FATHER OHRWALDER ON THE SOUDAN

A REVIEW BY AN OCCASIONAL CONTRIBUTOR.

anade to a most interesting and us that we were now very near Lord highly instructive article that appeared in "La Nigriza," of Verona, a large gateway into another court. from the per of Father Ohrwalder, where we deposited our belongings one of the famous Veronese Aircan and after that we passed through Missionaries. Without much original at last we arrived at the Sirdar's comment it is my intention to give dwelling. He was then at breakfast, some translated extracts from the but after some moments we were admirable and most timely work. called in. He received us affably, and To me it seems to be one of the best modern descriptions of councries ing back again to Egypt, as he too with which the general western world is unfamilar. Of course cx- that we had come with the sole purtracts must fail to present the pic- post of selecting the ground for the tue in its entirety; but the article is so lengthy that but a small portion can be given, and even in reproducing that curtailed fact one is at loss to know what to select and what to leave out. However, at our disposal, but we informed him I can but do my best, feeling con- that we had friends in Omdurman fident that even the following portions of the essay-for it is really ty for a few days. an essay-will serve to open many eyes to the importance of the Sounan country, and the great work being done there by the Catholic miss Palace of the Governor-General or sionaries. We will commence, with the Soudan, which, as the Sirdar the starting point of the Soudan showed us, is almost finished. It is railway.

WADI-HALFA, which we imagine to be an insignificant African village iscomposed of two towns, Taufisla and Gheger. Father Olt walder says 'Taufikia was founded on the orcasion of the visit paid there by the Niceroy Taufik, after whom it is called. It is a small but clean place. the bouses built of unbaked brinks, well whitewashed over. The street a are straight and shaded over by pine trees. An hotel is being built by a Greek for tourists, who are expended to be numerous there this winter. Gheger consists of workshops, stores, workmen's dwellings, and a prison. and is quite a bustling place, where many workmen, besides English, earn their bread, and are satisfied with their masters. Partly the materials of the Soudan railway are made or repaired here, and an ice manufactory for the Soudan is now being constructed."

From Wadi-Halfa starts that railway which is one day to join the one being built northward from the Cape of Good Hope.

THE S. M. R .- "The main line passes through the desert of Korosko, up to Abu-Hamed, a Nesert in the true sense of the word, grand and impressive, and boautiful pterhaps when seen for the first time.

'An unlimited sea of land spreads out on all sides with no other bounds save the horizon. Not a tree. cabin, or a trace of vegetation or life is to be seen; wherever you turn your glance, there is nothing but sand, sand, The official name of the railway represented by the intial-S. M. R., is the Soudan Military Railway; and it well deserves the title, for from the superintendent be shaded over by four rows of trees down to the lowest official all are poldiers.

Last week editorial reference was the English and Egyptian flags told ing.' Kitchener of Khartoum. No obstacle was placed to our entrance through having ascertained the object of our journey, asked "if we were not gowas soon setting out." We replied mission in Khartoum, that as soon as this business was settled we should be ready to go back, and we requested him to kindly inform 115 whenever a favorable opportunity occurred for our teturn. He made excuses for having no house to place who would gladly give us hospitali-

AT KHARTOUM, -- "At Khartoum we landed in A ont of the new a large bailding with an imposing aspect, is splendidly ventilated, and its consequent coolness will make it a delightful place of residence. It stands on exactly the same site as the old Palace, whose last occupant was Gen. Ghrdon. The Sirdar makes use of only one wing. Every incrning at nine o'clock he goes to Omdurman and returns to Khartoum at noon. Before taking leave of Lord Kitchener he gave us a note to Colone. Gress Boy, President of the Land Commission, to show us two plots of ground to choose from, and also to supply laborers to exhume the remains of Bishop Cimboni and the other Fathers who are buried in what was once the mission garden. Gress Bey received us courteously, and we immediately set out for the plots of ground in question. One was about 700 yards from the Governor's Palace and was destitute of trees the second, some hundred yards for ther away, contained 52 date trees. for which, as the Sirdar stated, we should have to pay.'

can be found. A century is vast; one THE OLD AND NEW CITIES. hundred years is a very great span; "We then withdrew, and devoted the rest of the day to viewing the reduring that period-brief when considered in the light of history; long mains of Khartoum. The old city is still an agglomeration of shapeles. ruins, fragments of the fronts and changes take place, that no essay, walls of the long-abandoned houses rising up here and there like so many stalactites to the sky. The principal. most particularly remarked was the streets of the new Khartoum are already traced out. The first and fipes, will be Victoria Quay, along the mnetcenth century. We can readily Blue Nile, and extending from the understand that the object of White Nile to Burri. Parallel with this will be three others, the first of which will be called after Lord Kitchener, the second Lord Cromer, and the third Atlas-street. All these will little, or nothing concerning her, they our eager and impetuous rushing those planted on Lord Kitchener Street being already in leaf. Pas the palace the Gordon College is being AN IMPORTANT STATION. -- built, and is already several yards story complete, the bricks used i,; the stone is very beautiful and is Letitude of workmen are employed on by Dervish prisoners condemned to hard labor, who are sent hither from from Egypt.

we could to pack up our valises, and was where they were excavating having no time to bid any one good- tunnel that was to open close to the bye, we were soon on board. An English gentleman on the steamer ploted, and at one o'clock arrived handed us a free pass for Railhead, by the new tunnel a heavy train Athleman Halfer and Arman and

RAPID CONNECTIONS. - 'No

ward E. Hale, entitles his contrapu-

Briggs, tells of a century's changes

in Theology; William E. Chase, deals

with Art; Judge Daly, with Law; Sousa writes on Music; Daniel Froh-

man on the Drama; Susan B. An-

thony and Julia Ward Howe, on Wo-

Maclay on the navy (American);

Captain Hamilton the Army; Byrnes,

on Criminology; A. R. Wallace, en

Social Progress, Bemis, on Social

Reform; Ex-Mayor Strong, of New York, on Manufactures; Edson, on

Sanitary Science; Dean Hutton, on

Science; Chancellor MacCracken, on

Education; Hamilton Mabie, on Lit-

It will be readily seen by the sub-

jects, and especially by the names of

the writers, that in most of these

brief soctches only one-sided views

erature.

tion "Looking Backward";

Athbara: Halfa, and Assouan. In laden with provisions and bringing a three hours' time we reached Rail- battalion of soldiers. The line thus head, but slept on board the steam- far was also open to the public. When er, from which we landed next morn- the train was unladen we got into it and proceeded as far as the first station on the line, where we had to wait till evening."

Since the article from which the railway yot in sight; and the only above extracts are taken was written thing to be seen was a cloud of dust the Soudan has been practically. opin the distance. This, we were told, ened to Europeans.

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THE REVIEWERS AT WORK.

"Just before this century came in striking of them all. It is comparathe Academy of Lyons, offered a tively easy to glance back over prize for the best essay on the ad- past, every page of which is open bevantages ordisadvantages which have fore the eye of the student and writaccrued to the civilized world from er; but it needs a prophetic spirit to the discovery of America." So old look down the vista of the future, does America now seem, possibly on Cardinal Gibbon's essay differs from account of the phenomenal develop all the others in as much as it treats mentand progress of the last hun l-dred years, that we can scarcely con- Civilization," and, consequently is ceive such a subject being within the based upon the experiences of limits of the interesting and burning past century, the actual state of afquestions of the hour, We have before fairs in this hour of transition, and us a number of short essays; from flashes along the century that is now the pens of eminent men, upon the almost at hand. There is so much record of human endeavor and ac- contained of truth in that serious hievement during the nineteenth cen- little contribution that we give it in tury. They are all short, and many full. It runs thus : of them very incomplete; but they give us a fair general idea of all the

Dr.

"If our government and legislation are permeated and fortified by Divine revelation and Christian traditions, changes that have taken place, in the we cannot ignore the fact that they various spheres or departments of life, since the days when mer dis-cussed the one great event of the socialism. are assailed by unbelief, impiety and time-the discovery of America. Ea-

"We have our moral Hell Gate, which threatens our ship of state, and which it requires more than the genius of a Newton to remove. If we have strong hopes for the future of our country, we are also not without fears.

"The dangers that threaten our civilization may be traced to the man: Dr. Thomas Hall, on Ethics : family.

"The root of the Commonwealth is in the homes of the people.

"The social and civil life springs from the domestic life of mankind. "The official life of a nation is ordinarily the reflex of the moral sense of the people. The morality of public administration is to be gauged by the moral standard of the family. The river does not rise above its sourco.

"We are confronted by five great evils-Divorce, which strikes at the root of the family and society; au imperfect and vicious system of education, which undermines the religion of our youth; the desccration of the when contemplated from the stand- Christian Sabbath, which tends to point of a human life-such immense obliterate in our adult population homage that we owe Him; the gross and no number of ossays, could be homage that we owe Him; the gross expected to do it justice. What we and systematic election frauds, and lastly the unreasonable delay in carabsonce of any reference to the work | rying into effect the sentences of our of the Catholic Church during the criminal courts, and the numerous subterfuges by which criminals evade the the execution of the law.

writers above mentioned is not to "Our insatiable greed for gain, the exclude the Catholic Church from coexistence of colossal wealth with her share in the wonder-workings of abject poverty, the extravagance of these hundred years; but knowing the rich, the discontent of the poor, ignore her existence as a mighty fac- through life, and every other moral tor in every species of development, and social delinquency may be traced just as they ignore her existence in to one of the five radical vices en-

NOTES ON EDUCATION.

tempts that are being made upon the stitution of modern times, but it is liberty of education by legislators in various countries the "Messenger" calls attention to the Report of the Educational Unification Commission, that the Governor of New York re- to have done. I cannot with good cently appointed. In a letter of 110- conscience retrain from protesting test against some of the soggest ins against any scheme which would of the Report, Melville Dewey, one of either attack the existence and prosthe Commission, thus warns the Government :

"The Report ignores the world-wide distinction between elementary and secondary education by attach-Bursau of Elementary Education. and ucator." the endowed academies and secondary schools to the Bureau of Higher F.d-

examination and supervision which it is the purpose of this commission to avoid. Every civilized country recognizes the essential differences between elementary and secondary edu- tried to crowd them entirely out of cation. At no point from the kinder- oxistence." and high school course in a single prominent advocates of the Commis-

As a sample of the various at- the most important educational ineducational extremism run mad to suppose that the world will ever dispense with its endowed and private schools, which alone can do certain kinds of work that the public wishes pority of these schools, or would ignore the essential difference between secondary and elementary education which is recognized by every man whose training and experience ing the public High Schools to the have entitled him to the name of ed-

The "Messenger" adds :

"The time has not yet come when ucation, thus putting a premium on legislators dare make open war on the very duplication of inspection, private schools, but they have been private schools, but they have been discriminating against them very much of late, and in the Report mentioned above they ignore them just as in Illinois a year ago they

garten to the university is the line Persons who, for political, or othmore marked than here. The child is er reasons, declare that our Manitolia just beginning adolescence, the most School question is dead and puried. important and plastic period of its know little of the state of affairs Efc. It is beginning to trace cause throughout all English-speaking Proand effect, and to be no longer con-tent with the mere inventories of in-tholic separate schools, no matter formation of the elementary school. under what name the operation is The difference between secondary carried on. In almost every State of and higher education is much less the Union we find the same system-marked, as is indicated by the com-{atic attempts to curtail our liberty mon European practice of merging of conscience in educational matters. what corresponds to every college And, if, for one reason or another, the special question of Catholic eight or nine years' gymaasial schools in Manitoba, may be left course. The avowed purpose of some dormant, yet it is only one example, of the general attack upon separate sion's classification is to segregate Catholic schools in every place upon the endowed academics, private and the continent, and as being but an incorporated echools, so that they example of the rule. When the rule may b emore easily killed, and they begins to work in general this speciare characterized as a menace to our al case will be reviewed and will common school system. I profoundly rank as a live issue, with all the believe in the public high school as others.

TO PREVENT WIFE-BEATING.

fence can scarcely be too severe. However, in the case of wife-heating just as in that of any other wrong, injury, sin or crime, the old saying "an ounco of prevention is that worth more than a pound of cure," finds application. The grand question is; how to prevent wife-beating? The New York "World" attempts to solve the problem by means of a symposium of ominent local personages which it publishes. While we have every respect for the opinions the salutary foar of God and the of these experienced and important gentlomen, still it seems to us that they leave our general question un-answered. They tell how to punish the wife-boater; but what we want to know is how wife-beating is to bo prevented.

Leroy B. Crane, City Magistrate, of New York, advocates progressive sentences for habitual offenders. Of course he is right when he says that :

"Nine-tenths of the crime of this nature is caused by drink, and per- culty is toput it into practice. City haps it would be safe to suy that three-fourths of the crimes of vio-lence are due to the influence of of he said : liquor." Clarence W. Mcade, another City Magistrato says : "Liquor is at the bottom of it all. Liquor is the greatest curse of mankind, Every ill-used wife says that her husband is all right, is kind to his children, brings his money home etc., until he begins to drink, then is changed. "There are seven police courts in preventative. We know of one— in a borough of Manhattan. Take rum the Catholic Church alone can it be all is changed. the borough of Manhattan. Take rum the Catholic Church alone can it be away and I am certain that two found. It is the Confessional. The courts will be sufficient to do all the frequent use of the Sucrament of work. With no liquor there would Penance, is sure to prevent wifebe no wife-beating and no cruelty to statement have only to try this rechildren.'' All this we admit; but still we mody and they will soon learn its e-have not received any preventative ficacy.

That wife-beating is an abomin- prescription. John W. Keller, Presiable crime wo all acknowledge; the dent of the Department of Charities, punishment for such a dastardly of- advocates the whipping post. Governor Roosevelt, Rev. Phoebe Hanaford, Franck Moss, City Magistrate Wentworth, and City Magistrate Fallon. of Boston, all pronounce in favor of the lash. But this is only a punishment, not a real preventative. The lash comes after the crime, not before it.

Rev. S. Parke Cadman, D.D., pastor of the Metropolitan Temple. comes nearest to the answer. says:

"We must instill more of the spirit of chivalry into our men of education, but with education we must give them religion. Education apart from religious influence is apt to make a bad man more dangerous in his social relations with his wife, his children on any other human beings. The more clever a bad man becomes the more dangerous he is. Higher education without religion simply teaches him finer forms of meanness and crime." On all sides the same will be preached, the diffi-Magistrate W. H. Olmstead sceme to have hit the mark pretty well, when

"Between Halfa and Abu-Hamed are above ground. The Muderia has one nine stations, which bear numbers only-there being neither a village building it being made on the spot, nor a tree, nor anything else to give them a name. No. 6, is rather an ing quantied at Kerreri. Quite a mul important station. I noticed here as English Driver's home, of which it. Back of the palace there is to be there are several along the line. The a handsome public garden, with a station includes a well, from which monument to General Gordon. The the water is drawn by a strand rebuilding of Khartoum is being done pump, various huts and tents. and a little workshop for repairs of a minor order. All the stations are connected by telephone. The speed of the trains varies from 12 to 25 miles an hour. The old class engines will soon get destroyed by the sena. which penetrates everything. The fastest locomotive here now is an American one of recent jurchase which .s adequately protected from the sand."

A TEMPORARY VILLAGE .--- "The village of Athbara, called by the natives Dachola, lies on the tongue of land between the Nilo and its tributary, the Athbara. It owes its existonce to the railway and will problem ly dwindle away when the fine will be completed to Khartoum. An English officer controls overything here. There are quantities of provisions for the soldiers, and of railway material stored here, and there are a good many shops of all kinds kept by Greeks who boast a club of their own. Beyond this station the railway for the present is available only for the transport of material used in its further construction and the persons of the garden. Anthony showed me engaged on it. Hence the English his paptismal card, which, enclosed name for it, Railhead.'

ON TO OMDURMAN .- Four days travel brings the pilgrim to Omdurman by way of Sabaloca "To the south of Sabaloca extend

beautiful strips of fertile land alongside rhe Nile, but now lying waste and depopulated. From time to time enormous flocks of birds take flight from these fertile regions, whose only inhabitants they now form. A village or an irrigating saghia, is quite a rarity; everything having been des-troyed by the Mahdists. At last we are in sight of Mount Rolleri, the battlefield where civilization at length won the mastery over bar-barism, Soon we near Omdurman which spread, but in a long line on the left bank of the Nilo, the internal portion of the town not being visible from the Nile. Many large boats lay in regular order on the shore; and many others are being built. On the beach was quite a swarm of people, as woll as a battalion of negroes in Khalifa, who so lately was the master of Omdurman."

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"BISHOP COMBONTS GRAVE was no longer recognizable, except by the heap of bricks that had been piled on top of it. The obelish which his friends in Khartoum had erected over his tomb was all right till a short time since, when it was destroyed, as was also the tomb of another of our missionaries. After two days' digging we could only recover what was left of the bones of this heroic Missionary Bishop, which we reverently took away with us to Assouan. Of the mission house al**i** loft standing was the part built by the Rev. Provincial, Don Knoblecher, the portion built by Bishop Comboni having been destroyed by the Per-vishes."

TWO DEAR BELICS .- "Only two rolics however, were still left; these were no other than Anthony and his old wife Halima, two Christians, who never give up change, but faithfully held on to their posts as custodians of the garden. Anthony showed me in a tin box, he had carefully treasured throughout all the storm. With a feeling of intenso grief, we took leave of the mission house, alas! no longer ours, and went to pay a visit to the cometery, Round this Gress Bey has had a good wall crected. In this cemetery is a well in which Gross Boy found the statue of an angel which formerly stood over the tomb of Dr. Nattere, the Austrian Consul. Some head-stones-smashed to pieces-and a few tombs, with no inscriptions, are now all that remain of the Europeans who found their last resting-place in Khartoum."

A SUDDEN DEPARTURE --- "All things considered, Khartoum, it seems to me, ought to become as before the headquarters of our mission. It will be always a very important centre whence to gather information relative to and hold communications with the entire Soudan. On Monday, the 8th October, the same major who had taken us to Frempa's house readiness to go off in pursuit of the brought us ordors to leave immediately. 'The steamer that is to inke you to Railhead is tready,' he said: the mails are already on board, and

ignore their own lives. Especially have we umerated above." noticed this in the essay on Litera- This is certainly This is certainly a statement in

ture. In overy branch of that acquire- few words; but it is one calculated ment Catholics in all lands have to make men pause and seriously reshone with exceptional brilliancy : yet the name of a single Catholic writer is not mentioned.

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But amongst those short essays is one, not included by us in the list late Roy. Dr. Tabarot, of Ottawa : just given, from the pen of Cardinal Gibbons. This is certainly the most is deteriorating."

OUR DUTY IN CIVIC AFFAIRS. *********************

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, of New | duty of the average citizen who de York, has become a social reformer Sires to see better conditions to conand has been giving expression to stitute himself a detective and a part some ideas that are not at all pecu- of the regulative police of the city liar to himself. In the New York taking up pieconcal one reform after Herald, he tells at full length his another, or should he aim at oetter opinion concerning the necessity of conditions in the administration of people being alive to the well-boing the city, so that the force in charge of the city. In the following brief extracts from Rov. Mr. Slicer's lengthy comments, our readers will find the echo-so to speak-of sentiments and ideas which we have expressed in almost every key for months past. He savs :

"It is not a vain dream, we think of those who believe that the highest privileges of every member of the social order is citizenship that the city will awake finally to the necessity of teaching both the theory and practice of municipal administration to its childron-its prospective citizens. Many another thing the child shall inevitably learn by contact with life, but unless there has been established in his mind beyond any power of life's experience to remove certain great moral principles and certain unswering loyalties to the good of the whole, his later life will only add him to the sum total of those who feed out of the piblic trough or suffer by the public infidelity. Communities never fail except from the inside, and their disintegration is, in the last analysis, due to causes immoral."

There are sores existing in every intent upon bettering social condi-community, and it is impossible to tions must deal with this question whit for the slow process of educating people in order to remove them. Mr. Slicer suggests two means. He says :

'One deals with the individual offonder and his class, and the other with those who have been put in charge of such offenders. The ques- which must inevitab tion is a very simple one. Is it the life of a great city.'

whereas it is har on the ina notable one. The best proof of the a notable one. The best proof of the croase with both the croase with both the croase with the

flect. Connected with the actual high level of material progress attained, it seems to us to embody the thought once so beautifully expressed by the "The world is ameliorating, but man

conditions in the administration of of the delinquent and the defective classes should have such a keen sunso of duty and responsibility that the administration should be carried out upon lines of the highest morality " 'There is a very sincore difference of opinion on this subject. The prosont writer has no doubt in his own mind that it is the business of the man who could better civic conditions to deal with the offenders who are in power rather than the offenders against unenforced law. In other words, to reach the violations of the excise law the private citizen should not be compelled to prosecute the saloonketver, but should devote his time and attention to the authoritics whose lax administration makes the evasion of the law possible. It is poor business for the average citizen to attompt to regulate the social evil. It is pursued with disgust, and always ends in failure. The repentant who desires to lead a better life should not have far to go to find sympathy and sustaining help upon the part of good women who seek to restore to paths of virtue those who have erred, but the man who in by law and administration, and it is far more important to deal with the Chief of Police and the Police Commissioners, and if necessary with the Mayor of the city, who appoints them, than to attempt to run to earth any form of sneaking vice, which must inevitably appear in the

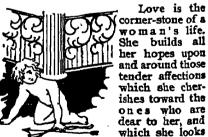
"It would be difficult to devise any law for wife-beaters as a class. Each case must be dealt with according to the evidence submitted and

according to its peculiar nature and requirements." This is about the most practical statement of all. Still, we repeat, beating. Any who may doubt our

A HEROIC RESCUE.

St. Catherine Street promenaders had an experience on Saturday 18th, in the afternoon, of which they do not wish to see many repetitions. Between 5 and 6 o'clock a spirited horse was seen to dash up the east side of Phillips Square towards Aylmer Street, but the passers-by, and there were many at this hour, did not at first realize that the driver, who was soated in a light cutter, had lost complete control of the animal, and was being unwillingly carried at a furious gait across the crowded thoroughlare. Two West-mount young ladies, of whom one was a Miss McArthur, wholly un-conscious of the danger that threatened them, started to cross Alymer Stree, when suddonly they both became aware of the fast upproaching rig; her companion hurried her steps and safely reached the east side of the crossing, but Miss McArthur hesitated, became dazed, and was unable to move to one side or the other; she stood there gazing at the unfortunate animal as though awaiting certain death, and the hur-dreds of busy and idle people who throng that locality at such time in turn became spellbound, and none seemed cool enough to give the victim a helping hand, nor brave enough to thrust himself at the reinsof the horse in his headlong pace: all this took but an instant, and just then Mr. M. Joseph Doherty, the avell-known real-estate agent who was walking westward found himself among the horror-stricken spec-tators and, after a lightning like The progress made of late years by 1888 and 1892, only increased at the reflection, rushed at the young lady-Russia in the iron industry has been rate of 3,500 000 poods annually, and seizing her by the arm pushed her into a snow-bank not a second too soon to save her life. On coming LORD KITCHENER'S KINDNESS,- they are only waiting for you to in the production of iron ore, which poods, being a sudden rise of 15,- most gracious in hen thanks for her "The negro sentinel at the gate and start at onco." We hurried as fast as during the period extending between 000,000. and the second state of the second second state of the second second second second second second second second

warmly congratulated by those pres ont on his great presence of mind and noble rescuc.



Sine builds all her hopes upon and around those tender affections which she cherishes toward the ones who are dear to her, and which she looks

to receive from them in return.

This is woman's nature; it is the Godgiven instinct that makes her a fond and tender sweetheart; a comforting, helpful wife; an ever-loving, solicitous, care-taking mother.

When a woman feels that the responsibilities and duties of wifehood and motherhood have become irksome to her-a burden and trouble rather than a source of uplifting and inspiration-it shows that there is some deficiency in her physical make-up; some abnormal and unhealthy condition of the delicate and important special structure of womanhood.

special structure of womanhood. Many thousands of women annually write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. the eminent specialist in women's diseases requesting profes-sional advice—which he is always glad to send without charge—and telling him of the marvel-ous benefits they have received from his won-derful "Favorite Prescription" in building up their special health and physical energy. "I would like to express my gratitude to you for the benefit I have received from your won-derful 'Favorite Prescription,'" writes Mrs. H. C. Anderson, of South Britain, New Haven Co., Conn. "During the first month of preg-mancy I could not keep anything on my stom-ach. I was so sick that I had to go to bed and stay for weeks."

ach. I was so sick that I had to go to bed and stay for weeks. "I tried different doctors, but with little bene-fit. I read about many being helped by using your medicine so I thought I would give it a trial. I began to take 'Favorite Prescription in November and I had a nice little baby girl in February following. My baby weighed over eight pounds. I was only in hard labor about one hour and got along nicely during confine ment; was up and dressed on the eighth day. "The 'Favorite Prescription' helped me won-derfully. It kept me from having a miscarriage. This makes my second child; with the first one I did not take 'Favorite Prescription' and I had a miscarriage. This last baby is as plump and healthy as any mother could wish." Send 31 one-cent stamps to pay cost of

Send 31 one-cent stamps to pay cost of customs and mailing only for a free copy of Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser; or 59 stamps for a cloth-bound copy.