OTTAWA LETTERS.

When Liberal Senators Voted to Amend the Franchise Bill.

Mr. Blair's Statement With Regard to the Condition of the Intercolonial Railway.

Asking Money for a Breakwater at New Harbor, Nova Scotia, Yet Mr. Fielding Had Never Heard of the Place.

OTTAWA, June 10.—At the time of writing the franchise deadlock has not been broken, though it will be settled one way or the other before the time of reading. In the commons discussion yesterday the solicitor general for the first time in his conduct of the bill abandoned reasonable argument and went off in an appeal to party feeling and to the gallery. The simple point was whether in provinces where no judicial revision was provided there should be an appeal to the judges against revisers who are not lawyers and are liable to misconstrue the statutes. If the amendment did not provide all the machinery to meet the case it was a simple thing to make it right. But it pleased Mr. Fitzpatrick to denounce this amendment applying to three provinces and only placing these three in the same position as to the rights of the elector as Ontario and Quebec. Mr. Fitzpatrick says that this guarantee of fairness is subversive of the principle of the bill, which seems to be a serious reflection upon the principle of the bill.

Then he went off on a long train of reflections on the conduct of the senate, declaring that the other chamber had no manner of right to adopt an amendment which had been defeated in the commons. If the senate had not the right of course it has no rights at all and Mr. Fitzpatrick does not dispute the senate rights in respect to other legislation than that pertaining to the commons franchise. This discovery by the solicitor general is a new one to the liberal party. When the present dominion franchise was adopted there was a very strong liberal party in the senate. It was led by Mr. Scott, now secretary of state, and included such important men as the present speaker of the house, Mr. Power, Mr. Wark, the late Senator McMaster, the present governor of New Brunswick, with a number of strong Quebec men. After the commons had discussed the franchise bill for some months and voted on every conceivable amendment, the liberals in the senate took it up in the same way, beginning with a motion for the six months' hoist, proposed by the present secretary of state. On the third reading the late Mr. Haythorne of Prince Edward Island proposed an amendment exempting that province. The whole opposition party voted for it. The present secretary of state moved an amendment to provide that the franchise in all the provinces should be the same as that which the acts provided for British Columbia and Prince Edward Island. For this amendment the whole liberal party voted. Mr. Bellerose, who sometimes acted with the conservatives, proposed an amendment exempting Quebec. Whether this was a party amendment or not the whole liberal party voted for it, as they did for another amendment proposed by the same senator. Then came Mr. Power with an amendment excluding Indians, and all his liberal associates voted with him on that. Lastly Senator de Boucherville, who is not a liberal, secured the whole opposition vote for a motion excluding from the franchise all Indians who were not Christians.

All these amendments struck at the principle of the bill. They were all, or nearly all, the same that had been defeated after long discussion in the commons. Yet the liberal party, which now affirms that the senate has no right to adopt an amendment on a franchise bill after the commons has passed on the same question, voted to a man in support of these amendments. So we say that this is an entirely new liberal discovery which Mr. Fitzpatrick announced to the chamber yesterday. Moreover the suggestion that the power of the senate to deal with matters of this kind is limited has been met by the minister of justice himself. Mr. Mills took the bill into the senate in a condition that on his own admission required amendment. He himself called upon the senate to make changes. He adopted other changes which were absolutely necessary, and were suggested by Mr. Ferguson. The government was glad enough to use the senate to get the changes it wanted, but when it got that much it is disposed to deny the right of the senate to make changes at all.

Again Mr. Fitzpatrick was a little out of his reckoning when he found fault with Senator Miller because the amendment did not afford adequate machinery for its own purpose. Mr. Borden of Halifax does not think the objection is sound, but even if it is it does not lie with the solicitor general to accuse Senator Miller of recklessness, haste and mischief, because his amendment requires amending. If it is true that Senator Miller or Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper overlooked an element in the Manitoba law, why should Mr. Fitzpatrick assail them for that? He had this franchise bill in his own charge for a year and a half. He was supposed to understand it as no other man did. Yet his bill so entirely overlooked the conditions in Prince Edward Island as to disfranchise every man in the province. As Mr. Mills pointed out, using a quotation from Professor Russell, the franchise bill has been "shingled and shangled and shongled and shungled" since Mr. Fitzpatrick brought it into the house, so as to show that the solicitor general himself did not understand it very well when he set out. He has piled in amendment after amendment. He has taken back his amendments and put in others. He has amended his amendments to his amendments. Following the sinuosities of the bill through the commons committee is equal to a journey through a dozen Cretan labyrinths. To show how easy it is for a member to forget something, Mr. Borden observed that only the day before he had called the attention of the government to the fact that they were trying to repeal an inland revenue bill that was repealed long ago. Even in this speech of Fitzpatrick's referring to the senate's alleged oversight, he showed a complete ignorance of the franchise law of New Brunswick that he was himself adopting.

Yet there is no doubt that the solicitor general is an able man. What is more, he seems generally to be fair in his discussion of matters in his department. His conduct of the bill to this point has done him credit and in spite of all his declamation it is very well understood that he would have accepted the same amendment that the senate has adopted if his colleagues had permitted him to do it. In the commons he had the clause held over for consideration for this very purpose. So that it is a little out of place for him to affect a fiery indignation because the senate is trying, as he says, "to subvert the principle of the bill."

The two Manitoba jobs have gone through and now Mr. Greenway can bring on his elections. The Manitoba government has been allowed to break into the principal of the school trust fund and away goes the whole thing as fast as the needs of Mr. Greenway call for it. The result of the Manitoba deal put through yesterday is an addition to the debt of Canada of nearly $300,000, and an addition to the current expenditure of this year amounting to $290,000. The matter is of some interest to the other provinces.

Mr. Blair made a happy statement last night in regard to the condition of the Intercolonial finances. He says that he has got through the winter much better than he did in the previous year, and has come out in April with a deficit for the ten months of only $32,000 as against $102,000 the previous year. There was a suggestion that this might be on account of the operation of the Drummond railway. But seeing that this operation had only extended over a few weeks in the period, it may be safely excluded from the calculation. The minister claims that the true balance is still more favorable than the figures show, inasmuch as he procured more repairs during the period than is usual within the time. Further light on these finances is afforded by a discussion which took place a week or two ago, when it was shown that Mr. Blair was charging to capital account a number of services that had previously been considered running expenses. Of course Mr. Blair can make as good a showing as he likes by taking $50,000 or $100,000 of current expenses out of the account and charging them somewhere else. It is no particular benefit to the country to perform this legerdemain in bookkeeping, but a simple process which a clerk may execute in five minutes can change a deficit of $102,000 into one of $32,000 or even into a surplus. Falling off a log is a difficult performance compared to this.

There is not enough information to enable one to say whether the better showing is due to such an operation. We know, because the thing is admitted, that this operation has gone on. We know that it will be impossible to make any comparison now that the change in bookkeeping has been adopted. Hereafter we shall have to indulge in guessing or else have the railway books gone through by a railway accountant before we can accept any of Mr. Blair's comparisons. This is inconvenient, not only from a political point of view, but also because the people naturally want to know how their property is managed, and with what success.

The minister was brief in his explanations of the policy of the government in respect to terminal facilities. He would have gone into the case more extensively if the hour had not been so late and the house so tired. The members are conscious that there is more to be done in the next two days than can be got through in anything but a formal manner. They have given up criticism at any length and content themselves with a protest where the case seems to be so bad. But there is hardly time even for a protest.

The propositions for railway terminal improvements at St. John and Halifax called out no protest. The government is operating the Drummond railway and establishing western connection at great expense, for the purpose of developing an export trade over this route. It is procuring at great cost new and heavy rolling stock, and is charging to construction large outlays for strengthening the bridges. If all this is to be of any use there must be some place prepared to discharge the goods. The elevators at St. John and Halifax and the other terminal works there are a necessary part of the scheme. The plan cannot be worked without them, and every person desires that the projects should be successfully carried out. At least not a word of objection was made in the committee of the whole, and the appropriations went through with great rapidity.

Strange to say, there was more discussion over a $4,000 vote for a breakwater at New Harbor, Guysboro county. Mr. Tarte came before the committee with plans showing that New Harbor would cost $25,000 when completed. He could not tell where New Harbor was. After about an hour's discussion he announced with an air of triumph that it was on the Atlantic coast. Mr. Fielding explained that other counties had received considerable appropriations, and it was only fair that this item should be allowed to pass. Both he and Mr. Tarte suggested that the members who asked questions were hardly fair to the distressed fishermen whom these works were designed to befriend. So far Mr. Fielding was fluent, but when it came to a question of where New Harbor was Mr. Fielding was all in the dark. He could not remember having heard of the place, and did not know in what direction it was from Guysboro town or from Canso. The finance minister was overpowered with sympathy for the fishermen of New Harbor, but not so much so as to lead him to find out that there was such a place. If there was a New Harbor and if there were fishermen there, Mr. Fielding was determined to be sorry for them and was prepared to improvise a life long interest in their welfare. But he could answer no questions. Mr. Borden, Dr. Sproule, Mr. Bergeron and other members told Mr. Tarte that they were very willing to provide for the fishermen as soon as he could tell them where they were, what they wanted, and what they wanted it for. But it did not occur to Mr. Tarte beforehand to find out anything about this. He knew that Mr. Fraser asked for the work and that the engineer estimated the cost at $24,000. He also knew that he would not spend so much money as that, and was only asking $4,000 for this year. But he promised to start out during the summer and see if he could discover the place where he wanted to spend this money. If he found it and could discover a way to finish the work for about ten thousand dollars, he would go on with it, if not, he would return the $4,000. It was suggested that Mr. Tarte might find the harbor first and ask for the money afterwards.

While this talk went on, word got to Mr. Fraser of Guysboro, and he came puffing and blowing into the chamber with full information on the subject. He stated that New Harbor was a very important and well known place, and that this work was asked for in behalf of some of the best fishermen in the world. This satisfied the house and the item was passed after some remarks about a prospective by-election in Guysboro and an admonition to Mr. Fraser that when he wanted another appropriation he should give the minister of public works and his leader in the province a lesson in geography. The episode affords an instance of Mr. Tarte's methods. He is continually asking for grants without knowing what he is going to do with them, and daily confessing his ignorance of the way in which the money which passes through his hands has been spent. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, June 11.—There will be no deadlock. A spirit of accommodation, if not compromise, pervades the two branches of parliament. The result is that the people of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba will have to depend upon the knowledge and fairness of the revising officer in order to secure their franchise. The senate amendment providing an appeal to a county court judge was rejected by the commons and the senate does not insist upon it. This much the senate concedes to the government and the majority in the commons. On the other side Senator Ferguson secures all his Prince Edward Island amendments which were rejected by the commons on Mr. Fitzpatrick's allegations that they were subversive to the principle of the bill and an undue interference on the part of the senate with the privileges and powers of the commons. Probably the senate would have adhered to its other amendments if the government had not tacked the plebiscite bill to the franchise measure. It is true that the senate could have amended the plebiscite bill so as to separate the two. But the commons would have rejected this amendment also and thus the plebiscite bill would have been destroyed. It is pretty well understood that this would have pleased the ministers, or at least some of them, only too well. They would have tried to fix upon the senate the responsibility for preventing the vote on prohibition. Rather than consent to an appeal to a judge from an incompetent, unfair or careless reviser, the ministers would kick out the plebiscite bill and their own franchise bill with it. The consideration of these things no doubt had effect with the majority in the senate, though it is generally believed that Senator Ferguson and a number besides were opposed to even this much compromise.

Again it was represented by the solicitor general that the Miller amendment did not provide sufficient machinery for its own operation. The commons could easily have made it right, but this was refused, and it might have been inconvenient if the amendment had been adopted as it stood. But whatever the reasons are the thing has been settled and both the franchise and plebiscite bills go to the country; the former as amended in the senate, and the latter as the government has prepared it. The senate has been wise enough not to touch the plebiscite bill, but to leave it as the government wants it. The measure is a Laurier evasion and it could not be touched without spoiling it. Meanwhile the senate, including the two ministers in that body, affirm their right to legislate on these matters.

The new member for Central Toronto gave the government some advice yesterday. He suggested that when the international conference met at Quebec the question of trade relation should be taken up. There was a glittering generality about Mr. Bertram's observations which made one wonder why he spoke at all, unless it was to call attention to his own interest in trade matters. Mr. Foster suggested that Mr. Bertram might manage the affair himself, seeing that he had told the people of Toronto that it was he who devised the present tariff of Canada. Mr. Bertram replied that he made no such boast. All he now claimed was that he had sent in to the government a draft of the iron and steel schedule as he thought it ought to be. He did not repeat the statement or intimation made by him in Toronto that whatever he suggested had been carried out. Mr. Foster observed that Mr. Bertram was a shrewd man and had caused the revision of the tariff in the articles connected with his own business, so it came about that the revision of the iron schedule by this government was exactly the right thing—for Mr. Bertram's own financial interests.

The other day on the Manitoba discussion Mr. Marcotte and Mr. Bergeron made some remarks. Afterward Mr. Tarte's Patrie attacked them furiously, charging that they were creatures and tools of Clarke Wallace, "a fanatic, a ferocious man, and an agitator." Mr. Wallace was described as the Orange leader and the head of an organization determined to deprive Catholics and Frenchmen of their rights, and Mr. Bergeron was represented to be his ally in the business. Naturally Mr. Bergeron and Mr. Marcotte, representing French constituencies, do not like this sort of attack. Mr. Bergeron had his own way of retorting. He came into the house with a heavy roll of manuscript containing choice extracts from Mr. Tarte's description of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Mr. Tarte was a candid and not very complimentary critic of Sir Wilfrid in old times, and there was no end of fun in the house as Mr. Bergeron showed how cleverly and correctly he had hit off the fine points in the character of his present leader. Sir Wilfrid is described as a man of no ability except for dissimulation, of no power except the power to play on the passions and prejudice of different races. He was represented as the tool of stronger men around him, and described as wanting in candor and truthfulness, as well as in convictions. When Mr. Bergeron read that the liberal leader was a shallow rhetorician, the aptness of Mr. Tarte's description was appreciated by members of more than one side of the house. Mr. Bergeron followed this by reading La Patrie's formerly expressed view of Mr. Tarte, whose career as an adventurer, to use no stronger word, was described in rather strong terms. Finally he repeated Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statement about the untrustworthiness of political converts and applied his remarks to the minister of public works.

In the course of his observations, Mr. Bergeron said that the late government, whether right or wrong, had made some sacrifice for its principles. He says that if Sir Charles Tupper had dropped the remedial bill when he took office, he would probably have been returned to power at the last general election. Mr. Costigan took occasion to question this view, but only went so far as to say that he himself, or those who thought with him, could not have supported Sir Charles Tupper or remained in the government if that course had been adopted. Mr. Bergeron, however, maintained that Sir Charles, if he had been a man like the present premier, could have dropped the bill and made one appeal in Ontario and another in Quebec, with fair chances of success.

Clarke Wallace refuses to be called a fanatic and an agitator. He quoted these words from La Patrie, charging Mr. Tarte with the responsibility for them: As he read several members on the other side called out, "Hear, hear." "Who says that?" said Mr. Wallace. "I say it," said Mr. Talbot, "And I say it," said Mr. Belcourt of Ottawa. Mr. Wallace paused a moment and then spoke deliberately. "And I say that the man who says that is a miserable, contemptible slanderer, without a particle of truth in him." This was not so direct a reflection as to be out of order, but was sufficiently direct to meet the case. Mr. Wallace went on to say that he had never reflected upon people of any race or creed in Canada. He had never said in one province what he dare not say in another, nor did he say in any society or on any platform what he did not say in the house of commons in the face of the representatives of all the people. This witness is true. However strong his views may be, Mr. Wallace discusses questions of race and religion with dignity and in moderate language. This at least he is prepared to maintain. Mr. Belcourt intimated that Mr. Wallace would not be in parliament if he had not been an agitator, which is a good deal to say for a man who has the largest majority of any member in the house. Mr. Wallace had 5,018 votes, against 950 for one opponent and 745 for the other, and had the support of a considerable Roman Catholic population.

Mr. Sifton has endeavored to explain how he came to spend $268,000 last year out of a vote of $200,000. The explanation was rather an obscuration, as happens with most of Mr. Sifton's struggles with his own record. But he told of the labors of his immigration agents in the United States and of his large payments to newspapers in the way of advertising. It came out that Mr. Davies, a reformed ranchman from Montana, is now on salary as an agent at St. Paul, Minn. Mr. Davies has great gifts as an agent, and incidentally he is a brother of Sir Louis, which is an incident worthy of passing notice, but of course has nothing to do with the case. Mr. Sifton's little bill for printing and advertising is $50,000 for six months. It includes $1,000 paid for copies of a special edition of the Winnipeg Tribune, whereof Mr. Richardson, M. P., is the editor and one of the proprietors. Another Winnipeg paper got $1,000 for 5,000 copies of a special edition and another $1,000 was paid to the Toronto Globe for 10,000 copies of its Jubilee number. Besides, Mr. Sifton pays for patent insides of country weeklies, in which he places immigration literature. On the outside of these papers Mr. Sifton gets energetic political support.

Mr. Foster had another struggle with the ministers over their habit of giving contracts without tender. Sir Richard made his Manchester agreement without offering the service to competition. He had done the same with several other steamship contracts, departing entirely from the rule hitherto prevailing. Mr. Gillies charges that even in the Cape Breton services competing tenderers were shut out. Sir Richard at first was apologetic. He admitted that there should be competition, but claimed that this was a special case. So did Mr. Fisher in regard to another subsidy. So do all the ministers in regard to everything. The Mackenzie and Mann Yukon contract was a special case. There was an awful rush and a panic, so that it was necessary to give these two men the whole of the Yukon gold country, from which to pick and choose their three or four million acres of gold lands. The government is not worrying itself about the Yukon at all now, since the interest of Mackenzie and Mann has lapsed. There was so much hurry and scurry about the Edmonton bridge that there was no time for competition lest the work could not be done in three months. Now the man who got the revised contract without competition is deliberately finishing it nine months afterwards in his own good time. There was no time to call for tenders for the dredging contracts that were wanted by Mr. Tarte's relative in Montreal, who never saw a dredge until he had occasion to farm out this family job. In short, there is no time for competition in contracts, but there is no end of time for the contractor after he gets the job.

Mr. Foster ran over a list of these urgent proceedings which cease to be urgent when a contract is made and stirred Sir Richard to slight anger. The minister offered to bring down the contract and pleaded that the opposition had delayed business so much by frivolous talk that he could not attend to this matter before. Then Mr. Foster addressed Sir Richard again. It takes a fraction of a minute to lay a paper on the table, and Mr. Foster observed that Sir Richard might possibly have obtained that space of time somewhere in the past four months. The minister subsequently put in another plea that he could not have brought the paper down because the bargain was not complete. This was a better defence, but not quite consistent with the first one. Mr. Davin wound up this little discussion by his description of Sir Richard "as a blind Sampson laboring for the Philistines," meaning for Mr. Tarte, and spoke sympathetically of the downfall of a once independent statesman who is now compelled to register the wishes and do the work of men whom in his heart he utterly despises. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, June 13.—The session of 1898 passed into history on Saturday. The evolutions of the Black Rod, or, for that matter, those of the governor general himself, may be of some interest as a spectacle to the good citizens of Ottawa, but they do not figure to an appreciative extent in the history of the country. The senate had still the supply bill, which it could take in a lump or reject in a lump, but which it might discuss if it chose. Naturally attention was called by Senator Ferguson to the great discrepancy between the size of the vote and the size of the promise made by ministers before they took office. Mr. Mills leads the senate, and in his last election campaign he told the people of London that the country ought to be run for four million dollars less than the people were paying in 1896. Two years have passed. Mr. Mills is right in his figures, but wrong in the bearing of them. There is a difference of about exactly four million between the current expenditure of 1896 and that provided for the year now about to commence. The only failure in Mr. Mills' calculation is in the fact that the four millions are added whereas he promised that it should be subtracted. Considered in that cold mathematical light, he is eight million dollars out. Rather the country is out, for Mr. Mills is in.

The franchise adjustment has been ratified all round, but after all that Mr. Ferguson has done to straighten up affairs in the senate, matters are not made as smooth as they ought to be. When the bill was passing through the senate Mr. Ferguson pointed out that the clause requiring that an elector should have his name on the list in order to secure a vote was not suitable to Prince Edward Island, where under the law there would be no list. Mr. Mills thereupon agreed to put in a clause providing that this section should not apply to Prince Edward Island. It was not the amendment that Senator Ferguson suggested. The suggestion he made was that the part of the section referring to the voters' lists should not apply to the province. Now that the whole of the section is gone, it is discovered that it contained a provision which gives the elector all the authority he has under that act to go into the polling booth. The amendment of Mr. Mills takes away that authority in the Prince Edward Island elector, so that he has to fall back on his natural rights, if he has any. The question is whether the clause giving that authority was worth putting in at all, if the elector can get into the polling place without it, and if the authority is needed what is going to happen to the Prince Edward Island voter? Senator Ferguson set out to explain this matter to the minister when the bill was in committee, but Mr. Mills had become peevish and was disposed to question Mr. Ferguson's right to take so much charge of the bill, and so was allowed his own way about it.

It is now pretty clear that the government would have suffered a good deal of humiliation rather than allow the franchise bill to be dropped. If that had been done the government would have been absolutely helpless for nearly a year in the event of any difficulty occurring which might make it necessary to appeal to the country. They could not very well appeal to the country on a list four or five years old, and therefore would have been obliged to hold on under all possible circumstances. This is a position in which no government would allow itself to be placed if it could possibly help it. The ministers have therefore made a happy escape and owe a good deal to the forbearance of the senators who saw their difficulty and did not take advantage of it.

The conflict between the two houses, or rather their difference of opinion on the question of the retirement of county court judges, did not amount to a collision. The judges' bill was a long one, involving the appointment of one more superior court judge in Ontario and two in Quebec with one in the Yukon. It included an increase of salary to all the junior county court judges in Ontario, to one in Prince Edward Island, one in Nova Scotia and an addition of $1,000 to the salary of one of the Quebec judges. It contained also provisions increasing the allowance to Ontario and Quebec judges, notably those in Quebec. It was the tail end of this bill which contained the provision for the retirement of county court judges at the age of 75. This provision was opposed somewhat strenuously in the commons and likewise in the senate on the ground of public policy, and also on the ground that it was virtually a breach of contract with the judges. The ministers tried to get over that by making the retiring allowance equal to the salary. This was a second thought and was abandoned on the third thought. In the senate Mr. Mills suggested that he supposed the objections would be removed if, on a fourth thought, the full salaries provision were restored. Senator Wood informed the minister of justice that he for one would have equal objection. Finally it was decided to hold the matter over so far as retirement of judges was concerned until next session. In the meantime the ministers will be able to have a fifth and sixth thought over the matter and may devise something else. They are probably not much troubled over the removal of this annoying clause from present consideration.

But Mr. Sifton is in high indignation over the failure of his little plot to transfer $300,000 of school trust fund to the control of his friend Mr. Greenway. Of this sum $200,000 was to go at once and the Manitoba government was to have practically a free hand in its disposal. This would be a great thing for a government on the eve of a general election, but it would be a very bad thing for the school revenues of the future. Future generations in Manitoba will perhaps celebrate by a holiday this prudent action of the senate of Canada, which protected the funds set aside on their behalf. In time to come the school lands held in trust for the Manitoba people will afford a magnificent annual revenue without breaking in upon the principal. This was the intention when the land was set aside. It was the intention when they were sold. It will be the intention of all prudent governments in the future.

Mr. Tarte has been caught again. Three days ago in the discussion of the Crow's Nest railway matter the name of Charleson came up. It was discovered that he had been an active solicitor for men to go to the Crow's Nest and work with Mr. Haney, the superintendent of the C. P. R. In this interest he had travelled here and there through the country hunting up men and holding out inducements to them to go to the Crow's Nest. The men who were so induced were sadly disappointed and claimed to be deceived, ill-used and even robbed. It was mentioned that Mr. Charleson bore the same name as an employe in the public works department, but Mr. Tarte said he had no knowledge concerning the affair, and it was assumed that the Charleson of the

It is undoubtedly a fact that our grandmothers, the pioneer women of the country, led more laborious lives than the housewives of to-day. In spite of this fact, they bore their husbands healthy, robust sons and daughters, and did not become weak, complaining invalids as a consequence.

There are probably several reasons for this. One is, that they lived more in the open air, and another, and probably the most influential of all, is that they were less prudish than the women of to-day. They were not ashamed to know something of their own physical make-up. They were not too nice to take care of their health in a womanly way. Women now-a-days suffer untold tortures in silence, because of weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organism, rather than consult a physician, or even talk upon the subject to their own husbands. They imagine that troubles of this description can only be cured by undergoing the disgusting examinations and local treatment insisted upon by the average modern physician. Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures all diseases peculiar to women in the privacy of their own homes. It does away with the necessity for examinations and local treatment. It acts directly on the important organs concerned, making them strong, healthy and vigorous. It fits for wifehood and the burdens of household duties. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration and soothes pain. It tones and builds up the nerves. It banishes the discomforts of the time of expectancy and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. Thousands have testified to its merits.

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