experiment? It is a shame, the expensive school books that the poor people of this country have to buy, and then probably have to cast them aside in a few months on account of some new fad in the book line. This state of affairs is enough to beggar a man of moderate means who has a family to educate. It is not only a heavy tax on the parents who have to buy the books, but the retailer at the annual stocktaking invariably finds a lot of expensive school books on his shelves that are utterly worthless, having been discarded for something in many cases of less merit. An expensive book that has had a short run in the schools and has recently been discarded was condemned by the teachers at the start, but they were forced to use it, and the people were forced to buy it. The changes that are continually taking place in the matter of geographies, grammars, histories, readers, arithmetics, copy books and all the rest of it, brings forcibly to mind the antics of a child in the midst of its playthings. For all who have watched a child at play have noticed that the little one has a penchant for discarding one toy and reaching out for another, regardless as to whether the change is for weal or woe.

Yours,
ONE WHO HAS DISCARDED SCHOOL BOOKS TO BURN.

MAKE A NOTE OF IT, when you are leaving home to buy "The D. & L." Menthol Plaster. It is guaranteed to cure the worst case of backache, headache, stitches. Avoid everything said to be just as good. Get the genuine made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

NEW INVENTIONS.

Following is a list of Canadian patents recently procured through the agency of Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D. C., U. S. A.:

74,542—Emile Savoy, Paris, France, lacing device.

74,530—Andre Chanal, Duck Lake, Sask., mowing machine cutter.

74,548—James J. Kirk, Maplewood, Ont., railway rail-joint.

74,549—James E. Lea, Verdun, P. Q., means for automatically operating the doors of locomotives.

74,570—Robt. Sanderson, Indian Head, Assa., grain pickling machine.

74,609—Wm. J. Curry, Kamloops, B. C., portable bed.

74,616—Messrs, Maloney, Dore & Dore, Laprairie, P. Q., grain harvester.

74,622—Herman Dick, Cologne, Germany, cooking apparatus.

Information regarding any of these patents will be furnished free of charge by applying to the firm above mentioned.

Write to Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, for a copy of their Inventor's Help.

Write Me a Postal.

LEARN HOW TO GET WELL.

No Money Is Wanted—I Take All the Risk.

You are wronging yourself in neglecting to send for my books—you who need help.

Perhaps prejudice deters you; but note that I ask no money. I take all the risk myself. A physician who makes such an offer must have learned how to cure—don't you know it?

I alone am the loser if I fail. You are the gainer if I cure.

Merely say which book you want. With it I will send an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. I will authorize him to let you test it for a month. If you are satisfied then, the cost is $5.50. If not, I will pay him myself.

I mean that exactly. I simply ask the chance to prove what my remedy can do.

My records for five years show that 39 out of each 40 who took the six bottles paid for them. Yet no dissatisfied patient is ever asked to pay.

Don't you want to know more about a remedy like that?

I have spent a lifetime in learning how to strengthen the inside nerves. My success comes from bringing back the nerve power that operates the vital organs. I make weak organs strong by giving them the power to act. My method always succeeds, save where some condition like cancer makes a cure impossible. Without this nerve strength one can never be well.

Read my book anyway. You owe that to yourself. Then get the remedy or not, as you choose.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 12 Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed).
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild Cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.