

C. T. U. Department.

NT—Mrs. May R. Thornley, Dundas street.
 R—Mrs. Jane Darch, Talbot street.
 PONDING SECRETARY—Mrs. Carson, Prospect avenue.
 ING SECRETARY—Miss Ella, 23 Cathcart street.
 NT RECORDING SECRETARY—Ada Henderson, Dundas street.

All contributions to this department should be sent addressed to HOME GUARD, London, Ont. Postcard items are desired from every Union throughout the C. T. U.

onto District, W. C. T. U.

annual meeting was held Sept. 56 Elm street. In the morning representation of the executive received reports of committees arranged matters for the more publications. Greetings from the and well-beloved honorary Mrs. Letitia Youmans, were wishing the W. C. T. U. of the all success and enjoining upon continued and renewed diligence prosecution of their work. The "Your disabled comrade," ed all hearts present. The greet- were acknowledged with thanks the corresponding secretary in- to reply to them. An invita- from York County W. C. T. U. to annual meeting at Weston, on 4 and 5, was presented. In afternoon the rooms at Head- ters were crowded. Delegates and rs from the unions were present, a grand meeting was the result. president, Mrs. Jas. Forster, filled chair, supported by Mrs. Mc- nell. Honorary President Mrs. ster gave a very interesting short res, which was ordered to be ted in the district annual report. ports from the different unions and al Y. W. C. T. U. were given, most most efficient work accom- shed, and were followed by district responding secretary and treasurers' orts, also report of house com- tee. Departments were taken and the amount of work ac- mished was astonishing, all of hich will be published in the annual ort. The courtesy and kindness the press was acknowledged in ating the reports of meetings and ing space to temperance items. The onclusion of the reading of the reports as postponed until evening. For elec- on of officers, Mrs. Jas. Forster em- phasized her determination of retiring om office, and as proof of her sincer- y remained in the chair. The fol- lowing were elected: President, Mrs. O. Rutherford; vice-president, Mrs. M. Carlyle; corresponding secretary, Mrs. (Dr.) Bascom; recording secre- tary, Mrs. H. T. Meredith; district reasurer, Miss Sidney Johnston; head- uarters treasurer, Mrs. H. MacMartin. Delegates were appointed to York ounty convention and meeting ad- ourned till 7 p.m. In the evening the rooms were again filled to hear conclusion of reports, Mrs. Forster in the chair. Appointments of superin- tendents were made and delegates to Woman's Council for the year and other routine business disposed of. The annual meeting closed at 9:30, the general opinion being that although good work had been effected, still greater results must be aimed at next year. The only feeling of regret was that Mrs. Forster, who has so ably filled the president's chair during the year, could not be prevailed upon to con- tinue in the position. At Mrs. Forster's request the new president, Mrs. A. O. Rutherford, addressed the meeting, asking the support of officers and members, and the assistance which had been accorded her predecessor. All present felt they would do all in their power to make the new year a success, and speed on the day when prohibition will prevail.

Birds and Bonnets.

Will the HOME GUARD allow some fashion notes in the W. C. T. U. col- umn? A recent visit to the millinery openings reveals the fact that an attempt is being made to revive the use of birds and wings as an adornment for hats and bonnets. Our White Rib- boners need no reminder that they are not expected to follow such fashions. Long ago we resolved on the subject, and, being one of the few resolutions, the carrying out of which lay within our own powers of execution, it has become almost a law among us, made such by aroused consciences and a knowledge of the cruelty by which such adornment is secured.

But we need by protest as well as example to discourage such fashions. The attention of our public school teachers, with their boundless influ- ence, should be directed to this matter and here the example of our "Y's" should make itself known.

Yet, even with this our duty is not ended. The bonnets described in the "journals" as "chic," as "dreams of beauty," show as adornment groups of humming birds, white canaries, the lovely bird of paradise, black birds and many others of the feathered kingdom, and to cater to the public the milliner has to produce just such head-gear or pay the penalty by a loss of customers and a diminished bank account.

The majority of our artists sell birds on the same grounds as saloon-keeper sells liquors, "If I don't sell, someone else will"—the old argument again. But here and there we find a millinery dealer to whom the "arrest of thought"

HONORARY PRESIDENT—Mrs. Greg- sten, Colborne street.
 VICE-PRESIDENTS—Mrs. Evans, Prin- cess avenue; Mrs. (Rev.) Ira Smith, Talbot street; Mrs. (Rev.) Claris, Mrs. John Cameron, Dufferin ave- nue; Mrs. (Rev.) Fowler, Adelaide street.
 MEETINGS—Every second and fourth Tuesday in the month, in Somerset Hall, 240 Dundas street.

has come, and bird decorations have no longer a place in her show room. This means serious loss. Let our White Ribboners see to it that where such establishments exist their custom goes.

These thoughts were suggested by a conversation overheard in a shop a few days ago. A lady entered with her little boy of 7 or 8 years of age, and asked to be shown some birds. The saleswoman replied "We do not keep birds." "Don't keep them, why?" said the lady in a sur- prised tone. The girl replied, "We think it wrong," and explained the reasons. The lady's face was a study for a moment as she exclaimed, "Well, what will be next, I wonder." Meanwhile, the little boy with spark- ling eyes, beaming face, and an eager- ness that could hardly wait exclaimed, "Oh, I know all about that, at the Band of Hope we heard about it." and looking up sweetly said, "Mamma, you won't wear any birds any more, will you?" The lady was silent for a moment, then, as she passed out replied, "We'll think about it, Willie," while, softly to myself, I said, "A little child shall lead them."

COUNTY PRESIDENT.

Interesting Reminiscences.

A Talk With Mrs. Josephine Butler in the Woman's Signal.

The name of Josephine Butler ranks high in the list of women who have made the Victorian era synonymous with the progressive age of women. She has labored long and ardently for the suffrage, but it is as the leader of the purity movement that her name will go down to posterity. Abuse, slander, ridicule have been powerless to move her from her purpose, and now in her declining years she sees triumphing on every hand the sentiments which she spent a lifetime in disseminating. When her husband died a few years ago, the sorrow seemed too great to be borne, for never surely was there a more remarkable instance of wedded love than that of Canon and Mrs. Butler. It was a perfect union of heart, life and purpose.

"To think how they slandered me, and dared to slander him," she said to me the other afternoon as the hot in- dignant tears rose in her eyes, "when he was the best and truest husband ever woman had! But it is ever so; people think when a woman espouses the cause of womanhood that she has a private grievance to avenge."

"It is remarkable," said Mrs. Butler, as she lingered over the last two letters, "how the emancipation of the negro and the emancipation of woman have attracted the same advo- cates. In fact, you may say all who have fought for liberty in any form have sympathized with us. Here are letters from Garibaldi and Mazzini, Emile de Leveley, Jules Simon, Cardinal Manning, and Pere Hyacinth Loyson. This one is from that traitor Wolff. You know he was Mazzini's secretary for many years, and then it was discovered he was a French spy. Dear old Mr. Henley, the father of the House of Commons, wrote me beautiful letters. He was a strong Tory, but his Christian feeling led him to vote for woman's suffrage, because he felt it would be an act of justice. Such a beautiful example, I always thought, of the spirit of Christ working on a man's heart and leading him to place justice higher than party feeling. Here is a letter from old Dr. Guthrie; he was one of my great champions, so also was Pressense. Lucretia Mott fre- quently wrote to me, and I have heaps of letters from Mary Carpenter. This one from dear old Mary Somerville was written when she was 90, and here is a beautiful little note from Harriet Martineau, written just before she died. Many people thought her a cold, hard sceptic, but they did not know or understand her. She was a good, warm-hearted creature; listen to her letter:

"It is dark and I am tired—as I hope even you never are, toiler as you are. Offer to Mr. Butler and your sons my hearty New Year's wishes, and accept them for yourself, my dear and honored friend. Yours till the end, HARRIET MARTINEAU."

"So touching and beautiful of her to write to me when she felt she was dying."

WORK IN PARIS

"Here is a letter of a different char- acter," said Mrs. Butler; "it is from Lecour, that dreadful man who was head of the night police in Paris. I bearded him in his own den." The memory of the interview brought into the narrator's face a gleam of the old

determination and fire which had carried her, a delicate, highly-cultured gentlewoman, through the most arduous campaign against vice which every woman faced. "When I went to Lecour," she continued, "and pleaded the cause of women—of innocent girls wrongfully accused, and of fallen women, who hated the life from which they could find no retreat—he put on a pious air and said, 'Madame, I am religious as well as you.' Think of the man! Over the door of his infamous den was written, 'For the protection of public morality.' Imagine Lecour a protector of public morality! I have witnessed scenes in his office which I can never forget. Fathers pleading that their innocent daughters might be spared the degradation of the official examination, but they received no mercy from Lecour. I could tell you of hundreds of cases of suicide by women and girls who were wrongfully accused by the police. To pass through the examination, apart from the physical degradation, meant loss of character to any girl, even when the doctors certified the charge unfounded. Ever afterwards the finger of scorn would be pointed at her."

"I have walked about the streets of Paris at all hours in the night, but I will not dwell upon the horrors I have seen, they are too dreadful. One scene I can never forget. I was passing one of the dens in Paris between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, the shutters were open, and looking through the window I saw standing in the center of a throng of debauched and drunken men, a beautiful young girl, not more than 14 or 16. She was a virgin being sold to the highest bidder. Again and again police officials have told me that the vice regulations in Paris increased immorality. 'Men will not take what the Government provides,' said they, 'but perier intrigue and the seduction of innocent girls.' I had the satisfac- tion of helping to get Lecour dis- charged from office. The Government made him bell ringer at Notre Dame to get rid of him."

A ROMANTIC BRINGING UP.

"Did you take an interest in the questions affecting women at an early age, Mrs. Butler?"

"I was born with a strong sense of justice, like my father. It was a lovely country where we lived in the north, and I had quite a romantic bringing up. I was a great reader of the works of the fathers, and it seemed to me that those old fellows did nothing but malign women, except Chrysostom. He said at Constantinople, 'You say that men should be brave and women pure, but reverse it, and let women be brave and men pure.' No wonder the ladies of Athens threw their scent bottles at him."

"I, too, felt that women must be brave if men were to be pure. It used to make me ill to hear men at a dinner party hint at loose morals and always with the phrase, 'this is not a fit sub- ject for the ears of ladies.' When sister women are concerned, I thought, why should not ladies know what is going on? I pondered on these things when quite a girl until I felt so angry at the injustice meted out to women, that I grew terribly bitter, and became for a time a rebel both to God and man. Man, I fancied, was God's favorite creature, and woman had been created only to be down- trodden. Then came my marriage, and years of wedded happiness, with one of the most saintly, lovable, and refined of men, softened my bitterness. It seems strange that I should have been engaged in taking up the cudgels against men when my father, brothers, husband, and sons have all been so good. I think they have given me an exalted idea of what men ought to be."

THE SUBMISSION OF WIVES.

"I hold strongly to the marriage tie and to the maintenance of family life in strictest purity, but I do not believe in the subjection of either wives or husbands. It is so beautiful to have equality in married life, or only the obedience which springs from love. I remember once expounding something to my husband which I had done, and asking him if he did not think I was right. 'No dear, he said in his quiet, gentle way, 'I think you were quite wrong.' I cannot tell you how deeply I felt that rebuke, it cut me to the heart that he should think me wrong."

LEGALIZED VICE.

"How did you first start your move- ment against the State regulation of vice?"

"I used to stay a great deal with relatives on the continent, and knew the working of the system there, long before it was introduced into England. Paris was its birthplace. The day I heard that the system was to be in- troduced into this country I was filled with distress. 'Surely,' I said, 'English people will never be such fools.'"

"The idea was started at a clique of doctors. But both Lord John Russell and Lord Melbourne protested that they could not ask the young Queen to sign such an act—she might want it explained; so the evil day was put off, and after the marriage of the Queen it was delayed because of the opposition of the Prince Consort. But immediately after his death two bills were brought in, cleverly coupled to- gether—Contagious Diseases Act, (Cattle), Contagious Disease Act, (Women)—and the Queen, in her heartbroken condition, signed them without inquiry."

"It was in the winter of 1869-70 that we began the agitation for the repeal of the act. My husband said we must appeal to the public, and, being a

woman's question, I was pushed to the front of the fray. It was laughable to see the odd people who flocked to our standard. We had quite a Cave of Adullam, but, like David's warriors, our followers had been trained in adversity. Besides the cracked and the cranks, we had splen- did helpers in the working men, and a knot of doctors in Liver- pool and Nottingham supported us. I remember so well an open-air meeting at Newark, when I stood in a cart to speak, a workman standing on either side with a torch, and the moon- light gleaming over the upturned faces of the crowd. 'This lady has something to tell us about our daughters,' said the man who introduced me. I can- not tell you how good the workmen were all through the struggle; they felt that it was their wives and daughters we were fighting for. They used to catechise the Parliamentary candidates. An amusing story was told me by one man. He said, 'When we asked Mr. A., the candidate, if he was with us he seemed rather opposed, but when I explained that the workmen would not vote for him if that was the case, do you know, ma'am, he saw things quite differently.'"

MUDDLE-HEADED CHRISTIANS.

"The Quakers were the first among the religious bodies to give us help. The churches were very slow. I have learned that there are two good things in life—an honest heart and a clear brain. Many have honest hearts, they wish to do right, but they do not see clearly. I call them muddle-headed Christians. In 1870 I addressed a meeting in the Quaker House at Leeds, and the Friends sent out this notice: 'Josephine Butler has a con- cern upon her mind—come and hear her.' So quaint and beautiful, was it not? The year 1874 was the blackest of all in our work. The Medical Con- gress at Vienna tried to introduce an international system of examination for every port on the globe, including uncivilized countries. This seemed like a master stroke of Satan after our five years' work. The struggle lasted in this country until 1885, when the act was repealed. It had been a work of years to stir the public mind and conscience, but I believe it had been done effectively. We are still laboring upon the continent, and the latest out- come of the agitation is the crusade against the Cantonments Act in India. My husband was such an accom- plished linguist that he afforded great help in our continental work. We met with splendid responses from the elite of the people there, and in 1875 the British, Continental, and General Federation for the State Abolition of Vice was formed. I always feel that this agitation has drawn together a vast army of Christian workers in all lands. All the grand Rabbins of Europe support us because our propa- ganda is so entirely in accordance with the Jewish laws of purity. The Roman Catholics, too, are joining us, and only last winter the Pope sent me a message of approval."

Before leaving, Mrs. Butler took me to the drawing-room and showed me a beautiful piece of sculpture represent- ing the head of her little daughter who was killed. She is nesting a dove in her neck, and shows a very sweet and beautiful profile. Another interesting object in the room was an old-fashioned grand piano which Mrs. Butler has used from her girlhood, and which still serves to pass many lonely hours away.

SARAH A. TOOLEY.

Here and There

CANADIAN.

—According to the Advocate, the Montreal Recorder has a scale of fines for drunks brought before him, ranging from \$3 on a week day to \$5 on a Sunday.

—A coroner's inquest was held in Chatham, Ont., on the 1st inst., on the body of Robert McCullough, a young man, and the verdict was: "Came to his death by suffocation while under the influence of liquor."

—The Mail of Monday says: "Mr. S. S. Reveller, who has been nomi- nated in Dundas county by the Mc- Carthyites, announces that he is a Pro- hibitionist first. With more men like him in Parliament, there would be less reveling."

—Joseph Hartley, a laboring man at Winnipeg, received a few months ago a fortune of \$50,000 by the death of a relative. He resolved to have "a good time," and took to drinking heavily. A few days ago he died in the hospital of that city, in conse- quence. One more victim.

—A Peterboro, Ont., telegram says that John Armstrong, at one time a much respected musician and organist of a fashionable Episcopal Church, has been dismissed from his position be- cause he is addicted to drink, and was before the police court as a common drunkard a few mornings ago.

—A very serious fire started at a tavern in Nanaimo, British Columbia, last week, consuming a considerable portion of the town. Fritz, the bar- tender, and Maybee, a bootblack in the house, were burned to death, and three other occupants of the house were very badly injured in making their escape.

—Charles P. D. O'Neil was run over and killed by a passing train at Collins' Bay, near Kingston a few days ago. He was formerly a school teacher, a man of fine education and very re- spectably connected. His appetite for

strong drink brought him so low that he concealed his whereabouts from his near relatives.

—Mr. Dexter, Toronto license inspector, laid three successful charges against unlicensed liquor sellers in the police court one day last week. John Burkhardt was fined \$100 or three months in jail. Jemima Mann was fined \$50 or three months. Both of these went to jail. Frank Addison also was fined \$50. The convictions were the work of a detective.

—Mrs. Eva Foster, a dissipated To- ronto woman, was before the police court a few days ago charged with keeping a disorderly house. Her con- dition was such that the authorities ordered her baby in arms taken care of by the Children's Aid Society, while she was locked up. A few weeks ago she caused a great sensation on the street by firing off a pistol promiscu- ously where people were passing, while in a state of intoxication.

—Alexander Ginac, a young Essex county farmer, got badly beaten and bruised one day last week at a tavern not far from Sandwich. His statement was that he met Wilson, a former con- stable, and two other fellows—all colored—where some hot words en- sued. Wilson assaulted him and all set on and pounded him unmercifully. Arrests and a trial came out of the bar-room fight. Fortunately there was not another drinking murder.

—At the Toronto Police Court a few days ago Mrs. Marion Campbell applied for and obtained an order of protection from her husband, to whom she had been married eighteen years, on the plea that he had become so drunken as to be no longer a support or protection, but quite the reverse. The court found her charges well founded and granted her request. She has four children whom she also under- takes to protect and support. The same day Catharine Gibbon applied for a similar order against her hus- band, which was granted.

UNITED STATES.

—Forty-seven temperance organiza- tions in Cleveland, O., including the Christian Endeavor and Epworth League Societies, have formed a Cleve- land Temperance Alliance.

—The New York World states that eight brewery firms in that city are worth \$2,000,000, all made in the brewing business, and that they have an average daily income of nearly \$1,000 each. No wonder so many of their customers are poor.

—The Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias, which has just held its annual session at Washington, resolved here- after to exclude all liquor sellers from membership in the order. A large number of the fraternal and benefit orders are now adopting similar reso- lutions.

—A New York paper says: "One of the surprising features of the Arkansas State election was the vote on the license question. Thirty-eight counties have voted against license. As a re- sult, the territory in which by special act of the Legislature the sale of liquor is prohibited, will now comprise three- fourths of the area of the whole State."

—At Ashley, Ohio, one day recently, Mrs. Sarah Null and babe were kicked out into the street by her drunken hus- band, to whom, notwithstanding re- peated spees, she has remained faith- ful. Mrs. Null proceeded at once to the place of saloonist Alexander, whom she had asked not to sell her husband more liquor, stoned it, and completely wrecked it.

—The Chicago Lever says: "Every State and Territory in the Union ex- cept five have temperance education laws. These five are Indiana, Tennes- see, Georgia, South Carolina, and Arkansas. These States should get in line with the rest of the States with- out delay. There is surely no good reason for their backwardness in this important matter."

—A very singular and sad occu- rence took place at Buffalo, N. Y., last week. Rev. Frederick Stiles, an Episcopal rector of Des Moines, Iowa, gave away to an early formed appetite for drink and got on a spree. He ran out of money and was arrested for attempted fraud. He represented that he had wealthy friends in England, to whom he telegraphed for help.

—A new way of getting liquor into Alaska has for some time defied the vigilance of the collectors. Despite the closest scrutiny sales of liquor in- creased although one license only was permitted, in each town. Collector Hammond, of Juneau, has now dis- covered the method by which beer has been smuggled in. He found a cask of sugar with the head knocked off, and neatly packed in it was a big cask of beer. All freight from the sound is now rigidly examined.

—Mr. Coates, of Boston, Mass., is a millionaire, and he has reached the age of 83 years without ever having taken any medicine. He seems to have had recourse to his doctor, how- ever, whenever he had the slightest ailment. He had all the prescriptions religiously executed at the chemist's. Only, he never swallowed the drugs, but carefully put them away in his cupboard, and today he finds himself in the possession of a most original collec- tion—1,900 bottles of sundry medi- cines, 1,370 boxes of various powders, and 870 boxes of pills.

—Here are the estimates of United States revenue for the current fiscal year, commencing with June last: From duties on imports, including \$43,000,000 on sugar, \$179,000,000. From internal taxes: Whisky, \$95,000,000; tobacco, \$33,000,000; fer- mented liquors, \$33,000,000; income tax, \$15,000,000; oleomargarine, \$1,800,000; playing cards, \$1,000,000; miscellaneous, \$200,000; total internal taxes, \$179,000,000. From sale of public lands and other miscellaneous sources, \$20,000,000; total estimated revenue, \$378,000,000.

GREAT BRITAIN.

—An English licensed hotel-keeper has just been fined \$50 or two months at hard labor for being a party to get- ting up a prize dog fight. He held the stake money of the bets. The fight was prevented by the police. The convicting magistrate said if the fight had come off he would have imposed six months' imprisonment.

—The executive of the Kent County (Eng.), Temperance Federa- tion has offered a first prize of \$15 and a second of \$10 for the best papers on the following subject: "The public conscience. How can it be most effectively aroused on the temperance question?" The writers must be ab- stainers and residents of the county.

—An English paper says: An ar- rangement has been made in nearly all Nonconformist Churches to make the last Sunday in November, as in previous years, a "Temperance Sun- day." Many temperance leagues are now organizing conferences for the same day and have requested all the ministers to preach on temperance. The movement was a great success last year, and the pledges taken amounted to several thousands.

INEBRIATE ASYLUMS.—Some Eng- lish papers are reporting that a mem- ber of the Government, Hon. Mr. Asquith, intends to bring in a bill in Parliament dealing with confirmed inebriates. It is said it will confer power on county judges for the deten- tion in asylums for one year of such unfortunate, subject to the power of those in charge to discharge them at any time. Some pointers for Canada may be obtained out of the measure.

GENERAL.

—A distinguished French special- ist is now claiming that a hypodermic injection of nitrate of strychnine will cure alcoholism.

—The South Australian Legislature decided at its last session to increase the duties on wines by 6 shillings a gallon, on spirits 1 shilling, and on bottled beer 6 pence.

—In Berlin, Germany, it is reported that 27 hotel keepers went into in- solvency during the last year. The business seems to have become pre- carious in Germany, as well as in Can- ada and other countries.

THE PREACHER'S TRIAL.

An Interesting Chat With the Rev. W. J. Chapin.

In the Strain of Pulpit Labor He Had Overdrawn His Health Account—How He Met the Crisis and Returned to His Duties With Renewed Health.

(From the Springfield, Ill., Journal.)

In the pretty village of Chatham, Ill., there lives a Baptist divine whose snow white hair is the one outward sign that he has encroached upon the days beyond the allotted three score years and ten. His clear eye, keen mental faculties and mag- nificent physique all bear witness to a life well spent. This pioneer in God's eternal vineyard is Rev. W. J. Chapin, whose 72 years are crowded with noble deeds in the Christian ministry.

To a Journal representative who asked him something of his career in the min- istry, Mr. Chapin talked in an interesting, frank and unreserved manner, and said that, in spite of the indica- tions to the contrary, his life had not all been sunshine and good health.

"As my present appearance testifies, I was fortunate in the possession of a very vigorous constitution. But as is too often the case, I overestimated my physical resources, and when it was too late learned that I had overdrawn my health account. The crisis came about eighteen years ago. At the time I was preaching the gospel from the pulpit, and I became suddenly so ill that I was compelled to stop before my sermon was finished. It was a bad case of nervous prostration, and for a time my friends and family were greatly exercised over my condition. Complete rest was imperative, and Mrs. Chapin and I planned and took a long trip. My health was sufficiently restored to re- sume work, but I was not the same man. I felt absolutely worthless physi- cally and mentally. I had so lost control of my muscles that my fingers would in- voluntarily release their grip upon a pen, and my hand would turn over with abso- lutely no volition on my part. About two years ago, to intensify matters, I was seized with a severe attack of la grippe, and recovered only partially from it and had frequent returns of that insupportable feel- ing which accompanies and follows that strange malady. I looked in vain for some- thing to bring relief and finally I read an account of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Something seemed to tell me that they would do me good and I commenced using them. They gave me additional strength from the start and I gained my system from a condition of almost absolute prostration so that I was able again to resume my duties as a minister. The im- provement was simply marvelous, and the credit is due Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Mrs. Chapin was present during the con- vention and said: "I don't think Mr. Chapin could ever have resumed his preach- ing if he had the attack of la grippe had it not been for Pink Pills. They did him so much good that I decided to try their efficacy on myself. I have been troubled for years with what our physician, Dr. Hewitt, called rheumatic paralysis, and since taking the Pink Pills I have been stronger and the pain in my right arm and hand is less acute. We keep the pills in the house all the time, and they are a great deal of good in the way of tonic, my system and strengthening me."

In all cases like the above Pink Pills offer a speedy and certain cure. They directly upon the blood and nerve, by all dealers or sent by mail, on receipt of 50 cents a box, or six boxes, by addressing the Dr. J. C. Medicine Company, Brooklyn, Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of nostrums alleged to be "